GREEK-LETTER HEADS AT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON — Left to right: Dr. Howard H. Long, Dean of Central State College, Ohio; Dr. Paul Cooke of Miner Teachers College, Washington; Dr. W. Henry Greene, Grand Polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi, Treasurer ACHR; J. Ernest Wilkins, Kappa Alpha Psi; Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Grand Basileus, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Edna Over Gray, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Mrs. Sallie Nuby Edwards, Grand Basileus, Sigma Gamma Rho, vice president, ACHR; Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., Alpha Phi Alpha, general counsel, ACHR; A. Maceo Smith, General President, Alpha Phi Alpha; Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, Delta Sigma Theta, president of ACHR; Miss Evelyn B. Pope, Zeta Phi Beta, recording secretary, ACHR; Mrs. Beatrice W. Fox, Sigma Gamma Rho; Elmer W. Henderson, director, ACHR; Mrs. Emma M. Carter, Sigma Gamma Rho; Mrs. Julia B. Wilson, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Alpha Kappa Alpha, corresponding secretary, ACHR; Mrs. Doretha Stewart, office secretary, ACHR; Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president, Delta Sigma Theta; Miss Patricia Roberts, executive director, Delta Sigma Theta.

On motion of A. Maceo Smith, general president of Alpha Phi Alpha, the board of directors unanimously pledged itself to continued support for the American Council on Human Rights.

Rights Council Wins Fight With Southern Railway Co.

The Southern Railway Company has revoked its racially restrictive dining car regulations as a result of a three year fight by the American Council on Human Rights.

The new regulations, effective November 1, make no reference to race in seating patrons in dining cars and require that passengers be seated in the order of their entrance into the diner. Notification of the new regulation was sent by the company to Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., general counsel of the ACHR, the cooperative program of six national fraternities and sororities.

ELMER W. HENDERSON

The Council's action against the Southern Railroad was based on the Supreme Court decision in the case of Elmer W. Henderson vs. Southern Railway which outlawed discrimination because of race in dining car service. Immediately after this decision in June 1950, the Southern issued regulations to its dining car personnel ordering that Negroes be seated with Negroes whites be seated with whites, etc This, the Council contended was in violation of the Henderson decision

The Council sued the railroad before the Interstate Commerce Commission urging that body to revok the regulations. The I. C. C. sustained the railroad in a five to four decision with a vigorous dissent. The dissent was concurred in by the U. S. Department of Justice which has insisted on conformity with the Supreme Court's mandate of no discrimination. The Council then appealed the I. C. C. decision to the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia.

SELF-ENFORCING

It was thought when the Supreme Court spoke in the Henderson case that the matter was settled for all time. But this case indicates that Supreme Court decisions are not self-enforcing and those favoring pro-segregation policies will devise many ways to avoid compliance with the law.

Attorney Robinson, a representative of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity on the board of directors of ACHR called it a significant step toward the complete removal of Jim-Crow practices from the nation's railroads.

The Henderson Case was filed against the Southern Railroad in 1942 by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights. The case was supported by the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and the ACHR.

The controversial section of the Southern Railway regulations that were finally revoked reads as follows:

"(2) The steward shall seat diners so as to promote efficient service with comfort and satisfaction to the diners. For example, when practicable parties of two, three or four, will be seated together. When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes. In following the above illustrations, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers should be seated from the buffet or kitchen end of the dining car and Negroes from the opposite end. (From the ends toward the middle). No passenger seeking dining car service during the meal hour shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

The American Council on Human Rights is a cooperative program of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

GREEK-LETTER HEADS get together at a board meeting of the American Council on Human Rights. Left to right: Dr. Howard Long, Dr. Paul Cooke, Dr. W. Henry Green, grand polemarch, Kappa Alpha Psi; J. Ernest Wilkins, Kappa Alpha Psi; Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, grand basileus, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Edna Over Gray, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Mrs. Sallie N. Edwards, grand basileus, Sigma Gamma Rho; Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., Alpha Phi Alpha; A. Maceo Smith, general president, Alpha Phi Alpha; Mrs. Bertell C. Wright, Delta Sigma Theta; Miss Evelyn B. Pope, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Beatrice W. Fox, Sigma Gamma Rho; Elmer W. Henderson, director, ACHR; Mrs. Emma M. Carter, Sigma Gamma Rho; Mrs. Julia B. Wilson, Zeta Phi Beta; Mrs. Beulah T Whitby, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Mrs. Doretha Stewart, secretary, ACHR; Mrs. Dorothy I. Height, national president, Delta Sigma Theta; Miss Patricia Roberts, Delta Sigma Theta.

Dr. Johnson Opens ACHR's Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio (ANP) — The American Council on Human Rights, representing six Greek-letter organizations, closed its five-day confab here last week on a note of optimism.

Representatives of the following fraternities and sororities attended the meeting:

Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta, sororities, and Alpha Phi Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

Sees Filibuster's Demise

Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, said the abolishment of the filibuster is "more favorably disposed" in the next congress than the preceding one.

The elimination of the filibuster, legislation covering fair employment, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measures were the basis for resolutions adopted by the ACHR.

The resolutions asked President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower to urge congress to help in the fight against racial discrimination and added the request that he "take immediate steps to wipe out segregation in the District of Columbia and in the Armed Forces of the United States."

Want Policy Positions

The resolutions also asked the newly-elected President to include qualified colored people in responsible and policy-making positions in his administration.

While more than 5,000 delegates met jointly as the ACHR, each organization held its own individual convention with private sessions.

In opening of the joint convention, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, said this is no time for "pussy-footing" on civil rights or the colored people will lose all gains he has made in the past few years.

Hits Colonial Stand

He deplored the tendency of the U.S. government to support the colonial powers at a time when 1,000,000,000 people in Asia and Africa are seething in revolt against the colonial system. Instead of supporting colonialism, he added, the U.S.A. should be leading the world to freedom, remembering that this country, itself, was the first colony to break away from colonialism in 1776.

A clergyman, Dr. Johnson declared that God was frowning that this country is not living up to its highest calling. At the same time he called communism "diabolical" and "enslaving."

Dr. Johnson followed Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Kahn, foreign minister of Pakistan, who called for unity of all peoples, under God, and pointed out that his religion, Islamic, recognized no difference of race or color.

Plaque For Truman

At this same meeting, Oscar Chapman, secretary of the interior, accepted a plaque for President Truman, given by the ACHR for his contribution to the expansion of civil rights. The plaque reads:

"To Harry S Truman, President of the United States, in grateful recognition of his forthright contribution to human rights and equality for all mankind . . ."

In his acceptance speech, Chapman discussed the fight toward obtaining human rights. He said:

Campaign Will Continue

"This is not a campaign that will quickly be over. . .It will have to be continued for a long time because these human rights, with which we are so deeply concerned, rest upon an abstraction which a busy and uncertain world, threatened with all manner of difficulties, often finds it easy to lose sight of."

Another speaker at the joint meeting was Mrs. Edna Over Gray, vice principal of Harvey Johnson Junior high school in Baltimore and the first president of ACHR.

Mrs. Gray said the greatest advances in history toward full equality for colored people has been brought forth through the years since World War II.

Twenty FEPC Laws

"For example," she said, "there are now 20 FEPC laws in the United States. At the beginning of 1945 there were none."

Prominent persons from all over the country extended words of welcome to the convention. Among them were:

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO; Rep. Jacob K. Javits, of New York: Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, New York; Sen. Paul H. Douglas, Illinois; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; Charles H. Slayman Jr., executive director of the American Veterans Committee;

Also John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender; C. W. Mackay, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers; Hoarce M. Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) university; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College of New York, and G. James Fleming, executive editor of the New York Amsterdam News.

Ask Action On 'Rights' Bills

The American Council on Human Rights, through its director, Elmer W. Henderson, called on Senator William F. Knowland of California, acting majority leader of the Senate, to include in the legislative program he announced for the remainder of this session the important civil rights bills now pending in the Senate. Henderson reminded Knowland of the 1952 rights legislation.

"We are sure you recall the Republican platform adopted in Chicago last June which declared in part that the party favored federal action toward the elimination of lynching and the poll-tax and "enacting federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices."

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS executive committee meets in Washington, D. C. and completes program schedule for remainder of 1953. Officers met with the new president, Mrs. Bertell Colling Wright. Left to right are James E. Scott of Kappa Alpha Psi; Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, Sigma Gamma Rho; Mrs. Edna Over Gray, Alpha Phi Alpha; Mrs. Julia B. Wilson, Zeta Phi Beta, Elmer W. Henderson, ACHR director, Aubrey Robinson, jr., Alpha Phi Alpha, is not shown. Council is cooperative program of six Greek-letter organizations.

32a 1953

American Council on Human Rights

Fraternities, Sororities Ask Ike To End Filibusters

BY OZIEL WOOLCOCK

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (SNS) — Six national fraternities and sororities have asked General Eisenhower to use his "influence' to force Congress to enact an anti-filibuster law.

The combined American Council on Human Rights hailed down a platform for President-elect Eisenhower and the next Congress to follow in the fight against racial discrimination. The group pledged to work for the acceptance of the platform.

Main points in the resolutions were FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and non-segregation in the District of Columbia. The delegates noted that Eisenhower "has expressed himself as being against racial discrimination and for equal treatment of all citizens."

The delegates therefore called on the president-elect to see that qualified Negroes are included in responsible and policy-making positions in his administration and that he take immediate steps to see that all the departments and bureaus of the government in Washington and in the field conduct their programs on a basis of strict equality both in employment and in participation."

"The council extends its full cooperation to President-Elect Eisenhower and his administration and will take all necessary steps to put into effect these resolutions," the resolutions ended.

On Sunday, the council honored President Truman for his 'forthright contribution to human rights and equality for all mankind." Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman accepted the bronze plaque, symbolic of the honor, for the president.

Chapman reviewed advances made in civil rights which were "felt around the world." He added:

"This is not a campaign that will quickly be over. It will have to be continued for a long time because these human rights, with which we are so deeply concerned, rest upon an abstraction which a busy and uncertain world, threatened with all manner of difficulties, often finds it easy to lose sight of."

"That is why there is so much significance to the award That is why the great work which President Truman has done in the field of human rights is of sich lasting value. It means ever so much more than simply a wider field of rights and privileges for certain people in the United States. In the long run it means a substantial and rewarding victory in the struggle for the free world."

Others speakers were Six Zafrulla Khan, Pakiston's minister of foreign affairs, and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university. Dr Johnson called for a mobilization in this country against segregation because "from segregation come all of the other practices of discrimination.

He noted that the enemies of Negro equality were not confined wholly to the South, "but are also to be found in the North and in the West."

'Greeks' Press Ask Top U.S. Jobs, Vote To Continue D.C. Lobby Group

(Special to the Defender)

CLEVELAND—Six Greek letter societies in a five-day joint meeting here last week called upon President-Elect Eisenhower for recognition by naming qualified Negroes to high administrative and policy-making posts in his administration, and voted to continue their civil rights lobbying organization in Washington.

The more than 5,000 delegates and visitors also cited President Truman for his forthright stand on civil rights during his administration.

Two other Greek letter organizations—the Phi Beta Sigma meeting in Richmond, Va., and the Omega Psi Phi meeting in Philadelphia likewise passed strong civil rights resolutions.

The conclave here also marked the annual meeting of the American Council on Human Rights, a lobbying organization sponsored by the six groups which took over this city between Christmas and New Years.

They are Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Beta sororities, and [illegible] Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

The groups also called on the newly-elected President to continue the fight against racial discrimination in this country.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted by ACHR asked for the elimination of the filibuster, legislation covering fair employment, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measures.

Elmer W. Henderson, director CHR, told the body that the ishment of the filibuster is nore favorably disposed" in the next congress than the preceding one.

ELMER HENDERSON

In opening the joint convention, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, said "pussyfooting" on civil rights now or in the future would cause Negroes to lose all the gains made in the past few years.

He followed Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Kahn, foreign minister of Pakistan, who called for unity of all peoples under God.

Accepts Truman Plague

At the opening meeting, Oscar Chapman, secretary of the interior, accepted a plaque for President Truman, awarded by the ACHR for his "forthright contribution to human rights and equality for all mankind."

Another speaker at the joint meeting was Mrs. Edna Over Gray, vice principal of Harvey Junior high school in Baltimore and the first president of ACHR, who pointed out that the "greatest advances in history toward full equality for Negroes has been brought forth through the years since World War II.

Noted Visitors

Prominent persons from all over the country extended words of welcome to the convention. Among them were: Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO; Rep. Jacob K. Javits, of New York; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, New York; Sen. Paul Douglass, Illinois; Sen. Hubert H. Humphreys, Minnesota; Charles H. Slayman jr., executive director of the American Veterans Committee.

Also John H. Sengstacke, president of the Defender Publications; C. W. McKay, editor of the Afro-American newspapers; Horace, M. Bond, president of Lincoln university (Pa.); Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College of New York, and G. James Fleming, executive editor of the New York Amsterdam News.

New officers elected by the six Greek letter organizations meeting here were:

ZETA PHI BETA sorority—President, Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton, Va.; first vice-president, Mrs. Velma Bunch, Norfolk, Va.; second vice-president, Mrs. Marian Baker, New Orleans; third vice-president, Miss Versia Lindsey, Waco, Tex.; secretary, Mrs. Peridítha Venable, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Susie E. Miles, Washington.

DELTA SIGMA THETA sorority—President, Mrs. Dorothy I. Height, New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Reber Cann, Cincinnati; second vice-president, Miss Anne Fisher, Norristown, Pa.; secretary, Miss Nancy H. Lee, Pittsburgh; treasurer, Mrs. Dorothy P. Harrison, Langston, Okla.

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA sorority—President, Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace, Cincinnati; first vice-president, Mrs. Wilberetta P. Johnson, Cleveland; second vice-president, Miss Norma Jean Carter, New York; secretary, Mrs. Carriebell Cook, Cleveland; parliamentarian, Mrs. Lucille B. Wilkins, Chicago.

SIGMA GAMMA RHO sorority—President, Mrs. Sallie Nuby Edwards, Los Angeles; first vice-president, Miss Edna M. Douglas, Little Rock, Ark.; second vice-president, Mrs. Beatrice W. Fox, Cleveland; historian, Miss Henri M. Woolridge, Gary, Ind.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA fraternity—President, A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Tex.; vice-presidents, W. Alexander Smith, Gary, Ind; L. H. Williams, Tulsa, Okla.; and Dr. Walter Booker, Washington; secretary, William B. Rumford, Berkeley, Cal.; treasurer, Meridith C. Ferguson, Nashville, Tenn.

KAPPA ALPHA PSI fraternity—President, Dr. W. Henry Greene, Washington; first vice-president, Councilman John W. Kellogg of Ward 18, Cleveland; second vice-president, Donald Smith, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, jr., White Plains, N. Y.

Red charges hit by Affairs group

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Council on African Affairs last week filed a statement denying communist-front charges made by Attorney General Brownell.

Filed with the subversive activities control board in Washington, the statement declared that the organization's "single and consistent purpose has been to provide accurate information on the conditions and struggles of the peoples of Africa and to promote and support their welfare and efforts toward liberation."

The attorney general charged the council with being a communist-front group because of its protest against the Peekskill riots in 1949, its criticism of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and its attitude toward the North Atlanic Pact and the Korean War.

Paul Robeson, baritone, is chairman of the council, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, vice-chairman.

32a 1953

National Council for Social Studies

Speigner Named To Post By Social Studies Body

32a

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, professor of history and director of resource - use education at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., has been appointed to Regional V. Committee on Professional Relations of the National Council For Social Studies, according to Merrill F. Hartshorn, executive secretary, Washington, D. C.

Journal and Guide

Dr. Speigner was recommended by Dr. William H. Cartwright, chairman, department of Education, Duke University. The nomination was approved by delegates attending the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Council at Dallas, Texas.

Dat-1-10-53

THE WORK of the Committee on Professional Relations consists of: acquainting social studies teachers with the work of local, state, regional and national councils; helping strengthen the professional organizations; working with professional organizations at all levels to further the effectiveness of the programs of these groups; and helping to increase the participation of social studies teachers in their professional organizations.

One important function of the Committee on Professional Relations is membership promotion.

Region V embraces the following states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Thorpe Va.

OTHER MEMBERS of the Region V Committee on Professional Relations are: Richard E. Gross, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla. E. J. Dean, Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga. J. Meredith Robeson, Farmville, Va. W. C. Overton, Columbia, S. C. R. Grann Lloyd, State A. M. and N. College, Orangeburg, S. C. Dr. William H. Cartwright, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Named Member Of Regional Body

32a

Journal and Guide

P. 2

Thorpe Va.

Dat 1-10-53

Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, professor of history and director of resource-use education at North Carolina College, Durham, was named last week to the Region V Committee on professional relations of the National Council for Social Studies. The nomination was approved by the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Council held last week at Dallas, Texas

Regional Council Head Calls For New Definition Of Rights

The president of the Southern Regional Council Thursday called for a new definition of civil rights, in which "stress will be upon civilities no less than upon rights".

Speaking at the Council's 9th annual meeting at Atlanta University, M. A. Wright, of Linville Falls, N. C., hailed the recent court decisions outlawing racial discrimination. But he added: "Law is not the be-all and end-all of that struggle. Law must receive its final sanction in acceptance by public opinion... Ultimately, civil rights are not to be wrung from, but graciously conferred by majorities."

CREATE ATMOSPHERE

He declared that the Council's objective is to "create in the South the atmosphere and volume of good will which shall ultimately render recourse to the law unnecessary in order for all men to live in complete equality of opportunity. Then men shall act, not because of the harsh voice of authority saying, 'Thou shalt not,' but in response to inner promptings of the heart saying, 'I should.'"

The meeting also heard a tribute to Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, who received the 1953 award of the Catholic Committee of the South. Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a founder of the Catholic organization, praised Dr. Mitchell for his "significant contribution to the welfare of the South." He pointed out that two other officers of the council, Howard W Odum and Guy B. Johnson, both of the University of North Carolina, are among previous recipients of the Catholic award.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting approved the establishment of a "commission on equal court penalties" to be composed of outstanding Southerners of both races. Purpose of the commission will be to study the effect of race on sentences meted out by Southern courts.

Council members present agreed that the interracial organization's major concern in the coming year will be the impending Supreme Court decision of public school segregation. "Whatever the court may rule," said Dr. Mitchell, "the Council's job is to get widespread understanding and acceptance of it." He said the council hopes soon to have volunteer persons in every Southern state who will gather the facts about their respective school systems and make them available to interested individuals and agencies.

During the afternoon session, representatives of six states took part in a panel discussion of racial inequalities in public education.

Mr. Wright was elected to another term as president at Thursday's meeting. Vice-presidents reelected include Carter Wesley, news paper publisher of Houston, Texas; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Richmand, Va.; Alfred D. Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times; and Dr. A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

The Southern Regional Council is a Southwide organization of church, business, labor, and professional people of both races, with headquarters in Atlanta. Its aim is "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

M'house Dean Named To Regional Council Post

One of the most important moves made by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation during its annual sessions Tuesday was to name a Morehouse College dean to a representative post with the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, academic dean at Morehouse, was named one of the delegates from the state to the Regional Council in keeping with a new ruling made by the group that a Negro be a representative from each state along with the white chairmen of delegations.

Other events which took place during Tuesday's annual sessions held in Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University, included the presentation of speakers of note and a student discussion on the general theme, "The Supreme Court Decisions on Segregated Schools."

The report of the executive director of the Atlanta area of the committee, Mrs. M. E. Tilley, was presented and a message was made to the gathering by the state chairman, Dr. George E. Clary. An illuminating message was given by Dr. John Tate, and the entire panel of officers was retained for the ensuing year.

SPEAKERS HEARD

Making discussions on aspects of the forthcoming decision concerning the abolition of segregation in public schools were Harold Fleming, Dr. William Holmes Borders and Dr. M. L. King.

In speaking of economic aspects of the decision, Mr. Fleming noted that upward to a billion dollars would be needed to actually equalize school facilities in the South should the Supreme Court decree that the nation must live up to the letter of the law of the "separate but equal" doctrine as pertains to education.

At this prohibitive cost, Mr. Fleming noted, actual equalization of schools would still take periods ranging from 10 to 15 to 20 years depending on the condition of school facilities in specific states.

NOTED MINISTERS HEARD

Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, speaking on the moral aspects of the forthcoming high tribunal decision, declared that "segregation based on race in inherently evil... and doesn't have a leg to stand on." The nation as a whole, Dr. Borders averred, stands in a unique position in view of the need for a stand on the public school issue.

"Is segregation...in the schools is upheld," Dr. Borders warned "...America will lose the moral leadership of the world."

Noting that abolition of public schools segregation is a means instead of the actual end, the eminent churchman declared that other goals for which to strive would be evident if the court decides that segregation must go.

Discoursing on a "program of action" as pertains to the South following an inevitable decision, Dr. M. L. King, pastor of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church declared that "action of the Supreme Court will not settle the problem" created in the South and in the nation by segregation.

"We must prepare for the day when segregation is ended," he declared. And "the church must take the lead in making it possible for men to live together" in peace and harmony. The actual problem must be solved by young people," Mr. King maintained. "If the old heads were out of the way, the young people wouldn't have any trouble with this thing" of segregation, Dr. King said.

STUDENTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Dr. Brazeal acted as moderator of a panel discussion of the Court's decision in which students from Morehouse College and Emory University were participants.

Peter Chatard, Jr., and John R. Covington represented Morehouse and John Potts spoke for Emory. Concensus of the discussion was that integration could be made to work if all factions of the populace actually aspire toward an integrated society.

Persons attending the session made queries and presented stands on the issue. The general belief was indicated that a decision outlawing segregation in public schools is to be made in the near future, and that it is the duty ofgroups like the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation to see that a pleasant reception is given the decision.

Southern Regional Council Has Meeting On ASC Campus

"Improving Human Relations in the Changing South" was the theme for the Southern Regional Cluncil one day meeting, held in the Campus Center at Alabama State College here yesterday.

Dr. Dan C. Whitsett, general chairman, presided during the day session. He was very broad in his views, explicit in his approaches sauve in the manner of handling groups and the presentation of speakers.

In presenting the first speaker, the chairman referred to him as a great worker and that the speaker represents one of the largest organized groups in America.

Sam Douglas, representative of American Federation of Labor, Birmingham, spoke on the role of organized labor in improving human relations in the changing South and said during his discussion that "Labor unions in the U.S. have done more for the people than any other group in the South." He further emphasized the learning of how to use the hands and that the "AFL has proven to the world that white and Negro can work, serve and live together."

Mr. Douglass stressed the abolition of the poll tax, adding that citizenship, freedom from want and fear, human rights and property rights belong to everybody and urged those in charge of the youth to encourage them to get prepared for opportunities that are surely coming.

More than 500,000 Negroes are members of the AFL, and their contribution has been worthwhile, he said.

A barrage of questions were asked from the floor by both interested whites and Negroes.

This period was opened by Dr. Turnipseed of Montgomery, followed by the Rev. Moore, Tuskegee, Dr. V. E. Daneils, Alabama State College and others.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, was the second speaker. He spoke from the subject, "The Role of the Church in Improving Human Relations in the Changing South."

The minister presented data to support his argument on what Protestant churches are doing as compared with that of others, explaining of the meaning of the word, word, church, and read a statement endorsed by leaders representing 28 different church bodies.

He pointed out that there were other organized agencies functioning in the South with the objectives of improving human relations in the South for Negroes. The organized women group was one that has received South-wide recognition, stating that the effect of its move is being greatly felt.

The afternoon session consisted of the "Role of the Press in Improving Human Relations" and "The Role of Politics and Government in Improving Human Relations in the Changing South." Joe Azbell, city editor, Montgomery Advertiser, represented the press with contributions being made on the finale subject from the floor as an open forum.

Prof. J. T. Brooks, state treasurer, made the annual report. This was followed by statements from Prof. C. G. Gomillon, state secretary, and a report from the nominating committee.

Rev. T. R. Thrasher succeeded C. G. Gomillion as secretary who was elected to the advisory committee for 1953.

SOUTH WILL WIDEN PSYCHOLOGY'S ROLE

Conference Approves a Plan to Improve Training and Services in 8 States

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Jan. 31—The Southern Regional Conference on Psychological Resources voted approval today of a comprehensive program designed to improve the South's educational training for psychologists and to strengthen community psychological services in an eight-state area.

The conference adopted a series of committee findings and recommendations that would help coordinate the interdiscliplinary facilities in the teaching of psychology and relate the role of the trained psychologist with the agencies for community service in health and welfare work.

The recommendations generally called for increased and improved training facilities for Negro undergraduates, pilot studies for projected use of television in presenting mental health concepts to the public, minimum uniform standards for admission to graduate work in psychology and vigorous programs in both basic and applied research in university and non-university settings.

150 Attend Conference

The meeting was attended by 150 representatives of Southern colleges and universities, state mental health departments, school systems, psychological associations and community, state and Federal agencies interested in psychological services. The Southern Regional Education Board and the United States Public Health Service were co-sponsors.

Dr. Fillmore H. Sanford, executive secretary of the American Psychological Association, delivered a summary report on the work and aims of the conference. Dr. T. W. Richards of Louisiana State University directed the correlation of the reports of the various committees and subcommittees during the three-day meeting.

The conference was informed by Dr. Dael Wolfle, director of the Commission on Human Resources and Advanced Training, that there was a severe shortage of community psychological services in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. He noted that these eight states included 16 per cent of the country's population but only 6 per cent of its psychologists.

New Programs Are Needed

The conference agreed the "psychological inadequacies" of the South should be remedied through the establishment of new university doctoral programs and research centers in psychology, and the expansion of old programs.

The confidence emphasized that Negro colleges were particularly handicapped by inadequate undergraduate instruction in psychology. This situation, it was said, prevented most Negro students from taking graduate studies at those Southern universities open to them.

Consequently, the conference recommended, the Southern Regional Education Board should cooperate with each state psychological association in sponsoring a study of undergraduate facilities for Negro students.

Regional Council Head Calls For New Definition Of Rights

ATLANTA, Georgia—(Scott Newspaper Syndicate)—The president of the Southern Regional Council Thursday called for a new definition of civil rights, in which "stress will be upon civilities no less than upon rights."

Speaking at the Council's 9th annual meeting at Atlanta University, M. A. Wright, of Linville Falls, N. C., hailed the recent court decisions outlawing racial discrimination. But he added: "Law is not the be-all and end-all of that struggle. Law must receive its final sanction in acceptance by public opinion... Ultimately, civil rights are not to be wrung from but graciously conferred by majorities."

CREATE ATMOSPHERE

He declared that the Council's objective is to "create in the South the atmosphere and volume of good will which shall ultimately render recourse to the law unnecessary in order for all men to live in complete equality of opportunity. Then men shall act, not because of the harsh voice of authority saying, 'Thou shalt not,' but in response to inner promptings of the heart saying, 'I should.'"

The meeting also heard a tribute to Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Council, who received the 1953 award of the Catholic Committee of the South. Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., a founder of the Catholic organization, praised Dr. Mitchell for his "significant contribution to the welfare of the South." He pointed out that two other officers of the council, Howard W. Odum and Guy B. Johnson, both of the University of North Carolina, are among previous recipients of the Catholic award.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting approved the establishment of a "commission on equal court penalties" to be composed of outstanding Southerners of both races. Purpose of the commission will be to study the effect of race on sentences meted out by Southern courts.

Council members present agreed that the interracial organization's major concern in the coming year will be the impending Supreme Court decision of public school segregation. "Whatever the court may rule," said Dr. Mitchell, "the Council's job is to get widespread understanding and acceptance of it." He said the council hopes soon to have volunteer persons in every Southern state who will gather the facts about their respective school systems and make them available to interested individuals and agencies.

During the afternoon session, representatives of six states took part in a panel discussion of racial inequalities in public education.

Mr. Wright was elected to another term as president at Thursday's meeting. Vice-presidents reelected include Carter Wesley, news paper publisher of Houston, Texas; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University, Richmand, Va.; Alfred D. Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times; and Dr A. W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

The Southern Regional Council is a Southwide organization of church, business, labor, and professional people of both races, with headquarters in Atlanta. Its aim is "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Segregation May End This Year, Labor School Told

Courier-Journal

Lexington, Ky., July 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court may end segregation in schools this year, the Kentucky Labor School was told today.

Louisville, Ky.

The difference in Negro population in the South stimulates the Southerners' differences of opinion about segregation, Dr. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council said.

The lecturer said persons often contend that Negro schools can be equipped to make them equal to those for white students but mere segregation makes them unequal.

The labor school at the University of Kentucky will continue through July 24. It is sponsored by the Kentucky Federation of Labor's department of research and education.

M'house Dean Named To Regional Council Post

One of the most important moves made by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation during its annual sessions Tuesday was to name a Morehouse College dean to a representative post with the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, academic dean at Morehouse, was named one of the delegates from the state to the Regional Council in keeping with a new ruling made by the group that a Negro be a representative from each state along with the white chairmen of delegations.

Other events which took place during Tuesday's annual sessions held in Dean Sage Hall. Atlanta University, included the presentation of speakers of note and a student discussion on the general theme "The Supreme Court D cisions on Segregated Schools."

The report of the executive director of the Atlanta area of the committee, Mrs. M. E. Tilley, was presented and a message was made to the gathering by the state chairman, Dr. George E. Clary. An illuminating message was given by Dr. John Tate, and the entire panel of officers was retained for the ensuing year.

SPEAKERS HEARD

Making discussions on aspects of the forthcoming decision concerning the abolition of segregation in public schools were Harold Fleming, Dr. William Holmes Borders and Dr. M. L. King.

In speaking of economic aspects of the decision, Mr. Fleming noted that upward to a billion dollars would be needed to actually equalize school facilities in the South should the Supreme Court decree that the nation must live up to the letter of the law of the "separate but equal" doctrine as pertains to education.

At this prohibitive cost, Mr. Fleming noted, actual equalization of schools would still take periods ranging from 10 to 15 to 20 years depending on the condition of school facilities in specific states.

NOTED MINISTERS HEARD

Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, speaking on the moral aspects of the forthcoming high tribunal decision, declared that "segregation based on race is inherently evil...and doesn't have a leg to stand on." The nation as a whole, Dr. Borders averred, stands in a unique position in view of the need for a stand on the public school issue.

Dec. 10-31-53

"If segregation in the schools is upheld," Dr. Borders warned "...America will lose the moral leadership of the world."

Noting that abolition of public schools segregation is a means instead of the actual end, the eminent churchman declared that other goals for which to strive would be evident if the court decides that segregation must go.

Discoursing on a "program of action" as pertains to the South following an inevitable decision, Dr. M. L. King, pastor of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church declared that "action of the Supreme Court will not settle the problem" created in the South and in the nation by segregation.

"We must prepare for the day when segregation is ended," he declared. And "the church must take the lead in making it possible for men to live together" in peace and harmony. The actual problem must be solved by young people," Dr. King maintained. "If the old heads were out of the way, the young people wouldn't have any trouble with this thing" of segregation, Dr. King said.

STUDENTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Dr. Brazeal acted as moderator of a panel discussion of the Court's decision in which students from Morehouse College and Emory University were participants.

Peter Chatard, Jr., and John R. Covington represented Morehouse and John Potts spoke for Emory. Concensus of the discussion was that integration could be made to work if all factions of the populace actually aspire toward an integrated society.

Persons attending the session made queries and presented stands on the issue. The general belief was indicated that a decision outlawing segregation in public schools is to be made in the near future, and that it is the duty ofgroups like the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation to see that a pleasant reception is given the decision.

At Minneapolis Convention

AAUW Battles Over Equal Rights

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24 (AP). —A verbal battle over equal rights for women was the top issue today at the national meeting of the American Association of University Women as delegates prepared to vote on one of the convention's most controversial issues.

Under consideration was a proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution that reads:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. Congress and the several states shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The AAUW — numbering more than 124,500 members— has been one of the few women's groups of its size to oppose the amendment. Although the AAUW has always been in favor of equal rights for women, it opposed the proposed amendment on the grounds that it ws not the best means of securing such equality Since 1947, the group opposed the amendment unless it provided "for the health, safety and gen eral welfare of women."

IN A SPEECH prepared for delivery this afternoon, Mrs. Margaret Frances Ackroyd, Providence, D. I., opposed the amendment. Mrs. Ackroyd is chief of the Division of Women and Children in the Rhode Island State Department of Labor and Commissioner of minimum wage.

Labelling the proposed amendment as "misleading and oversimplified," Mrs. Ackroyd said:

"Where unreasonable discriminations exist they should be removed. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that 'no State shall deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.' This stands as a guarantee against any State law which unreasonably discriminates on the basis of sex.

"The equal rights amendment would deprive the court of the power to decide what is reasonable. It would substitute a rule of absolute identity. This would result in the creation of inequalities where differences are desirable, based on physical structure and social function."

Librarians Duck Jim Crow In Miami

Chicago (ANP).—The American Library Association, meeting in Chicago, Feb. 2-7, turned down a bid by Miami Beach, Fla., to hold its 1954 annual meeting there because the southern city would not guarantee its facilities to all delegates to the meeting, regardless of race. Instead, the librarians will hold their 1954 meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., where all members will be free to use all the facilities of the city.

New York Librarian Awarded $1,000

Negroes' Contributions Cited As Library Association Meets

By LIBBY CLARK

LOS ANGELES—The seventy-second annual parley of the American Library Association concluded sessions here Sunday and prejudice took a back seat as Negroes were cited for contributions to library science.

Heralded as the nation's most democratic, interracial group, 25,000 librarians attended the week-long meet which held sway here from June 21-27, with the Statler and Biltmore hotels as general headquarters.

Playing prominent roles in the parley were Negro librarians from all sections of the country.

* * *

FOREMOST AMONG these were Mrs. Augusta Baker, Children's Librarian of the Countee Cullen (135th Street) Branch of the New York Public Library; Nell B. Wright, Winston-Salem, N. C. Horton Branch; and Arna Bontemps, Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Baker received the first E. P. Dutton-John Macrea award of $1000 for Advanced Study in the Field of Work with Children and Young People. Hers was considered the best detailed and workable project for children. In all, 127 librarians competed.

The New York matron proposes to make a study of the role of children's library in inter-cultural education with special emphasis on the Negro.

MR. BONTEMPS was named to the executive board of the Association; while Horton Branch Library in Winston-Salem of which Mrs. Wright is librarian was cited and given a special award for outstanding overall publicity in all media and its work with community groups.

The Carnegie awards and five honorable mentions in the John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards contest were made from scrap books submitted as entries by ninety-five libraries in this year's competition, sponsored by the Wilson Library Bulletin of New York in cooperation with the American Library Association Public Relations Committee.

Entries were received from thirty-three states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Canada and showed cross-sections of the libraries' role in their respective communities and the efforts made to fulfill that role.

* * *

REITERATING President Ei-

REITERATING President Ei-

senhower's stand against "book-burning" and suppression of Communist literature in this country in a lengthy endorsement detailing the responsibilities of the librarian, publisher and American citizenry the Association said "Freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is under attack."

Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label controversial books, to distribute lists of objectionable books or authors and to purge libraries.

"We are gravely concerned about these attempts at suppression. Most such attempts rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy; that the ordinary citizen by exercising his critical judgment will accept the good and reject the bad.

"We as citizens devoted to the use of books and as librarians and publishers responsible for disseminating them believe that free communication is essential to the preservation of a free society and creative culture."

* * *

MRS. FLORA B. LUDINGTON, librarian of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., was installed as president. Robert Bigham Down, Director of Libraries and Library School, University of Illinois, is the outgoing president and L. Quincy Mumford, Director of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library, was elected first vice president

32b 1953

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

Named to Post in New York City

Miss Grace E. Marr, native of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named assistant executive secretary, American Nurses Association, Intergroup Relations Program with offices in New York City.

Journal and Guide 3-7-53 P. 8 Norfolk, Va. Dat. 3-7-53

Kappa Alpha Sorority In New York, she was the first of her race to serve on the teaching faculty of nursing education at Teachers College, Columbia University. She has traveled portions of the United States and Canada and among other assignments was Educational Director, Harlem Hospital School of Nursing.

* * *

MISS MARR will be working with the excellent integration and newly created intergroup relations program of the American Nurses Association, among other asks for ANA.

Pittsburgher Is Named To Nurses Association Post

NEW YORK — Grace E. Marr, R. N., native of Pittsburgh, and holder of degrees from Harlem School of Nursing and Columbia University, who has chalked up a number of firsts for herself as a Negro, has achieved another milestone.

Miss Marr has been named assistant executive secretary, American Nurses Association, Intergroup Relations program with offices in Park avenue at the official headquarters of the organization.

* * *

MISS MARR, according to Ella Best, R. N., executive secretary, replaces Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Edwards in the post. A member of Tau Omega Chapter of Alpha

Movements and Directions in the Educational Provision for Negroes, will be the theme for the 5th annual convention of The American Teachers Association, which will meet at the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, July 26-27-28.

The American Teachers Association was organized at Nashville in 1706. Until 1937, it operated as The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Its slogan objective is "Equality of Educational Opportunity for Every Child and Equality of Professional Status for Every Teacher." Its 16,000 annual members and 1,000 life members are drawn from 25 states.

The current officers include Dr. C. Hatch of The Alabama State Department of Education, president; Principal Gerard A. Anderson of Florence S.C., general vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State College, executive secretary, and Dr. Howard H. Long of Central State College, treasurer.

Teachers Group To Meet In S. C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— Directions in educational provisions for colored youth will be the theme of the 5th annual convention of the American Teachers Association which will meet at S.C. Sstate A and M College, Orangeburg, from July 26 to 28.

Delegates from 25 states will attend. Current officers of ATA include Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Ala. State Dept. of Education, president; Gerard A. Anderson, Florence, S.C., vice-president; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, Ala. State College, executive secretary; and Dr. Howard H. Long, Central State College, treasurer.

Dr. Miles W. Conner, president, Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore, Md., is chairman of the board of trustees.

10 States Represented

American Teachers Association Meets At South Carolina State On July 26-28

By JO ANN ROBINSON

The 50th convention of the American Teachers Association met at South Carolina State College, in Orangeburg, Sunday through Tuesday, July 26-28. Three hundred eighty-five delegates from 10 states were in attendance and one of the most interesting and challenging conventions was held.

Delegates began arriving Saturday night by private cars, college busses, trains, and planes. By Sunday noon most of the delegates were registered and ready to attend the annual Memorial Service devoted to the memory of deceased ATA members.

The ATA officers held their official meeting earlier Sunday morning, when a joint meeting of the board of trustees and the executive committee was held in the Home Economic Practice House; and a joint meeting of the regional vice presidents and state directors was held in "Y" Hut.

At the Memorial Service, Dr. Miles W. Conner of Maryland presided. Special tribute was paid to deceased members, who had passed during the year. The year had taken its toll, for eight "life" members and a number of annual members had passed from the scene since the convention met a year ago.

George A. Key of Chattanooga, Tenn. eulogized the deceased. He emphasized the idea that these educators of ATA had only passed from the scene, but that they were immortalized in the lives of thousands of boys and girls whom they have taught.

The convention was welcomed to the city of Orangeburg and the state college by city officials, the college president, Dr. Turner, the city and state superintendents of schools Supt. H. A. Marshall, and Supt. Jesse T. Anderson respectively, and the Palmetto Teachers Association.

For this occasion, Dr. Ralph W. Riley was the speaker. He expressed grave concern over education for Negroes. He feels that the only thing to lift man from depravity, economic, social and religious mediocrity, is education.

Speaker's Symposium

In the Monday morning session, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, the ATA president, presented a symposium of eloquent speakers, who elaborated upon the theme "Movements and Directors in Current Educational Programs."

J. W. Parker, English professor of North Carolina, developed the theme through "Re-evaluation of the Teacher in American Higher Education." Mr. Parker feels that teaching as an art has declined, that most of our present day teachers are not teachers, that good teachers are subordinated to secondary positions, salaries and status.

The second symposium speaker was Dr. J. Rupert Picott of Virginia, who developed the theme through the "Association for the Study of Negro Life and History." He believes segregation deprives citizens of their unalienable rights, that minority groups perish for lack of proper education. He admonished the assembly to aim high, think broadly and to feel proud of the history of Negroes in America.

The third symposium speaker was Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, executive director of the Southern Education and Foundation, Inc. He developed the theme through "Southern Educational Foundation and Cooperating Agencies."

"Never forget the past,' he charged his audience, "for philanthrophy in 1867, in such agencies as the George Peabody Fund, the Jeanes Fund, and others, laid an educational foundation upon which Negroes build today. What people do now, he believes, embodies what the past has taught, and indicates what the future holds for us. He concluded by saying that abolition of segregation will create a serious unemployment problem for Negroes, unless they are well prepared, qualified and possess leadership ability.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A&M College, and ATA representative to the World Organization of Teaching Profession, approached the theme through his European travel experiences, wherein a study of the educational systems of twenty-five nations was made. Foreigners, he said, think teachers should have the power to bargain collectively as does labor. He very interestingly pointed out that Denmark has no illiteracy; that adults there go to school, not for credit, but for self development.

The last of the symposium speakers was Miss Mary L. Williams of West Virginia, who concluded the theme by showing what the outcome will be, if a joint NEA-TAT committee will function regularly and properly.

MORE MORE Regi-n

At the special session on Monday night, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, of Howard University, delivered a very significant address on "What Next?" He informed his audience that before there is integration, there must be de-segregation, which will make integration lawful. He enumerated certain changes that have taken place in different sections of the country: Negroes' exercise of the franchise, city positions in southern cities held by Negroes, Negroes on juries, and living in formerly "zoned" areas.

Despite such changes, Dr. Nebrit warned that Negroes can accelerate the pace of progress with valiancy and vigilance.

Integration will not deprive Negroes of educational status, nor make them economically insecure, he continued, for there is greater need for elementary teachers than the nation can supply.

He feels that preparedness on our part is the key word to the problem of integration.

$5,000 To NAACP

The annual, but special ATA contribution to NAACP was presented by C. L. Harper of Atlanta, who said that this amount could be used in eradicating segregation.

This amount, plus the past contributions ATA has made to NAACP totaled the sum of $16,-690.

Attorney Spottswood W. Robinson, III, in accepting the check for such a sum, said that the price of freedom was everybody's job and ATA was doing its part by making this generous contribution.

An Appeal

At the Tuesday afternoon session, Mrs. Eliza McDaniel, of Baltimore, made a special plea for contributions to be sent to a native Liberian, Miss Ellen Miami Moore, 1008 West Marco Street, Richmond, Virginia, who is attempting to build a $100,000 Maternity Hospital in Liberia. Miss Moore is a nurse doing special work at Virginia Union University and will be in this country until February, 1954.

At this same meeting, Dr. R. W. Ridley presented Mr. Harold R. Fleming, who represented Southern Regional Council. This council, said Mr. Fleming, wants local groups to work together to prepare for integration, to get background of cases in court, find out who brought them to court, and search for solutions, or bring forth proposals. He urged emotional stamina and promised to release material from Southern Regional Council which will help educators to prepare for whatever decision is handed down from the Supreme Court.

Committee Reports

The committee on appreciation expressed thanks to the South Carolina State College, the president, teachers, students; to the Palmetto State Teachers Association, to Claflin University, to the executives of ATA.

The Committee on Resolutions resolved to add new members to ATA; commended North Carolina diocese for abolishing discriminatory practices of segregation in its churches; commended NEA at Miami Beach, resolved that ATA would help integration everywhere.

The committee on place and time presented an invitation from Chattanooga, Tennessee for ATA to meet there next year. It was accepted. Thus ATA goes to Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1954.

The committee on audit sustained the reports coming from Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, executive secretary, and Fr. Howard H. Long, treasurer, and praised the two officers for having done such commendable job for ATA.

Annual Reports

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, the outgoing president of ATA, stressed the increasing responsibilities of ATA representations at various associations.

The Board of Trustees revealed in his annual report the importance of the ATA annual members, and told of executive office, and bi-monthly issues of The Bulletin to keep members informed of ATA.

ATA Officers Elected

The following officers were elected for the 1953-1954 year: President, Mr. Gerald A. Anderson; associate secretary is needed to assist Dr. Trenholm. The son, Wilson High School, Florence, S. C.; vice president, Mrs. also authorized a full time NAACP worker, office space for Lillian Robers Johnson, Missis-

sippi; executive secretary. Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery; treasurer, Dr. Howard H. Long, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Members of the executive committee are: Mrs. Minnie Bell, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.

For Board of Truestees: Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; Dr. Miles W. Corner, Baltimore, Md.

Regional vice presidents are: Region I—E. C. Laud of Louisiana; Region II—J. T. Brocks, of Alabama State College, Montgomery; Region III—Dr. T. R. Speigner of North Carolina; Region IV—Miss Myra E. Fairfax of West Virginia; Region V—Dr. Charles H. Chipman of Maryland; Region VI—Mr. Oran Rowe of Texas.

At all the sessions, the college choir, the Women's Ensemble and, or the men's glee club rendered beautiful music and singing.

Social Activities

Dr. and Mrs. Turner, president and first lady of South Carolina State College, extended an "Acquaintance Courtesy" on Sunday evening. On Monday evening various faculty members gave "drop-in" parties where various delegates went and partook of delicacies. Also on Monday evening the Palmetto State Teachers Association entertained the ATA delegation with a barbecue at the new Home Makers' Camp.

Through the initiative of Moss Kendrick, the Coca-Cola Bottling Company furnished cold drinks throughout the convention, which were most appreciated.

On Tuesday evening the "life" member banquet was enjoyed by ninety-one delegates and their special guests. Dr. Payne, the banquet speaker, was presented by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, toast master. His subject was "ATA at Fifty." He believes ATA is pioneering frontiers, changing and improving cultural patterns, paving the way for wholesome integration.

Writing the social finale to the 1955 ATA, was the Orangeburg Education Council, which gave the delegation a lawn party at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Washington, business manager and his lady of the college.

While this writer reminisces through the activities of ATA for 1953, a sincere desire is expressed that every Negro teacher of America will become a member of this national race organization by 1954.

Of the approximate 80,000 Negro teachers of America, 16,900 are members of ATA. Every teacher should become members. ATA does not segregate teachers, it unifies them. It challenges other similar organizations to respect and accept race members. Join today and feel more secure in this, our own educational organization.

Teachers give Thurgood $5,000

A check for $5,000 reached the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund last week from the American Teachers Association.

The money was earmarked for NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall to use in financing research for re-argument of the five school segregaton cases—berore the Supreme Court on Dec. 7.

The sum represents an extra contribution of $3,400. The ATA gives the Legal Defense Fund each year about $1,600 on a membership percentage basis.

Expressing his thanks for the money, Mr. Marshall wrote ATA Executive Secretary H. Council Trenholm, "this answers the unjust criticisms of our colored teachers who are so often the victims of propaganda to the effect that they are interested in themselves and not in the welfare of their people."

Meanwhile other contributions continued to pour into offices of member newspapers of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

The AFRO's 'Dollar or More to Open the Door' campaign continued to pick up momentum.

The St. James Episcopal church, Baltimore, sent in $25, while $5 contributions arrived from T. S. Barland Sr., Baltimore; J. H. Jenkins, Washington; and A. B. Koger, Baltimore.

The First Baptist church at Hollins, Va., sent in $3.42; Lloyd K. Winston, Chicago, $2.50; James Diggs Jr., Roxbury, Mass., $2; Vernon Robinson, Baltimore, $2; and James Craw ford, $1.

Also Mrs. Viola B. Nell, Washtimore, $2; and James Crawford, William Watson, both of Washington, $2; Mrs. C. L. Greene, Washington, $1; Miss Isabelle Simpson, Washington, $1; and Mrs. Pearlie Harrison, Washington, $1.

One contributor said: "I am happy that I can help out." Said another, "I have two daughters. I want to have the best education available."

Promised one, "I'll continue to contribute out of my 15 cents a day prison allowance." And in another letter, came this message: "I hope this small amount will aid in the fight against our biggest enemy."

Other contributions included:

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Ajo Ark., $2; the Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Abraham, Ajo, Ark., $2; the Rev. George W. Watson, Quitman, Ga., $5; Mrs. Dollie L. Mason, New York, $1; B. B. Campbell, Millsboro, Dela., $2;

Also the Rev. J. L. Tuner, Albany, Ga., $1; Frederick Blume, Detroit, $1;. Rita Thomas, Montreal, Canada, $20; Grady Gill, Ambridge, Pa., $1; Claude Robinson, Atlanta, Ga., $2;

And Mrs. Ida M. McLead, Valdosta, Ga., $1; Charles E. Embry, Maywood, Ill., $5; Alexander No. 29913, Joliet, Ill., $1; J. W. Haywood, Washington, D.C., $5;

Tulley Bailey, Springfield, Ill., $2; Everett M. Lodge, Detroit, $5; Mrs. Aurelia Robnet, Cheyenne, Wyo., $5; Joseph Lyman, Ocean Springs, Miss., $1; Elijah C. Alford, Ventura, Calif., $5;

Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Motin, Kansas City, Kas., $2; Levy M. Warner, Hareston, Tex., $1; Jack and Jill of America, Indianapolis, Ind. chapter, $19; A. T. Brathwaithe, Waco, Tex., $10; xrs. Ernest E. Neal, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., $5; Mrs. Cora Jones, Harvey, Ill., $2;

James O. Hopson, Pittsburgh, Pa., $3; Maretha G. Long, Bartow, Fla., $5; Dorothy Davis, Knoxville, Tenn., $5; Eugene Gaignard Jr., New Orleans, La., $3; Edward Hill, Haddock, Ga., $5; Percy Robinson, Houston, Tex., $1; Eastern Steamship Co., Boston, Mass., $37.50; and Lillie M. Brown, Athens, Ga., $1.

ATA gives $5,000 to NAACP fund

Gerald Anderson named president at S.C. meet

By B. T. GILLESPIE

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—A contribution of $5,000 was made to the NAACP by the American Teachers Association at its annual convention here last week to aid in the emergency expenses of the re-argument of the school segregation cases in the U.S. Supreme Court next Dec. 7.

The gift represents an extra contribution of $3,400, since the ATA gives the Legal Defense each year about $1,600 on a membership percentage basis.

The regular contributions began in 1938-39 and the total amount contributed by the teachers association for the 15-year period is now $16,690.10.

The gift was presented to NAACP attorney Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd.

16 States Represented

Three hundred eighty-five delegates from 16 states were in attendance at the three-day convention.

The annual memorial service, devoted to deceased ATA members, was held Sunday with Dr. Miles W. Conner of Baltimore presiding, with George A. Key of Chattanooga, Tenn., delivering the eulogy.

Various Boards Meet

A joint meeting of the board of trustees and the executive committee, and a joint meeting of the regional vice presidents and state directors were held earlier in the day.

The convention was welcomed to the city by city officials, the college president, Dr. Turner; city and state superintendents of schools, H. A. Marshall and Jesse T. Anderson, respectively, the Palmetto Teachers Association and Dr. Ralph W. Riley.

Dr. Hatch Panel Head

In the Monday session, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, ATA president, presented a symposium of speakers, including: J. W. Parker, English professor of North arolina; Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, executive director of the Southern Education and Foundation, Inc.; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A and M. College, and Miss Mary L. Williams of West Virginia.

At the special session, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, of Howard University, delivered a signifcant address on "What Next?" Dr. Nabrit warned that colored people can accelerate the pace of progress with valiancy and vigilance.

Baltimorean Enters Plea

At the Tuesday session, Mrs. Eliza McDaniel, of Baltimore, made a special plea for contributions to be sent to a native Liberian, Miss Ellen M. Moore, 1008 W. Marco st., Richmond, Va., who is attempting to build a $100,000 maternity hospital in Liberia.

At this same meeting, Dr. R. W. Ridley presented Harold R. Fleming, who represented the Southern Regional ouncil.

The committee, on appreciation, resolutions, place and time, and audit, made their reports.

The 1954 session will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Officers Elected for 1954

Officers elected for the 1953-1954 year, in addition to president Anderson, were Mrs. Lillian Johnson, Mississippi, vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, and Dr. Howard Long, Wilberforce, Ohio, treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are Mrs. Minnie Bell, Washington, D.C., and C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.

Board of trustees: Dr. Walter N. Ridley, Petersburg, Va., and Dr. Miles Conner, Baltimore.

Regional vice presidents are E. C. Land, of Louisiana: J. T. Brooks, Montgomery; Dr. T. R. Speigner, North Carolina; Miss Myra E. Fairfax, West Virginia; Dr. Charles H. Chipman, Maryland, and Oran Rowe, Texas.

32b 1953

SEEK NATIONWIDE APPROVAL:

Race history called key to integration process

WASHINGTON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History declared last week that the history of the colored race plays a key role in the expanding process of integration in American life.

The statement was made following a session of the executive committee in Washington last month during which promotional plans were laid to bring new life into the association.

The committee's new program includes an appeal for nationwide approval of the decision that the foundation of integration is the "accepted knowledge that the race has much to contribute to American life out of a rich history and current aspirations."

History Week Theme

This theme, "Foundation For Integration," will underlie the celebration of History Week next year, Feb. 7-14, along with recognition of the births of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, O., stated at the committee meeting that in order to move toward integration it is necessary "to perpetuate in adults and to inculcate in youth the greatness of the race."

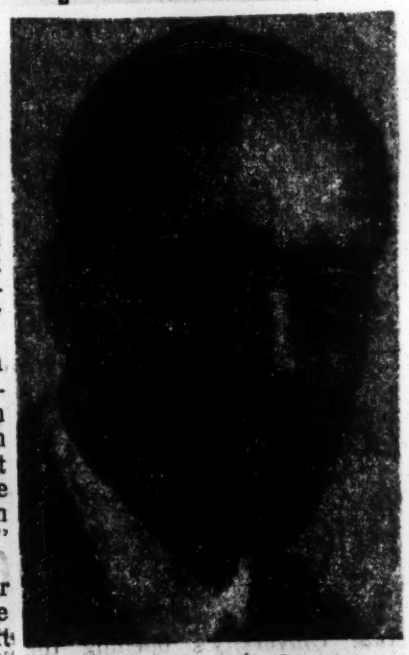
The committee appointed Albert N. D. Brooks, Washington school principal, acting secretary-treasurerr. Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the will serve as director of promotions.

Council Members

The national executive council of the ASNLH members includes:

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, Atlanta; Randall A. Carter, Chicago; Mrs. Vivian J. M. Crosson, Sedalia, N.C.; Dr. L. J. Greene, Jefferson City, Mo.;

Harvey C. Jackson, Detroit; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, Houston, Texas;; Wm. F. Savoy Columbus, O.; Dr. A. M. Schlesinger, Cambridge, Mass.;; L. H. Smith, Lexington, Ky., and Harcourt A. Tynes, White Plains, N.Y.



DR. CHARLES WESLEY

ALBERT N. D. BROOKS

Negro History Group Announces New Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Negro history has a key role to play in the expanding process of integration in American life, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History declared this week in announcing a new program. Following a session of the executive committee in Washington in August, sweeping promotional plans were stressed to bring new vigor into the association.

A nation-wide plea is made for public approval of a decision of the executive committee that the full meaning of integration has as a foundation "the real and accepted knowledge that the Negro has much to contribute to American life out of his rich history as well as his current aspirations."

This led to the theme for the 1954 Negro History Week: "Negro History—A Foundation for Integration." Next year the week, an annual affair in recognition of the birth of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and the Great Freeman, Frederick Douglass, will be observed Sunday thru Sunday, February 7-14.

A statement from the committee, over which Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, presided, stressed this role of the association's work. "To perpetuate in adults and to inculcate in youth the greafness of the race," the association leaders declared, "is absolutely necessary in this surge of our efforts directed toward integration. It is fair to say that a race which is aware of its heritage will, like Jews, Italians, or Irish or other groups, find themselves much more acceptable because of what they may bring to the integration process."

Schools, churches, and other institutions with a special interest in Negro life and history are called upon to use association materials on Negro history which may now be secured at the association's Washington headquarters, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

The association has just inaugurated a membership drive with six steps for contributing to the work. Local branch membership is $1.00. A $2.00 membership entitles the donor to the Negro History Bulletin published nine (9) times a year, each month during the school year. A donation of $5.00 will carry a subscription to the Journal of Negro History, published quarterly (January, April, July and October). A $6.00 contribution carries subscription to the Bulletin and the Journal.

There is also the $10.00 sustaining membership and a $100.000 life membership which can be financed in four yearly installments.

In addition to the two publications there are numerous releases covering the activities of the association and planned programs for depicting Negro life and history on every level of study.

The Journal, founded in 1916 by the late Carter G. Woodson, is now edited by Dr. William M. Brewer of the Washington Public Schools.

Dr. Wesley announced that two appointments had been made to infuse a new vision into the association. Albert N. D. Brooks, editor of the Bulletin, was named acting secretary-treasurer. He will continue work as director of the magazine. Mr. Brooks is a principal in the Washington, D. C. schools.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, will serve as director of promotions. Both men will serve on a voluntary basis and without pay, Dr. Wesley said.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala., is a vice president of the ASNLH and president of the Associated Publishers, a subsidiary of the Negro History organization.

In addition to Dr. Wesley, Mr. Brooks, and Dr. Picott, members of the national executive council include: Dr. Clarence A. Bacote, Atlanta, Ga.; Randall A. Carter, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Vivian J. Cook, Baltimore, Md.; Wilhelmina M. Crosson, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Merle R. Eppse, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Jefferson City, Mo.; Harvey C. Jackson, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, Houston, Tex.; Frederick D. Moon, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John W. Riley, Tallahassee, Fla.; William F. Savoy, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Cambridge, Mass.; Lucy H. Smith, Lexington, Ky.; and Harcourt A. Tynes, White Plains, N. Y.

Officers elected for next year are: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, president; H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State college, first vice president; F. D. Moon, principal, Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, second vice president, and Albert N. Brooks, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer. Added to this are 21 members of the executive council.

...cussion by Arna Bontemps, ...of the department of lan... ...ages, Fisk university.

At 3:30 p. m. the scene switched to Memorial Chapel at Fisk where Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, presided. The music was presented by the Fisk choir. "Africa Aflame," by Dr. Homer A. Jack, Unitarian church, Evanston, Ill., was one of the principal speeches of the day. The other was delivered by Dr. Chas. Wesley, Central State college at Wilberforce, who spoke on "The Association and the Public."

History Lovers—A group of executive council members of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at Tennessee State University is shown following the authors' breakfast. Seated, left to right: President Charles H. Wesley, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Dr. Merl R. Eppse and secretary-treasurer, Albert N. D. Brooks. Standing are Dr. Lorenzo Green, Frederick D. Moon, Dr. John Hope Franklin and Dr. John W. Riley.

West Africans Attend Nashville Sessions

Historians Cast Light on Africa

By MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE—It was a revitalized Association for the Study of Negro Life and History that closed its thirty-eighth annual meeting here last week.

The three-day meet, held at Tennessee State and Fisk Universities, drew delegates from as far away as Los Angeles, Calif., and attracted laymen as well as students and teachers.

Under the leadership of Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, as president, the association heard speeches and papers from outstanding scholars; examined its financial obligations; approved the reorganization of the staff; set its aims to shed new light on neglected aspects of American history, and re-elected all officers.

Dr. John Hope Franklin of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was elected to the executive council, and Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, president of the Author's Study Club of Los Angeles, Calif., was made national director of local groups and clubs.

MRS. WRIGHT'S office was created as a part of the association's program to reactivate local groups and clubs in its general plan to revitalize all of its activities.

The Tennessee committee for the entertainment of the association presented the national body with a gift of $410.80 at its closing session to aid in the work it is doing.

"Northern Prejudice and the Fifteenth Amendment," by Dr. Leslie Fishel of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "The Wilmington (N. C.) Race Riot of 1898," by Dr. Helen Edmonds of North Carolina College; "The History of Gospel Music," by Dr. Frederick Hall of Alabama State College, and "Problems of the Negro Poet," by Robert Hayden of Fisk University.

Problems of Modern Africa, a panel, had as participants Dr. Preston Valien of Fisk; Reginald Barrett of the Nigerian Liaison Office; Dr. N. Alfred Ferrell of Lincoln (Pa.) University, and Kwasi B. Siriboe of Gold Coast (Ghana), West Africa who is presently at Central State College, Wilberforce.

The public meeting on "The Negro's Struggle for Civil Rights, 1900-1953," was one of the most popular sessions.

* * *

AT THE CLOSING mass meeting on Sunday, Dr. Homer A. Jacks of Evanston, Ill., pastor of the Unitarian Church and expert in race relations, recounted his experiences during his recent stay in South Africa.

The 1954 meeting will be held at Stowe College. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. H. Walker, Memphis banker and insurance executive, is committee chairman; Mrs. Cora B. Robinson, Chattanooga, president of the State Federation of Clubs, is co-chairman; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, head of the department of history at Tennessee State, is general director, and Mrs. Mabel Bell Crooks, assistant executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Congress, Nashville, is secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee State, is a member of that committee. Plans are already in operation to retain this committee as a permanent state affiliate of the association.

* * *

PAPERS READ by scholars in the field of history included "Ministers Without Portfolio," by Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; "Negro Life Among the Five Civilized (Indian) Tribes" by Dr. Raleigh Wilson of Tennessee State; "Southern Progressives and the Negro, 1890-1920," by Dr. Dewey Grantham of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; "Fisk University and the Nashville Community," by Dr. A. A. Taylor of Fisk;

Moon Back From History Meeting In Nashville, Tenn.

PROF. F. D. MOON

Principal F. D. Moon, Douglass high school, reports that the 38th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History opened its session at 9:40 a. m. Friday morning in the Tennessee State university chapel, with Dr. J. E. Walker, chairman of the board of directors of the Universal Life Insurance Co., as master of ceremonies. Greetings were extended to the group from Tennessee Governor Frank Clement and Mayor Ben West, mayor of Nashville, and President W. S. Davis, Tennessee State college. Music was furnished by the Tennessee university choir and the response delivered by Albert N. Brooks, Washington, D. C.

The theme of the second session was "The Negro in Local and Regional History." Participating in this discussions was A. A. Taylor, head of the history department at Fisk, who spoke on "Fisk University and the National Community From 1886-1900." The other speaker, Dr. Dewey Grantham, Vanderbilt university, expounded on the "Southern Progressives and the Negro, 1890-1920." The group discussion for this occasion was headed by William A. Low, Maryland State college.

The Friday afternoon session used "Expansion and Conflict" for its general theme and first to talk on the subject was Prof. Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State, who centered his material around "Negro Life Among the Five Civilized Tribes." Next was Prof. Benjamin Qualls' talk on "Ministers Without Portfolio." The discussion that ensued was led by L. D. Reddick, Atlanta university.

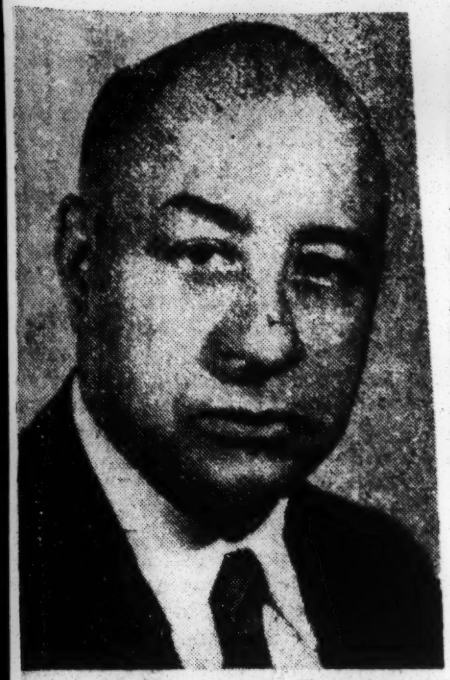
"The Negro's Struggle for Civil Rights, 1900-1953" was Friday night's feature and the principal speaker was James M. Nabrit, dean of the Howard university Law school. Following the address was the discussion led by Mr. F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, and Dr. John Hope Franklin, history department, Howard university. The physical education building was the scene of a reception held for all the delegates at the end of the Friday night session.

"Teaching the History of the Negro" was the main topic for the Saturday morning meeting which got underway at 10 o'clock. First speaker was Mrs. Vivian Beavers, Atlanta university, talking on "Teaching the iHstory of the Negro in the Secondard Schools," and following her was a delivery on "Teaching Negro History to Adults, With Emphasis on the Negro in California," given by Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, Los Angeles, Calif. Leading the after discussion was Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith, of Lexington, Ky.

Saturday afternoon's session got underway at 3:30, with "Race Problems in the Post Reconstruction Era" as the afternoon theme. The two speakers were Dr. Leslie Fishel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose delivery was on "Northern Prejudice and the 15th Amendment," and Dr. Helen Edmonds, North Carolina college, Durham, N. C., whose oration was "The Wilmington Riot of 1898." Group discussion was led by Dr. Henry L. Swint, Vanderbilt university.

After the Authors Breakfast Sunday morning, the delegation went to the International Student Center at Fisk university at 10:30 a. m. Here the theme was "Negro Music and Poetry." Presiding during this session was John W. Work. "The History of Gospel Music" was given by Dr. Frederich Hall, Alabama State college, and "Problems of the Negro Poet" was discussed by Dr. Robert Hayden, Fisk university. Then came

"Problems of Modern Africa" was the topic of the panel discussion at the 8:00 p. m. session Saturday. Participants were Preston Valien, Fisk university, and chairman of the panel; Reginald Barrett, Nigerian Liaison Office; H. N. Farrell, Lincoln university, and Kwasi B. Siriloe, Gold Coast, West Africa.



DR. MERL R. EPPS

National History Association to Meet In Nashville

Mabel B. Crooks

Educators and scholars from many sections of the country are expected in Nashville next week when the Association for the study of Negro Life and History holds its thirty-eighth annual meeting. The sessions will be held October 23-25 at Tennessee State and Fisk Universities.

For almost forty years the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, has performed invaluable service in its program of calling attention to the rightful place of the Negro in History. Both its publications, the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin, are read and respected by scholars and teachers in schools, institutions of higher learning, and by the public generally.

The program this year has been carefully planned; and there is every reason to believe that students and laymen will profit greatly from the papers and discussions. Among the areas covered by the sessions as planned are: the Negro in state and regional history; the struggle of Negroes for civil rights in the twentieth century; race problems in the post reconstruction periods; the teaching of Negro history, and problems of modern Africa.

The internationally known Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, is president of the association and will be one of the speakers. Another major speaker will be Dr. Homer Jack, author, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Illinois.

Purposes of the association are: to collect sociological and historical data:; to publish books on Negro life and history; to promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools, and to bring about harmony between the races interpreting the one to the other.

At the author's Breakfast on Sunday morning of the meeting, Doctors John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, Washington; and Homer Jack of Evanston, Illinois will be the speakers.

Other speakers will include Doctors A. A. Taylor and Preston Valien, Fisk; Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State; Benjamin Quarles, Morgan State, Baltimore; L. D. Reddick, Atlanta (Georgia) University; James M. Nabrit, Howard University Law School; Herman Dreer, Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Missouri; Helen Edmonds, North Carolina College, Durham; Henry L. Swint and Dewey Grantham, Vanderbilt; H. Alfred Ferrell, Lincoln (Pennsylvania) University;; Frederick Hall, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith, Lexington, Kentucky;; Miss Vassie D. Wright, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Edna Turner, , Nashville, Leslie Fishel Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston;; H. C. Savage, Tennessee State; Miss Vivian R. Beavers, Atlanta (Georgia) University Laboratory School; Arna Bontemps and Robert Hayden, Fisk; and Reginald Barrett, Nigerian Liaison Office.

The State Committee for the Entertainment of the Association has as its chairman, Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis; Mrs. Cora B. Robinson, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Chattanooga; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, head of the Department of History at Tennessee State is director; and Mrs. Mabel Bell Crooks of Nashville is secretary-treasurer.

Nashville host to 38th annual meet of history group founded by Woodson

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will hold its 38th annual meeting here, Oct. 23 - 25, at Tennessee State and Fisk universities.

Dr. Eppse

During its existence, the association, founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, has called attention to the rightful place of the colored American in history.

Dr. Wesley, President

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, is president of the association and will be one of the speakers.

Another major speaker will be Dr. Homer Jack, author, pastor of the Unitarian church, Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Eppse, Director

The State Committee for the entertainment of the association has as its chairman Dr. J. E. Walker, insurance executive; with Dr. Merl R. Eppse, director.

The program this year has been carefully planned. Among the discussions set for the various sessions are:

Dicussions Listed

The race in state and regional history; the struggle for civil rights in the 20th century; problems in the post reconstruction period; teaching of history, and problems of modern Africa.

Purposes of the association are:

To collect sociological and historical data; publish books on the colored race's life and history; promote the study of the race through clubs and schools, and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

Dr. Hope To Speak

At the authors' breakfast on Sunday morning of the meeting, Drs. John H. Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, Washington, and Homer Jack will be the speakers.

Other speakers will include:

Drs. A. A. Taylor, Preston Valien, Fisk; Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State; Benjamin Quarles, Morgan State, Baltimore; L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University; James M. Nabrit, Howard; Herman Dreer, Stowe college, St. Louis, Mo.; Helen Edmonds, N.C. college, Durham; Henry L. Swint and Dewey Grantham, Vanderbilt;

Dr. Ferrell Listed

Also H. Alfred Ferrell, Lincoln (Pa.) University; Frederick Hall, Alabama State, Montgomery; Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith, Lexington, Ky.; Miss Vassie D. Wright, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Edna Turner, Nashville; Leslie Fishel, Boston; H. C. Savage, Tennessee State; Miss Vivian R. Beavers, Atlanta University; Arna Bontemps and Robert Hayden, Fisk, and Reginald Barrett, Nigerian Liaison Office.

Other members of the State Committee are Mrs. Cora B. Robinson, Chattanooga and Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, Nashville.

Attends Negro Life, History Study Meeting

An Atlanta educator and mother of two daughters left yesterday afternoon to take active part in the 38th Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, at Fisk University.

Mrs. Vivian Reid Beavers, sixth grade demonstration teacher at Atlanta University's Laboratory school, and wife of Marcus J. Beaver, also an instructor, was selected to participate in the meeting which will be held October 23-25. She has been included in an impressive group of nationally and internationally famous historians and scholars of both races.

Mrs. Beavers, who is a graduate of Fisk, will speak on "The Teaching of Negro History in the Secondary Schools."

She has a well rounded background in her field, and is a former Rosenwald fellowship recipient at Fisk in the field of Social Sciences. She is also a graduate of Atlanta University. Her background also includes travels in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Belgium and England.

But in private life Mrs. Beavers is a model mother, who was chosen 'Mother of the Year' four years ago by a group from the First Congregational Church.

She has two daughters: Vivian Elinor, a Ford scholarship winner, who is attending Fisk University, and Marcia Jean, a ninth grade student at Booker Washington high school.

Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Beavers taught English at Washington high school. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and secretary of the JUNS (Just Us Neighbors) a neighborhood club of the Morris Brown Drive, Fountain Drive area, which was installed three months ago by women residents.

Chroniclers of the Negro

Race Historians Hold 38th Meet At Fisk, A&I

By MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Educators and scholars from many sections of the country are expected in Nashville this week when the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History holds its thirty-eighth annual meeting.

The sessions will be held Oct. 23-25 at Tennessee State and Fisk Universities.

For almost forty years the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, has performed invaluable service in its program of calling attention to the rightful place of the Negro in history.

Both its publications, the "Journal of Negro History" and "Negro History Bulletin," are read and respected by scholars and teachers in schools, institutions of higher learning, and by the public generally.

* * *

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY, president of Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, is president of the association, and will be one of the speakers.

Another major speaker will be Dr. Homer Jack, author, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Ill.

Purposes of the association are: to collect sociological and historical data; to publish books on Negro life and history, to promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools, and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

At the authors' breakfast on Sunday morning of the meeting, Drs. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, Washington, and Homer Jack of Evanston, Ill., will be the speakers.

Other speakers will include Drs. A. A. Taylor, Preston Valien, Fisk; Raleigh Wilson, Tennessee State; Benjamin Quarles, Morgan State, Baltimore; L. D. Reddick, Atlanta (Ga.) University; James M. Nabrit, Howard University Law School; Herman Dreer, Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.; Helen Edmonds, North Carolina College, Durham; Henry L. Swint and Dewey Grantham, Vanderbilt; H. Alfred Ferrell, Lincoln (Pa.) University; Frederick Hall, Alabama State College, Montgomery; Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith, Lexington, Ky.; Vassie Wright, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Edna Turner, Nashville; Leslie Fishel,

DR. M. R. EPPSE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; H. C. Savage, Tennessee State; Vivian R. Beavers, Atlanta (Ga.) University Laboratory School; Arna Bontemps and Robert Hayden, Fisk, and Reginald Barrett, Nigerian liaison office.

* * *

THE STATE committee for the entertainment of the association has as its chairman, Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis; Mrs. Cora B. Robinson, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Chattanooga; Dr. Merl R. Eppse, head of the Department of History at Tennessee State is director, and Mrs. Mabel Bell Crooks, assistant executive secretary, Tennessee Education Congress, Nashville, is secretary-treasurer.

History study group ends annual meet

Final session highlighted by debate on abolitionists

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "To what extent did the American colored abolitionists shape British opinion against extending diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy during the Civil War?"

This question was raised following the reading of the paper, "Ministers Without Portfolio," by Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md., and it provoked one of the most interesting and informative discussions of the meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which closed here Sunday, Oct. 25.

Dr. Quarles, head of the department of history at Morgan, and author of the recently published "The Negro in the Civil War, has been elected to membership in the International Mark Twain Society because of his contributions to his chosen field.

Historical Irony

One of the ironies of American history is the way the progressive movement sidestepped the American color problem, Dr. Dewey Grantham of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, pointed out in his paper, "Southern Progressives and the Negro, 1890—1920," and Dr. A. A. Taylor of Fisk, whose paper, "Fisk University and the Nashville Community," opened the sessions.

Among other papers read by scholars was the highly provocative "Negro Life Among the Five Civilized (Indian) Tribes," by Dr. Raleigh Wilson of Tennessee State; "Northern Prejudice and the Fifteenth Amendment," by Dr. Leslie Fishel of Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

"The Wilmington (N.C.) Race Riot of 1898," by Dr. Helen Edmonds of North Carolina college; and "The History of Gospel Music," by Dr. Frederick Hall of Alabama State college. In "Problems of the Negro Poet," Robert Hayden of Fisk university read some of his poems and gave the background of his work.

Panel Discussions

On the history teaching panel, Miss Vivian R. Beavers of Atlanta university laboratory school; Mrs. Vassie D. Wright of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Lucy H Smith of Lexington, Kentucky, and Mrs. Edna Turner of Pearl high school, Nashville, participated.

The problems of modern Africa panel had as participants, Dr. Preston Valien of Fisk; Reginald Barrett of the Nigerian liaison office; Dr. H. Alfred Ferrell of Lincoln (Pa.) university, and Kwasi B. Siriboe of Gold Coast West Africa, who is presently at Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio.

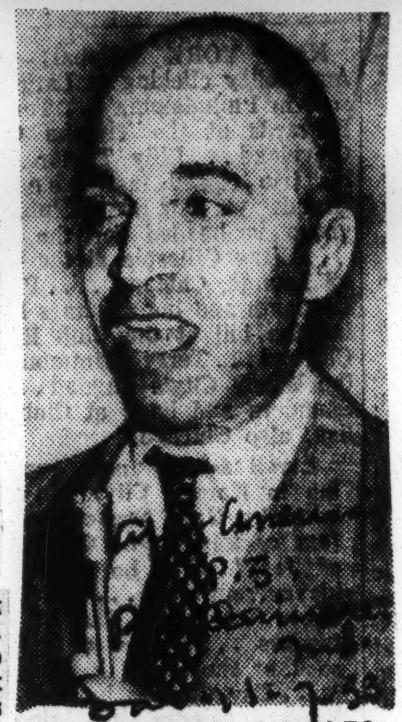
Civil Rights Report

The public meeting on "The Struggle for Civil Rights, 1900-1953" was one of the most popular sessions. John H. Franklin of Howard university was background speaker at this session.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian at Atlanta university Frederick D. Moon of Oklahoma city, and Dr. Lorenzo Green of Lincoln (Mo.) university made reports of civil rights activities in the Southeast, Southwest, and the border states. Dr. Franklin of Howard was elected to the executive council and Mrs. Vassie D. Wright, president of the Author's Study club of Los Angeles, was made national director of local groups and clubs.

Receives Gift

The Tennessee committee for the entertainment of the association presented the national body a gift of $410.80 to aid in its work. Dr. Merl R. Eppse of Nashville is general director of the committee; Dr. J. H. Walker of Memphis is chairman.



DR. BENJAMIN QUARLES
Speaking At Tenn. State

At the closing mass meeting on Sunday, Dr. Homer A. Jacks of Evanston, Ill., pastor of the Unitarian church and expert in race relations, recounted his experiences during his recent stay in Africa. Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Central State college reviewed the organization's program. The 1954 meeting will be held at Stowe college, St. Louis, Mo.

32b 1953

CHICAGO AND NOTHERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF THE COLORED WOMEN, INC.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Chicago Defender

CNDA MAKES CHANGE IN ITS ADMINISTRATION P.12

The Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women Inc. which includes Chicago, Evanston, LaGrange, Joliet, Maywood, Aurora and some other small towns, is composed of seventy clubs of women, some of which have more than one hundred members.

Mrs. Taylor

Every two years this organization of more than a thousand active members and more than a thousand inactive ones, who rally to the cause on special occasions, changes its administrative personnel.

Chicago Ill.

In June of each year, at the fourth quarterly meeting the organization reviews the work of the year, records and files reports for future reference and for the history of women's achievements.

Sat. 7-4-53

On June 22, 1953, at the CNDA headquarters, 4441 Drexel blvd., Mrs. Mayme Williams, retiring president, presided over the meeting when officers were elected for the new term of office — 1953-1955. Those elected were as follows: President, Grace D. Wells; vice presidents, Grave Lee Stevens, Delores White and Beatrice Hall Howard; secretaries, Ruth Crouch, Agnes Thornton and Celest B. White; chairman of the board of counsellors, Lelia B. Cannon; chaplain, Estella House; editor, Esther Steele; new members of the board of directors, Mary Crittenton, Estelle Nightingale Scott, Grace Johns and a tie between Clarissa Webster and Ruth Scott; new members of the scholarship board, Cornelia Hunter, Daisy P. Lackey, Nannette Henderson and Leola Lee.

The officers who had no opposition were Minnie A. Lee, treasurer; Mary G. Puckett, parliamentarian; Ila Summers, chairman of membership; Dora I. Robinson, chairman of scholarship; Jeannette Heard, supervisor of girls and a few others that I did not get.

Special arrangements for a truly beautiful installation party were made by Mrs. Ruth Steele chairman of the drama department on Wednesday, June 24 on the headquarters lawn at 6 p.m. Mrs. Wells, newly elected president, represented the "hub" of a wheel while the other officers represented the spokes and the rim, thereby, forming a spectacular circle highlighted by the colorful and beautiful evening attire of the honorees.

Rev. Joseph Evans offered the prayer for the success of the administration; past president Carrie S. Horton installed the officers and retiring president Mayme Williams presented the keys to the headquarters, the gavel and other records to the in-coming president. Mrs. Wels' acceptance speech on behalf of herself and her staff of officers was expressive, eloquent and touched the hearts of all. Delicious refreshments were served the guests.

On Friday morning, June 26, President Wells met her board of directors at the headquarters when she announced her appointments of officers to the major departments — Education, Civics, Arts and Crafts, Drama, Fine Arts, Legislation, Mother Home and Child, Music, Social Service and Women in Industry. She also appointed the chairmen and members of minor departments, boards and committees which constitute the working machinery of the organization.

The CNDA (as such) and the clubs will now enter upon their vacation during July and August, but will reopen Sept. 1, 1953. Even though it is vacation time, a certain amount of urgent business will be handled at headquarters.

32b 1953

EASTERN TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION

GETS NEW POST—Burnwell E. Banks, Montclair, N. J., was recently elected president of the Eastern Technical Association for the coming year. The association is composed of persons trained and practicing in various fields of science.

Mr. Banks, a graduate of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and Atlanta University, has served as teacher of chemistry, U. S. Army civilian instructor and laboratory technician. He is currently employed as a scientific laboratory in New Jersey where he is head of the Microanalytical Laboratory.

FLAIR Fair

N. C. State Federation Call for Integration

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The forty-fourth annual convention of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs adopted an eleven-point resolutions' plank calling for the integration of Negroes and women into all phases of state and national life here last week.

As released by Miss Ruth G. Rush of Durham, the Federation's retiring president, one of the chief points in the anti-segregation plank stated: "Resolved, we go on record as definitely opposed to segregation in schools, public carriers, public libraries, restaurants, hospitals, parks, hotels, tourists homes or cabins and rest rooms, and that we commend the various organizations in America for their efforts in attempting to eliminate segregation and any form of segregation because of race."

MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY
... new president

Other resolutions called for equality of treatment and facilities for Negroes in mental institutions, particularly institutions for the children and the aged, and other handicapped persons.

ELECT OFFICERS

At the close of the sessions at the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, noted educator and widow of the late Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, the famed missionary, Salisbury, was named president.

Other officers named for the 1954 session were Mrs. Maggie Jones, Asheville, first vice president; Mrs. E. R. Merrick, Durham, second vice president; Mrs. L. B. Curtwright, High Point, third vice president; Mrs. E. M. Spellman, recording secretary, Elizabeth City; Mrs. A. P. Collins, corresponding secretary, Smithfield; Mrs. E. M. Barnes, treasurer, Greensboro; Mrs. E. D. Donoho, parliamentarian, Greensboro; Mrs. P. R. Brown, chaplain, Hoffman; Mrs. Edna B. Taylor, and Mrs. Anna Johnson, senior organizers, Pinehurst and Wilson; Mrs. L. Gibson, Wilson; Mrs. Ruth King, Shelby, and Mrs. Cora Hawkins, Asheville, junior organizers, and Mrs. Mae D. Holmes, Warrenton, superintendent of the Training School for Girls.

Mrs. Aggrey will continue as editor of the Journal, the Federation's publication, until she appoints a successor.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA HILL TAYLOR

THE OLD CLUB YEAR ENDS; NEW LEADERSHIP APPEARS

With the end of June most women's clubs in the country, especially federated clubs, close the work of the year which as a rule opens in September annually.

Mrs. Taylor

In most clubs the tenure of office is limited to two years — that is the officers can be re-elected or re-appointed once. At the end of two years the entire administration changes.

This change is not always best for the organizations, but it prevents ambitious individuals from monopolizing the organization, and it definitely gives many women a chance to develop their abilities for leadership. At the same time it creates and promotes a wider and ever-growing membership.

One of the great drawbacks in women's clubs is the SPECIAL FRIENDSHIP ANGLE which interferes with the proper selection of the leaders. Women have not yet come to the place where they can recognize only merit as a basis for election.

They will work for the election of a poorly-prepared person for an office that demands only a prepared and tested person who not only has the ability to serve, but the time, economic background, previous experience and personal attraction.

As the new world of opportunity opens before the American Negro women today, she must develop greater leadership. She has about lost the old pioneer guard and she will not always have Mary Church Terrell, Mary McLeod Bethune and a few others. She must encourage and work to make altruistic leaders who will work for OBJECTIVES rather than for self aggrandizement and self-glory.

In the coming elections, leadership — not for a few but for all — must be the keynote and lest you forget, I list a few musts that should help you to determine your choice of electees, remembering that the life, objectives and future of the organizations are of greater value than any individual woman.

Leadership demands fitness and fitness demands KNOWLEDGE. Leaders should know many things about the WORLD in which they live — about the laws of life — something about man's efforts to understand himself and the changing world about him; about his COMMUNITY and the forces political, religious, commercial, educational, economic and social which dominate one's living.

A leader should know something about everything and everything about something, for when she speaks it should be with AUTHORITY of SUPERIOR KNOWLEDGE for she has the power which that authority gives.

SKILL — A leader should have SKILL, that is the ability to apply her knowledge for humanity's skill in applying what she knows.

POISE — A leader must have POISE, balance in personality, balance in character, dependability, reliability in time of storm and stress. By poise, I mean she must always have her thinking faculty, her judgement in command of her personality.

Intellect and not emotion must take charge and she THINKS THROUGH, rather than FEELS THROUGH. She should come to conclusions on the basis of investigation, or the best presentation of facts —all these she gathers before she reaches a conclusion.

PURPOSE — A leader must have a PURPOSE, which is definitely worked out. She must understand something of the great scheme of things and the part she would play in that great scheme.

PLAN — A leader must have a PLAN. Many people have fine purposes, but NO PLANS for carrying them out, hence they flounder about in the ocean of life and fail as individuals, while at the same time they waste the time and opportunity of those they would lead.

Finally, a leader must be able to ANALYZE and DIAGRAM her plans. If she has done that — SHE PLANS HER WORK AND WORKS HER PLAN. Clubwomen, in laying plans for future betterment for your organizations, lay this yardstick across your candidates and vote for the one who comes closest to these rules. You can't lose. It's the organization and not the individual.

MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY

Mrs. Aggrey Elected N. C. Clubs' Prexy

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, prominent North Carolina educator and civic worker succeeded Professor Ruth G. Rush as state president of the N. C. Federation of Negro Women's Clubs last week.

A cash token of "grateful appreciation for seven years of highly successful and meaningful service" was given outgoing President Rush, former dean of women and now psychology professor at North Carolina College, Durham.

* * *

MRS. AGGREY, former professor at Livingstone College and later Jeanes supervisor of schools in Rown County with headquarters at Salisbury, had been active in federation work for many years. She was editor of the organization's Journal, a job she will continue to hold until a successor is named.

The new federation president is the widow of the late Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, noted missionary educator.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA TILE TAYLOR

ILLINOIS CLUB WOMEN MEET IN 54TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

More than 300 women (150 from Chicago) representing more than 100 clubs, met in Carbondale, Ill. from June 13 to 16, where they held the 54th annual convention of the Illinois Association of Colored Women. Mrs. Fannie M. Carter of Chicago, state president presided.

Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Etta Jackson, retiring state president and general chairman of the convention, assisted by her efficient chairman of housing, Mrs. David King, made the guests most comfortable, and it is said that although the summer's heat was severe the women stuck close to the convention and exhibited unusual interest in its programs. Attucks Grove high school was the place of meeting.

SATURDAY — JUNE 13

The executive board met at 9 a.m. and was welcomed to the city by Mayor John I. Wright in person. Next, the board of directors held its meeting, after which, the entire delegation was taken for a ride over the whole city through the courtesy of the local committee and the city commissioners. There were police escorts. Southern university and Crab Orchard Lake were points of interest and twenty cars were in line.

On Saturday night the girls club of Duquoin presenter a "skit" entitled, "Just A Thought." It was built around the life of the late Annie Laurie Anderson, teacher of DuQuoin, past state president, former secretary of the NACW and founder of the Illinois State Scholarship Loan Fund, which has assisted many a worthwhile student in the struggle for an education.

The Carpe Diem club of DuQuoin of which she was a member is raising funds to purchase her home for a community center, and Mrs. Peters, who is in charge of the drive, was given a donation by the state association and permission to solicit funds from all clubs of the state.

SUNDAY — JUNE 14

Sunday was a full day. In the morning the delegates visited all of the churches. In the afternoon at Rockhill Baptist church a public "Mass Meeting" was held. The state president presented the president of the NACW, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines as guest speaker. Mrs. Gaines spoke of the work of the National and its connection with the state organization. J. C. Penn, assistant superintendent of public instruction, brought greetings, as did others, and Hopewell Baptist church choir rendered delightful music. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. David King entertained the delegates with a garden party on their beautiful lawn. At the same time Miss Maida Harris, president of the Illinois Association of Colored Girls, which was meeting in its 28th annual session, addressed a meeting of girls.

MONDAY —JUNE 15

On Monday morning at 9 a.m., the general session opened in regular form with reports, reports, reports. At 1 p.m. the memorial service was held and the names of quite a number of deceased members of the year were presented, among which were two past state presidents, Mesdames Annie L. Anderson and Ethel McHorton, senior past state president gave the eulogy and President Fannie Carter lighted the candles.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Sadie Brown, supervisor of Chicago's girls, presented a cultural program highlighting with music and special dances. She also reported for the Northern District. The Central and Southern Districts reported through their supervisors Mesdames Alice Foy and Bella Claybrooks that membership had increased and that the clubs were making progress. An enlightening seminar concerning the "Evaluation of the State Association" was presented by Mrs. Frances Smith Beasley and her committee in which many women participated.

This being the off-year all officers holding office were reelected except the treasurer whose term of office had expired. Mrs. Etta Jackson was elected to be treasurer. New members of the board were also elected. Mrs. Grace Johns, chairman of hospitality and her committee presented the officers with corsages and Dr. Mary F. Waring, past national president, gave personal gifts to Mesdames Hannah Woods and Daisy Sykes in honor of their long and faithful service.

The constitution was revised to increase the annual dues to $2.00 per woman per year — $1.00 to go to the NACW and the other to go to the state, covering a subscription to "National Notes." The A. L. Anderson State scholarship Loan Fund was changed to read "The A. L. Anderson Educational Loan Fund" and a new project was endorsed providing for annual scholarship awards to deserving students — the winner or winners competing in an annual oratorical contest with eliminations through Northern, Central and Southern District organizations. The contest to be held at the state convention.

The state tea committee headed by Mesdames Catherine Johnson, Ruth Riley and Ethel Lewis reported having raised $1,200.00 throughout the state. Mrs. Carter's first year administration raised over $4,000.00.

On Monday night the delegates were banqueted in the gymnasium of the school. Mrs. McIntosh, authority on "Human Relations" from the Mayor's office was the principle speaker. Her message was timely and well-taken. The Mayor, his wife and friends as well as Commissioners were present. Mrs. Frances Bowers, president of the Carbondale Club presided and brought greetings.

President Carter made her annual address the topic of which was "What Hast Thou In Thy Hands?" Miss Gladys Watts, past president, responded to all greetings. President Gaines also spoke. Local and state committees gave gifts. Miss Powell and Ronald McKinley, college students gave musical numbers.

TUESDAY — JUNE 16

Routine work until 10 a.m. and a workshop on the major departments, education, leadership, mother home and child, legislation, women in industry and arts and crafts. Mesdames Ella Mitchell and Gertrude Walker were in charge of organizational work and Elsie Duckworth presented fine arts.

Tuesday afternoon Chairman Grace Wells presented Mrs. McIntosh on the Human Relations program. She stressed the need of wider publicity. Mrs. Wells also reported 100 new life members at $5.00 each. Mrs. Fannie Baxter past state president reported 100 subscriptions to "National Notes." Mrs. Etta Jackson gave a report of the NACW meeting in California.

Mrs. Jane Belt, R. N. reported on public health and demonstrated with a film. Mesdames Amy Victor and Daisy Alexander lobbied at Springfield on FEPC. Mrs. Ella Mitchell reported $100 raised for Douglass Home Fund. Mrs. Carrie Horton was appointed chairman of special headquarters drive for the Central Association — twelve central states.

The Central Association of Colored Women will meet in Gary, Ind. Aug. 9-10-11.

Delegates were selected to represent the state. The State Association presented President Fannie M. Carter with a life membership in the NAACP for $100. The Illinois State Association presented Dr. Mary F. Waring with a life membership in the state and the title of honorary member of the state.

Ga. Women's Club Holds 3rd Session

LA GRANGE, Ga. — The Ga Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held its annual three-day session at Depot st. High school in LaGrange, Georgia, recently with more than 200 delegates and visitors attending.

The program played up the 1953 theme: "Better Human Relations Through Federated Club Women" and the national motto: "Lifting as We Climb."

Mrs. Mamie B. Reese of Albany, president, Mrs. Louise L. Webb [illegible], chairman of the executive board and Mrs. Gussie D. Moore of Athens, girls' supervisor, presided.

Keynote Speaker

Highlighting the first session was an address by Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, president, National Association of Colored Women, Inc.

It was voted early in the convention to send telegrams to Mesdames Mary McLeod Bethune, H. Butler of California and H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley expressing appreciation for their contributions to club work and wishing them complete recovery from their present illness.

Among the resolutions presented by the chairman of the resolutions committe, Mrs. J. G. Kyles of Macon, and accepted by the body were:

1. A demand for equal school facilities for colored youth; 2. establishing scholarship funds; 3 congratulations to Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, on his recent election to that city's school board;

4. Opposition to the Ga. Board of Regents' play to cut financial aid to three colored state colleges.

Addressed Convention

Among the speakers were: Mayor James Tigney of LaGrange, Dr. D. P. Melson of LaGrange College; Mrs. R. S. O'Neal of the Ga. Federation of Women's Clubs (white); Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State college; J. L. Powell, principal, Depot St. high school;

The Rev. R. L. Hill, pastor, First Baptist church, LaGrange and George Williams of the Ga. Tuberculosis Association.

Other program features included presentation of the National Hour during which time a film depicting the hisotry of the organization and highlighting the 1952 National convention in Los Angeles, Calif. was shown:

A symposium interpreting the objectives of the Georgia Federation; memorial service; the President's annual report and fashion show and talent parade by the Juniors.

The Handicrafters Art and Dramatic Club and the Crafternettes - Junior Federated Club were hosts to the convention with Mrs. Mina B. Wood serving as local chairman. Albany will entertain the 1954 convention.

Achievement reports for the past were given by the following cities: Albany, Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Cordele, Griffin, LaGrange, Macon, Milledgeville and Sylvester. Savannah was the only Federated city not to be represented at the meeting.

32b 1953

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA ATTIE-TAYLOR

WOMEN UNITED ON WORLD PEACE THRU NEGOTIATION

Throughout the whole world today, women and mothers have intensified their activities for negotiated PEACE, and have fought indefatigably for the end of the war in Korea. NEGOTIATED PEACE is their slogan.

MRS. TAYLOR

They recognize the fact that the armistice in Korea is PROOF that differences can be setteled peacefully — that war is not inevitable—and, that peace can be won if peoples unite.

The Congress of Peoples De-cember 1952 in Vienna, the world Peace Council in Budapest, June 15-20, and the Congress of Women in Copenhagen, June 5, 1953 in which more than 200 million women from 70 countries were represented, attest the intense interest of women all over the world in the total elimination of war and the establishment of negotiated peace.

They are also definitely interested in the welfare of women and children all over the world, and have proclaimed a "Declaration on the Rights of Women" which must strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all women regardless of race, creed or color. It is to this effect:

DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The World Congress wishes to re-state the hopes and aspirations of the women of the whole world whose rights it proclaims in this declaration. The following rights must be recognized by all women, irrespective of their race, antionality and position in society:

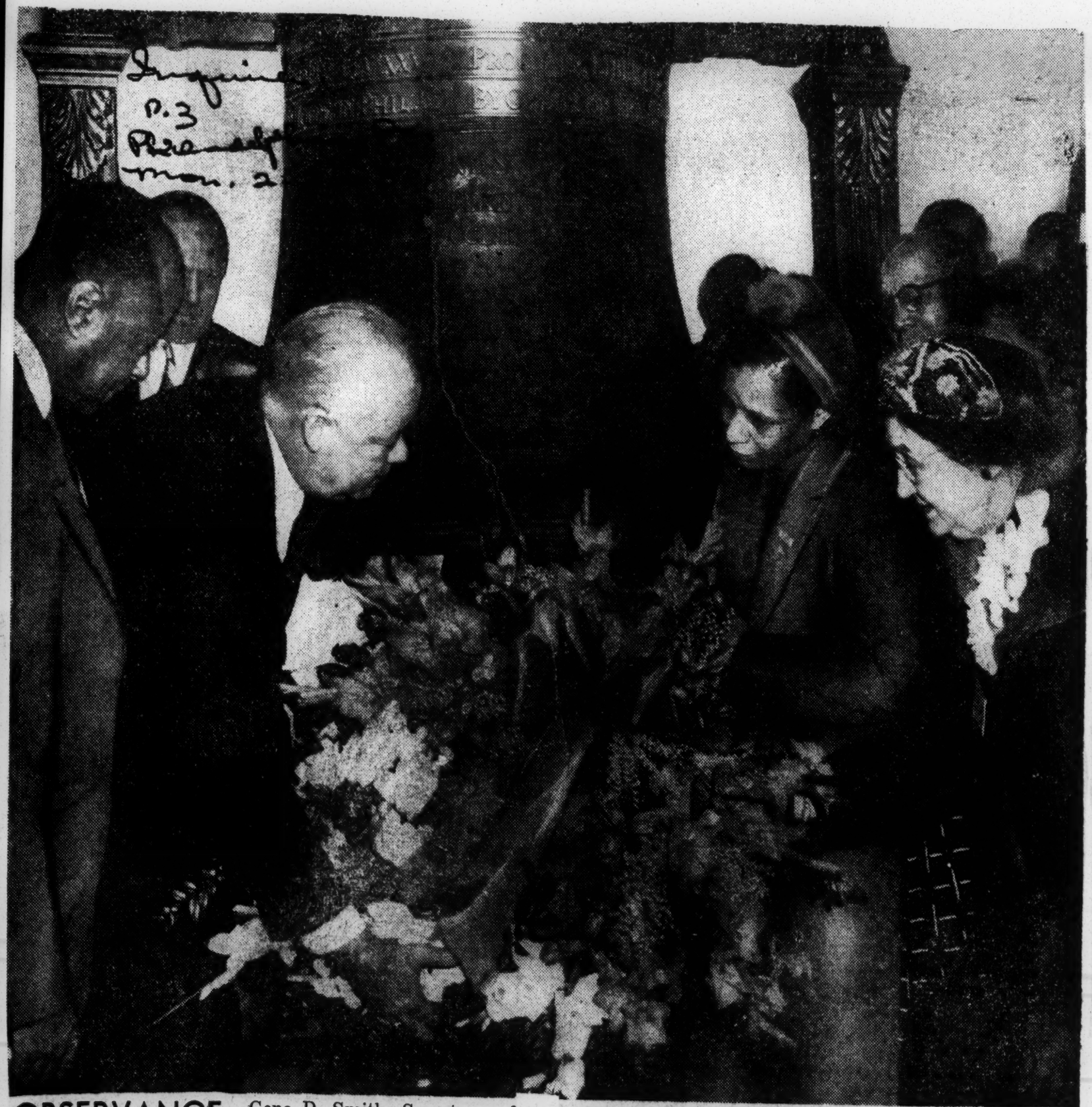
The right to work; the right to free choice of a profession or trade; the right to enter all administrative and public posts; with equal possibilities or promotion in all spheres of work; equal pay for equal work;

The equal right to social insurance; the equal right to state protection of mother and child; paid leaves, the establishment of sufficient maternity homes, welfare clinics for mother and child, nurseries and kindergartens, in the county-side, as well as, in the towns and industrial centers.

The granting of the same rights to agricultural as to industrial women workers as regards wages, measures of security at work, and protection of mother and child; the rights of peasant women to own land and to the fruits of the land; the right to a full education and professional training; the right to vote and to be elected to all state bodies without restriction and discrimination.

Equal legal rights with men in and children the right to association and unhampered activity for women's democratic organizations, and the right to participate in other organizations.

These rights should be confirmed by law and the necessary conditions for their application created. It is also necessary to raise the general standard of living of the people, to improve housing standards and to extend social services. These steps will be made possible by taking from war expenditures money to be placed at the service of life and for happy homes where peace is ensured.



OBSERVANCE Gene D. Smith, Secretary of Commonwealth, places wreath at Liberty Bell in Freedom Day rites. Aiding him are Mrs. Mary F. Gay and Mrs. C. F. Hopson (right), Gold Star mothers. At left is Emanuel C. Wright, of Freedom Day Association. Story on Page 2.

Freedom Day Observed At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — Sunday Feb. 1, National Freedom Day was observed here with special programs as Philadelphia led the Nation in commemorating the signing of the Congressional resolution proposing the 13th Amendment and the eventual abolition of slavery.

The 12th annual observance opened with ceremonies at Independence Hall. Gene D. Smith, Commonwealth Secretary, was the principal speaker.

A meeting of delegates from various States at Congress Hall followed. Judge Homer S. Brown of the Allegheny County Court addressed this meeting.

Kenneth D. Wells, president of the Freedoms Foundation, spoke at a dinner honoring official delegates at 4 p.m. at Franklin Institute.

Climaxing the celebration was a public meeting at 8 p.m. at Town Hall. Featured speakers were the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Chicago, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University.

Citations were awarded to U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Dr. John W. Davis, director of the Point Four program in Liberia. Music was provided by a 200-voice chorus.

National Freedom Day was founded in 1924 by the late Maj. R. R. Wright, Sr., of Philadelphia, banker and educator. His son, Emanuel C. Wright, succeeded him as president of the National Freedom Day Association.

COMMENDED — Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., center Chicago minister and alderman, is congratulated by Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux following the former's address to Town Hall, during the public meeting of the National Freedom Day Association. To the extreme right is Emanuel C. Wright, NFDA president.

Carey Urges Negroes To Drop "Shackles"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Negroes must free themselves of "self-imposed" limitations before equal rights can become a reality, Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago minister and alderman, declared at Town Hall.

Dr. Carey, who spoke at the public meeting of the 12th annual observance of National Freedom Day, said Negroes too often "feel" they are not wanted and restrict themselves to certain neighborhoods and public places without finding out the true facts.

The Town Hall affair was one of several programs during the day commemorating the adoption of the Congressional Resolution proposing the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery. Other events included ecemonies at Independenc and Congress Halls and a dinner at Franklin Institute for delegates appointed by the governors of their states.

Carey said colored Americans must cast off their "shackles of doubt" and consider themselves first class citizens due to the same rights and privileges of others. He warned that prejudice cannot survive in America.

"As long as America tolerates bigotry," he declared, "it denies itself a wealth of untapped talent and the great American practice of discrimination must be abolished for the good of all mankind."

He added that America in seeking international goodwill is dealing with peoples of the earth of which two-thirds are colored, and pointed out that until Negroes of this country are accorded fair treatment the United States will never win the support it desires.

"We must continue to press our fight for equal opportunities," he declared, 'for in the final analysis it will be the relentess and determined efforts of the colored people that will bring about [illegible] rights."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University also spoke at the meeting said that not only was business for the American colonies set forth here in Philadelphia in Morehouse [illegible] on January 10.

N W 'Johnny Jones, president.

The Ever Ready Club will meet Sunday at 4 p. m with Mrs. Mattie Mitchell, 75 Hilliard St., N. E. Mrs. Daisy Spear, president.

The Deacons Wives' Circle will meet Sunday at 4:30 p. m. with Mrs. P. B. Eichelberger, 413 Chamberlain St., S. E. Mrs. J. W. Parker is president.

Auxiliary in Grady Homes will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Lane, 427 Ashby St., N W

Philadelphia Mayor Signs Freedom Day Proclamation

National Freedom Day, an annual observance sponsored in Philadelphia by the National Freedom Day Association, will be held on Feb. 1, date of the signing of the 13th Amendment by President Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., signed the proclamation on Jan. 20 for the observance.

Mayor Clark is shown in the photo above as he signs the proclamation in the presence of other leaders interested in the celebration. Seated, left to right, are Mrs. Harriett Wright Lemon, secretary of the National Freedom Day Association, and Mayor Clark.

Standing, left to right, are the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, civil service commissioner; Charles A. Baker, deputy commissioner of public works; Emmanuel C. Wright, president of the National Freedom Day Association.— (Smith's Photo Service)

Frontiers, Inc. Elect Officers At Meeting

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Newly elected officers of the Frontiers Club of Columbus, mother chapter of the Frontiers of America Inc., the nation's only Negro service club, were installed at their annual meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1953. The installation of officers was conducted by J. Hoffman Erb, president of the Optimists Club of Columbus.

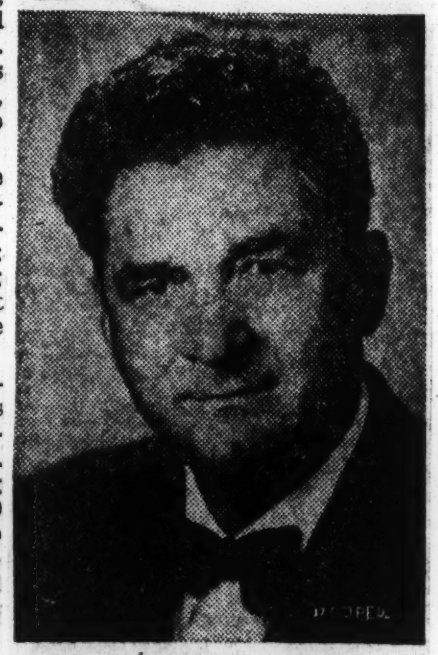
Taking the oath of office were Captain Harvey H. Alston, president; Dr. R. A. Bryce, vice president; James L. Allen, secretary; James W. Williams, treasurer; Isaac C. Beason, C. W Bryant and J. Arnett Mitchell, executive committee.

That the Frontiers Club is truly an organization of service, was reflected in the annual report given by James L. Allen, secretary. Mr. Allen reported that during 1952, the club contributed $2,000 to the Brush Lake Summer Camp for capital improvements. In addition to this, the members paid the expenses of 25 boys and girls to attend the youth camp.

One Frontiersman completely built a cabin for campers while another contributed the installation of over 2,000 feet of electric wire. The report also shows that one other Frontiersman donated over $100 for bricks and other improvements at the camp. The report also stated that $25 was given to the United Negro College Fund and $100 to the United Appeals Drive.

Ohio Governor To Speak At Frontiers Convention

DAYTON, Ohio—The Honorable Frank J. Lausche, Governor of Ohio, will address the 12th annual convention of the Frontiers of America, Inc. in this city Thursday evening, July 30.



GOV. FRANK LAUSCHE

The governor will bring greetings in behalf of the state and the city of Dayton to a large group of delegates from throughout the United States. The meeting is scheduled for 7:00 p.m. Dr. Bernard Harris of Baltimore, Md., national president, will deliver the keynote address.

JAMES E. SCOTT, prominent realtor of Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker Friday evening at which time the past president, Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., and past secretary, Artee Fleming of Akron, Ohio, will be honored. On this occasion the organizers and charter members of the Frontiers movement which was founded by Nimrod B. Allen, national executive secretary in 1936, will also be honored.

Social highlight of the convention will be the Frontiers ball at the Wampler's Barn in suburban Dayton, Friday night, July 31.

Some 150 delegates and their families are expected to invade Dayton for the convention July 30, 31, and August 1. The Frontiers Club is the only Negro service club in the United States and is comparable to such service clubs as the Lions, Kiwanas, and Rotary.

Frontiers To Hear Harris In Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio —(ANP)— Dr. Bernard Harris of Baltimore will deliver the keynote address before the 12th annual convention of the Frontiers of America, inc., here Thursday, July 30. Dr. Harris is national president of the organization, founded by Nimrod B. Allen in 1936.

Other noted persons scheduled to address the conference include:

Frank J. Lausche, governor of Ohio, and James E. Scott, realtor of Washington, D. C.

Some 150 delegates and their families are expected to attend the meeting of the organization, reportedly the only Negro service club in the United States.

A highlight of the confab will be tributes paid to organizers and the Frontiers Ball at Wampler's Barn in suburban Dayton, July 31.

Dr. Harris Reelected Head Of Frontiers of America Group

DAYTON, Ohio. — (ANP) — The election of officers and the outlining of the purposes of organization were features of the 12th annual convention of the Frontiers of America which met here last week.

Dr. Bernard Harris, Sr., Baltimore, Md., was re-elected national president of the group. Other national officers elected were:

P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh, Penn., vice-president; Melvin E. Ferris, Akron, Ohio, vice-president; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Penn., vice-president; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton, secretary; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; Augustus D. Knox, Baltimore, sergeant-at-arms; Albert B. Cooper, Suffolk, Va., chaplain, and Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, Ohio, editor, the Frontiersmen.

Dicectors elected for three-year terms included:

Paul Henderson, J. Arnett Mitchell, Clifford E. Rucker, Marcus Neustadter and Clifford E. Minton.

Highlighting the convention was the annual banquet held at the Biltmore hotel where some 400 officer delegates and guests heard Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore physician and national president of the Frontiers movement, outline the purposes and objectives of the clubs which now have spread throughout many states, and the principle cities of the country.

Dr. Harris also read a resolution passed earlier by the convention protesting the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the U. N. General Assembly.

Albert Woldman, director of Ohio industrial relations, substituted for Gov. Frank J. Lausche who was unable to appear because of pressing legislative business. Other speakers on the program included:

William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post; Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; Freeman, Dayton, national secretary and Dr. Nimrod Allen of Columbus, national executive secretary and founder of the Frontiers movement.

On the social side, delegates and guests were entertained at the president and officer's reception, and the annual ball.

Members of the convention committee representing the host chapter were:

Taylor Lewis, Freeman, Charles W. Washington, William Jones, C. J. McLin Jr., J. L. Scott, and Lloyd Lewis, Jr.

The Frontiers Pick Officers

DAYTON, Ohio (ANP)—The election of officers and the outlining of the purposes of organization were features of the twelfth annual convention of the Frontiers of America which met here last week.

Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., Baltimore, Md., was re-elected national president of the group. Other national officers elected were:

P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh, Pa., vice president; Melvin E. Ferris, Akron, Ohio, vice president; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa., vice president; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton, secretary; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; Augustus D. Knox, Baltimore, sergeant-at-arms; Albert B. Cooper, Suffolk, Va., chaplain, and Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, Ohio, editor, the Frontiersman.

Directors elected for three-year terms included:

Paul Henderson, J. Ernest Mitchell, Clifford E. Rucker, Marcus Neustadter and Clifford E. Minton.

Dr. Harris re-elected by Frontiers

DAYTON, O. — Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., of Baltimore, was re-elected national president at the 12th annual convention of the Frontiers of America, which ended on Saturday.

Other national officers elected were:

P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh, first vice president; Melvin E. Farris, Akron, Ohio, second vice president; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, third vice president; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton, secretary; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, treasurer; Augustus D. Knox, Baltimore, sergeant-at-arms; Albert B. Cooper, Suffolk, Va., chaplain; Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, editor, the Frontiersmen.

Directors elected for three years were Paul Henderson, Maryland; J. Arnett Mitchell; Clifford E. Rucker, Marcus Neustadter and Clifford E. Minton.

Convention Highlighted

Highlighting the convention, was the annual banquet held at the Biltmore hotel when some 400 officers, delegates, and guests heard Dr. Harris outline the purposes and objectives of the clubs.

Dr. Harris read a resolution passed earlier by the convention protesting the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the U.N. general assembly.

Albert Woldman, director of Ohio industrial relations, represented Gov. Frank J. Lausche who was unable to appear due to pressing legislative business.

Other speakers appearing on the program were: William O. Walker, editor; Jerry O. Gillim, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew G. Freeman of Dayton, national secretary, and Dr. Nimrod Allen of Columbus, national executive secretary and founder of the movement.

One of the most colorful social events during the three-day meeting, was the annual ball Friday night at Wampler's barn where the "who's who" of the nation met and greeted the many officers, delegates, and guests attending from throughout the United States.

Members of the convention committee representing the host chapter were: Andrew G. Freeman, Taylor Lewis, Charles W. Washington, William Jones, C. J. McLin Jr., J. L. Scott and Lloyd Lewis Jr.

The 1954 convention will be held in Washington.

Frontiers, Inc., hold first annual regional meeting

PHILADELPHIA — The first annual eastern regional conference of the Frontiers of America, Inc., met in Philadelphia, Nov. 14, attended by delegates from Maryland, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New York.

Purpose of the conference was to get the regions coordinated, and prepared to carry out the national programs, such as the Vitiligo Research, and the "Little Buddy" service and the coming national convention in Washington, July 29 to 31, 1954.

The Frontiers movement, originally the first colored service organization in the country, is now accepting members of other races.

Spaulding Speaks

The delegates were addressed by Theodore O. Spaulding, recently appointed municipal court judge of Philadelphia. Judge Spaulding spoke on the subject "Citizens' Responsibilities today as Frontiersmen Observe them." He was introduced by Harold L. Pilgrim, third vice-president.

Delegates attending the meeting were: Logan W. McWilson, Arthur Jones, Carl Andrews, and Bertrand C. Bland, Newark, N.J.; Charles H. Chipman, Salisbury, Maryland; Theodore G. Gray, George P. Ambush, David A. Shockley, and Nicholas E. Leakins, Frederick, Md.;

George W. Ward Jr., Lawrence Whaley, Emmer M. Lancaster, George G.Fleming, William A. Tanck, Harry Polk, G. Walker, and Robert D. Campbell, Washington; J. Alexander Weisman, and C. C. Burton, Annapolis, Md.; Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus, Ohio;

Attending Delegates

Earl Koger, W. Emerson Brown, William B. Day, Robert J. Hill, Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., Charles W. Jones, Augustus D. Knox, and Paul Henderson, Baltimore; Howard Nash, John Silvera, and William Brown, New York City; Charles E. Henson, Frederick, Md.; A. E. Flourney, and Robert Hazelwood, Camden, N.J.;

Milton A. Washington, Father John R. Logan Jr., Wayne L. Hopkins, Theodore Smith, Harold L. Pilgrim, Stanley W. Jackson, the Rev. Thomas S. Logan, Francis Beckett, Charles B. Tyree, Henry C. Sparks, Howard D. Pindell, and C. A. Dockens, Philadelphia; Clifford J. Newsome, the Rev. Mtthew E. Neil, Atlantic City.

Members of the Philadelphia host committee were: Charles H. Chew Jr., Walter Livingston, Charles A. Baker, Lawrence W. Reeves, Leroy Brown, Robert Hazelwood, W. Stanley Jackson, Lewis J. Carter Jr., Dr. Voight Jones, the Rev. Noah W. Moore Jr., Paul F. Keene, the Rev. Thomas S. Logan, Charles B. Tyree, and William B. Jenkins.

$2,225,000 Spent at Conventions

Fabulous is the word for the Greek-letter conventions held in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Nashville and Richmond, during the Christmas holidays. More than ten thouand delegates and visitors attending the meetings spent more than $2,225,000, according to on-the-scene reports made by Courier correspondents. Below is a breakdown of the estimated expenditures for ten major items:

Clothes	$500,000
Hotels	100,000
Travel	500,000
Food	400,000
Whisky	500,000
Entertainment	100,000
Rentals	15,000
Registration	60,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
Total expended	$2,225,000

Convention Time!

National Medical Association, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10.

National Association of Negro Musicians, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16-21.

National Bar Association, New Orleans, La., Sept. 3-5.

Imperial Council Convention, AEAONMS, Denver, Col., Aug. 16-21.

IBPOE of W Grand Lodge (Elks), Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22-28.

National Urban League, Philadelphia, Sept. 6-11.

National Negro Business League, Atlanta, Nov. 4-6.

Tawawa Summer Convention, Wilberforce, Ohio, Aug. 10-14.

National Pharmaceutical Association, Houston, Tex., Aug. 3-6.

Epsilon Nu Delta Mortuary Fraternity, Inc., Los Angeles, Aug. 9-13.

National Beauty Culturists League, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 9-13.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias and Supreme Court of Calanthe, Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 12-14.

National Dental Association, Philadelphia, Aug. 3-7.

National Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3-7.

Right Worthy Grand Council Independent Order of St. Luke, Richmond, Va., Aug. 17-19.

National Alliance of Postal Employees, Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16-22.

International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), Los Angeles, Oct.

Southeast Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Columbia, S. C., Aug. 14-16.

Laymen's League of the AME Church, Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 6-8.

National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., Los Angeles, Aug. 10-13.

Convention Time!

National Negro Business League, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4-6.

International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) Los Angeles, in October.

International Exposition, New York City, Nov. 2-7.

National Negro Insurance Association, Miami, Fla., Sept. 21-25.

National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Chicago, Oct. 11-15.

LOUISVILLE GIRL FRIENDS—The newest group of elegant club women to join the National Girl Friends, Inc., is the Louisville Chapter, pictured here. Initiated in beautiful ceremonies, Oct. 10, the group comprises, left to right: Mmes. Jewell Rabb, Barbara Miller, Dejarnette Duncan, Thelma Wade, Ione Stanley, Victoria Anderson, Juanita Lane, Frances Parrish, Loretta Bush, Goldie Beckett, Louise J. Bond, Ruth Bryant and Jane Hankins.

TOKI'S FLAIR FOR HAIR

Brilliance and Charm

Louisville Girl Friends Are Initiated in Setting Of Rare Beauty and in True Bluegrass Tradition

Louisville's traditional Bluegrass hospitality joined forces with perfect autumn weather on the week-end of Oct. 10, when a Louisville chapter of Girl Friends, Inc., was established. More than forty representatives from the states of Connecticut, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois converged upon Louisville for the occasion.

The Louisvillians, who played host to the visitors, were the members of the long established Mesdames Club. The Mesdames who Saturday, officially, became known as the Louisville chapter of the Girl Friends, Inc., were Ione Stanley, Thelma Wade, Jane Hankins, Louise Bond, Goldie Beckett, DeJarnette Duncan, Victoria Anderson, Barbara Miller, Juanita Lane, Loretta Bush, Ruth Bryant, Frances Parrish and Jewel Rabb.

SCINTILLATING START

The festivities for the installation got off to a scintillating start when the doors of Jewel Rabb's lovely home were opened for a delightful luncheon. There the attractive group sipped cocktails and became better acquainted with each other until luncheon was announced from a beautifully appointed buffet table.

Later the installation ceremony and banquet were held in the Mulberry Room of the Henry Clay Hotel. History was made at this event for when the Henry Clay opened its doors to the elegantly gowned ladies that evening, it was the first time that an all-Negro group had been entertained within its walls. The management spared no pains in making this a magnificent and beautiful occasion in all respects.

The impressive installation ceremonies were conducted by the national president, petite and charming Anna Murphy of New York City. She was assisted by Sadie Lawson, national parliamentarian, of Roanoke, Va.; Eunice Shreeves, who founded the group twenty-seven years ago in New York City; Mary Boyd, president of the Cleveland chapter, and Dorothy Roark of New York City, a charter member of the original chapter. Louise Kent of Cleveland and Ethel Ramos Harris of Pittsburgh, Pa., provided impressive music for the ceremony.

GIFTS EXCHANGED

Candlelight, flowers and chamber music set the background for the beautiful banquet.

The banquet was a gift exchanging event. Eleanor Sutter, in behalf of the Cleveland chapter who sponsored the Bluegrass girls, gave each initiate a handmade, monogrammed sterling bracelet and a copy of the Girl Friend hymn, composed by Ethel Ramos Harris. The local girls gave each guest a ceramic ash tray shaped like the State of Kentucky. The climax of the banquet came when Eunice Shreeves presented the Louisvillians with a silver platter upon which to serve their birthday cake on subsequent anniversaries.

The husbands of the group, who are known as the Boy Friends, were also quite busy during the day as they showed the visiting husbands an excellent time. While the girls banqueted, the men enjoyed themselves at a stag dinner held at the home of Dr. Roscoe Bryant. As a salute to their lovely wives and their pretty visitors, the local male contingent surprised the girls by sending them each a beautiful gold compact just as the banquet was going full force.

There were also many other gestures of friendship. Beautiful floral arrangements were sent to the Louisville girls by the Chicago chapter of Girl Friends and by the Louisville chapter of the Links. Congratulatory telegrams came from various Girl Friend chapters in Roanoke, Buffalo, Connecticut, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Newport News and Norfolk.

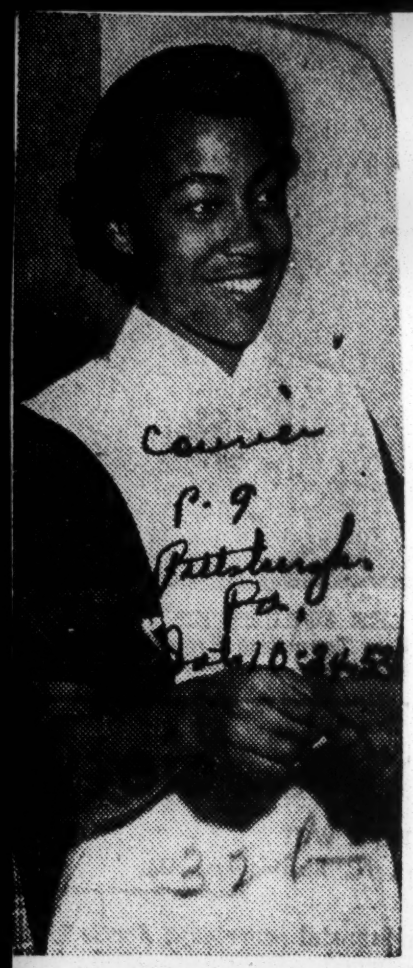
"EAGLES NEST"

Immediately after the banquet the ladies took "flight to the Eagles Nest." Frank and Iono Stanley's handsome third floor recreation room. They were later joined by the men for an evening packed full of fun and dancing, with music provided by Carl Ellis' orchestra.

Farewells were said at a breakfast which was held at Chickasaw Park Lodge on Sunday morning. A large wicker cornucopia spilled fruits and vegetables out upon a brilliantly covered buffet table where breakfast was served.

VISITORS

Among the other out-of-town visitors were Ruth Clement, Belle Hendricks, Cecelia Ward, Elliott. Roanoke, Va., was represented by Alice Moore, and from Covington, Va., come Adelaide Johnson with Dr. Walter Johnson. Brooklyn's glamorous president, Marie Poston, was on hand, and New Haven, Conn., was represented by a former Louisvillian, charming Orelia Ledbetter. New York City was represented by Mercie Edwards and Sylvia Hunter, while from Buffalo came Laura Holland with Dr. Holland, Emma Bullock and Dr. Benjamin Bullock, and Corrine Blanton with her husband, former Louisvillian John Blanton.



HATTIE HARRIS

Hattie Harris Gets GF Award

PITTSBURGH

Hattie Harris, first year student in the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, has received a $300 scholarship award from the Pittsburgh chapter of Girl Friends. A national society with headquarters in New York, Girl Friends is a social group which promotes scholarship aid as its national project.

Miss Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Harris of 5813 Howard Street, Pittsburgh, is the first nursing student to receive a Girl Friends award. The award was presented recently at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Nurses' Residence by Mrs. Paul B. Jones, president of the Pittsburgh chapter.

Miss Harris, who has completed the two-year pre-nursing course at the University of Pittsburgh, is a member of Idaka, pre-nursing honorary, Women's Choral, campus music group, and Alpha Kappa Alpha, social sorority.

Jack and Jill Confab in Memphis Is Tops

Play, Discussion Spark Agenda for Many Delegates

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Delegates to Jack and Jill's eighth annual conferenec received a hearty welcome Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 26-28. A round Robin took place Friday evening at 8 o'clock on South Parkway. E., with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gilliam and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hayes Jr.

On Saturday morning the children presented a play, called "All on a Summer Day," arranged and directed by Mrs. Ann Reba Twigg, at the Abe Schraff Branch of the YMCA. Pianist was Carolyn Rhodes.

Mrs. Twigg was assisted by Melvin Williams, who had a military drill; Mrs. Nellie Roulhac, a Mother Goose revue, by Janet Arnold; Chinese Trio by Georgia R. Sylvers; Indian dance, directed by Mrs. Ann L. Hall; Gypsy dance by Mrs. Addie Owens, climaxed with an American tap dance directed by Margaret Hubbard.

The children's work was on display in the gym.

Mrs. Roulhac is president of the local chapter and Mrs. Hall was chairman of the convention committee.

DISCUSSION

Of added interest was the panel discussion which was broadcast Sunday afternoon over WDIA, "When Brown America Speaks." Mrs. Roulhac introduced the speaker, Mrs. Bartholmew, who presented the aims of the Jack and Jill organization.

On the panel were Mrs. Miller, Albany, Ga.; Mrs. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Andrews, Albany; Mrs. Louise Kent, Cleveland; Mrs. Taff, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ratford, Springford, and the Rev. Mr. Daniels of Memphis, Tenn.

Delegates were Helen Hamilton, Los Angeles, Calif.; Inez Simpkins, Columbia, S. C.; Gwendolyn Melendey, Chicago; Lessie Miller, Albany, Ga.; Ida Murphy Smith, Baltimore, Md.; Orphilia Andrews, Albany, Ga.; Hilda Ratford, Springfield, Mass.; Jinnie Thomas, Kansas City; Margaret Simms, St. Louis, Mo.; Jessie Campbell, Montclair, N. J.; Irma Spencer, Atlantic City; Gwen Baurue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lee Anna Whittaker, St. Albans, N. Y.; Thelma Hardeman, Buffalo,; Eloise Taft, Kansas City; Alberta Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Anna Eaves, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Frances Mask, Hamlett, N. C.; Sarah Eppse, New Orleans, La.; Margurite Diggs, Columbus, Ohio; Warrena Mason, Dayton, Ohio; Doris Ross, Cambridge, Mass.; Olivia Isles, Dayton, Ohio; Flory W. Johnson, Toledo, Ohio; Wertha Dugger, Dorothy Carter, Phyllis Greer, Jean Jones, Dorothy Stewart, all of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Lanier, Cincinnati; Lucille Blakemore, Thelma Treeharve, Pauline James, Geraldine Fort, I. T. Creswell, Della Hill, all of Nashville; Vassa Harris, Lynchburg; Gertrude Landy, Mrs. Ronald Brown, Mrs. Emmett McCullough, and Mrs. Patrick Young, Gary, Ind.; Louise Kent and Jane Logan, Cleveland, Ohio; Nathalie Johnson, S. Orange, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Tallahassee, Fla.; Ewena Tandall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Margaret Smith, national vice president, Pittsburgh; Rose Clover, St. Louis, Mary English, St. Louis, and Leona Darsey, Houston.

JACK AND JILL MOTHERS — The national convention of Jack and Jill of America, Inc., eighth ~~annual conference,~~ held in Memphis, Tenn., June 26-28, drew scores of mothers. Business sessions and social activities were held at Universal Life Insurance Company. Pictured are national officers, reading left to right, front row: Mrs. Hortense Fitzgerald, secretary, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Nathalie Johnson, program director, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Ellen Perry, journalist, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Albert Turner, president, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Antoinette Robinson, treasurer, St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Margaret Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa. Second row: Local officers of the Memphis chapter are Mrs. Ann Hall, convention chairman; Mrs. Estelle Dumas, vice president; Mrs. Harriet Walker, journalist; Mrs. Nellie Roulhac, president; Mrs. Myrtle White, teenage director; Mrs. Ida Jamison treasurer; Mrs. Melba Briscoe, program director; Mrs. Dorothy Westbrook, recording secretary, and Mrs. Sally Bartholomew, corresponding secretary.

Jack And Jill Club Set Up At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dorothy Hall on the campus was the picturesque setting last Saturday night for the installation services and buffet which set up the Tuskegee chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc.

Officers installed are Mmes. Gwendolyn Kenny, president; Carolyn M. Yancey, vice president; Hortense Calhoun and Cleo Walker, co-recording secretaries, Yvonne Capble, treasurer and Elaine Thomas.

Standing committee members taking oath of office were Mmes. Julia T. Pinderhughes, program; Agnese Davis, budget; Mattye Dwiggins, constitution, Annette Cochran, membership and Ruth Curtis, pubicity.

An enjoyable program was given with Mmes. Louise D. Hines, Mildred H. Carter and Betty Ann Johnson, giving musical selections. Inspirations was by Mrs. Lois Gaillard and Mrs. Juette Neal sang 'The Lord's Prayer."

GIVES HISTORY

The history of the Tuskegee chapter was given by Mrs. Ruth T. Curtis. Dr. Alberta Truner, national president of Atlanta, Ga., was guest of the local chapter, and installed the officers. Following the installation a discussion period was held.

Other members are Mmes. Ada B. Anderson, Gertrude Anderson, Margaret Bass, Jean Billis, Anona Bulls, Marie F. Brown, Margaret Cabiness, Helen Campbell, Wilma Campbell, Gertrude Driggins;

Also Mmes. Ruth Dowdy, Evelyn Gaskins, Annie Gunn, Betty-Henderson, Louise Hines, Ruth Hume, Fannye Harris, Harriette Jefferies, Annie Johnson, Clara Logan, Sallie Looney, Dorothea Moore, Mildred Moore, Marianne McCaden, Nadien Rier, Alberta Richie, Ann F. Ross, Martha Swan Elizabeth Taylor, Carrie Thompson, Lillian Thompson, Jain G. Williams, Mai Young, Jennie Krause, Mozelle Murray Lottie Waddell, Laly Washington. Mrs. Vera Foster is honorary.

INDUCTED AT TUSKEGEE—Shown at the installation ceremonies for the newly-organized chapter of Jack and Jill of America, at Tuskegee, Ala., are, left to right: Dr. Alberta Turner, of Columbus, Ohio, national president, Mrs. Carolyn M. Yance, Mrs. Cleo Walker, Mrs. Elaine Thomas, Mrs. Yvonne Caple and Mrs. Gwendolyn Kenney.

Elect Mrs. Margaret Hawkins President Of National Links

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, of Philadelphia, co-founder of the Links, was elected national president during the 5th assembly here last week.

Some 130 members from all over the country attended the three-day session held in the Lafayette hotel.

Other new officers are Mrs. Hazel Reid, Portsmouth, Va., financial secretary; Mrs. Norvleate Downing, Newport News, Va., corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Fairfax Holmes, Denver, treasurer.

NAACP To Get $26,000

In line with this year's theme, "Our responsibilities in creating better human relations," plans were discussed to present each Link with a life membership in the NAACP.

This project would cost $26,000, it was estimated.

Retiring president Sara Scott, a co-founder, presided at business sessions. Mrs. Wardell Robinson of Albany, N.Y. and Mrs. Lottie Dinkins, National vice-president, presided at the membership workshop with Margaret Clark of Cincinnati.

Program workshop was chairmaned by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, national program chairman.

After business sessions Friday, Links attended a smorgasbord at Hotel Stuyvesant.

Group singing was led by Thelma Hardiman and Beulah Brown of Buffalo.

Impromptu entertainment was furnished by Mrs. Zelma George, Cleveland; Bernice Martin of Bluefield, W. Va., and Gladys Duckett of Philly and Roberta Basinett.

Feted At Grand Party

Mrs. Alice Hayes of Niagara Falls, president of the hostess chapter, entertained Links Friday evening.

Guests mingled around a garden fountain filled with iced pop and surrounded by roses.

Dr. Alberta Turner of the Columbus chapter addressed the banquet Saturday evening in the ballroom of Hotel Larayette.

"Life is so complex today that our barest necessities require co-operation. Great advances have been made in the scientific and technical fields, but little development has been made in the field of human relations. To achieve harmony, we must find the significance of our relationship with people."

Dr. Turner cited three stages in development: dependence; independence and interdependence.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin installed new officers who received orchids. Mrs. Sara Scott, retiring president, received an orchid from Mrs. Sara Speaks.

Given Souvenir Bags

Soloist for the evening was Mrs. Loretta Anderson. Mrs. Beulah Brown of Rochester and Buffalo, led group singing.

Links received souvenir cosmetic bags in Link colors of green and white, topped with white carnations, and bracelets in the same colors.

A formal dance in honor of National officers and Links was held following the banquet.

A Sunday tour of Niagara Falls with three busloads of visitors and lunch in Canada's Brock Hotel concluded the convention.

Mrs. Cora Maloney of Buffalo was chairman of the convention. Other hostesses were Vera Johnson, Grace Brown, Corinne Risdon, Eloise Minnard, Vera Trimier, Ruth Scruggs, Bernice Suitt, Doris Fields, Thelma Griffin, Carlita Jones, Alice Hayes, Theresa Evans, Beulah Brown, Thelma Hardiman and Beatrice Jackson.

Incidentally, the Jacksons (Bea and Ray) just returned from a two-months tour of Europe.

Routed By Fire

A three alarm $13,000 fire in the Hotel Lafayette, headquarters of the Links convention, routed a handful of Links Friday at 7 a.m.

Guests came to the street in pin-curls, night gowns, minks and purses in hand. Some even stopped to powder their noses.

The Missing Links, husbands of the Links held forth at an Open House Thursday evening in Hotel Statler in the first in a series of affairs to set a precedence.

They also played host at a cocktail lounge for visiting Links and members throughout the convention.

LINKS ELECT PRESIDENT—Mrs. Margaret Hawkins of Philadelphia, co-founded with Mrs. Sarah Scott of the National Links, Inc., was elected national president during the organizations' fifth conference held in Buffalo, N. Y., the week-end of June 20.

* * *

National Links' Convention Sidelights

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Proceedings at the fifth national assembly of the Links, Inc., were fanned to a warm climax when fire broke out in the basement kitchen of the Lafayette Hotel where they were quartered.

Passersby were treated to an unscheduled 8 A. M. lingerie fashion show when the clang of fire engines awakened them and precipitated a hurried exodus.

Silk negligees, lacy nighties and dainty satin mules were on display as the "play-it-safes" gathered at the entrance and thronged the lobby. There was no panic.

* * *

Petite Marian Minton of Philly cooly trained her movie camera on the intrepid firefighters as they mounted the ladders to the roof where smoke was pouring out of the windows.

Sight of the week was several charmers who dashed out with mink capes slung over their pretty shoulders, some bearing armfuls of other valuables. Still others, tired from their executive sessions, either slept through it all or refused to budge!

SOUTHERN BELLES

Among the delegates were some charming young civic-minded matrons representing the "baby" (just three months old) chapter of Atlanta, Ga.

Typical of the luscious beauty for which the South is famed were tres chic Bennie F. McClendon, president; Johnnie Yancey and Gertrude Hackney.

Ravishingly beautiful were delegates Jessye Vick of Fayetteville, N.C., and Helen Ayer of St. Petersburg, Fla.

BUFFALO CHARMS

The beautiful home and flower-laden garden of Dr. I. L. Scruggs and his gay, loveable wife, Ruth, was converted to a Links' clubhouse, as the clan gathered each night for stay-up-late fun. Such hospitality!

Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hayes did the honors one evening, their lovely Niagara home and spacious gardens overflowing with guests.

Suave Norman W. Powell played host to a smart cocktail hour following the opening session. Joe Makel arranged similar courtesies for the permanent suite and open door manned by the local "Missing Links." The latter enjoyed very much the chores assigned to them by their wives and were completely at their service.

BOB-O-LINKS ATTEND

Comving along for the ride and a chance to photograph the falls were members of the younger generation, including Pauline Law, Jack Newsome, Jacqueline Harris, Angela Archer, James Lee and Alvah Johnson.

FASHION NOTES

Comfortably yet fashionably gowned were the delegates to the assembly, with beguiling Genevieve Myers of Lorain, Ohio, and svelte Norma E. Darden of Wilson, N. C., standouts. Sophisticated Hermine Pair of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and demure Martha Thomas Hines of San Francisco remained true to type throughout the conference, each costume attractive.

The gorgeous lacy hand-loomed white wool cocktail gown, a Batter, Niagara-Buffalo, managed to change frequently, stunning in each costume.

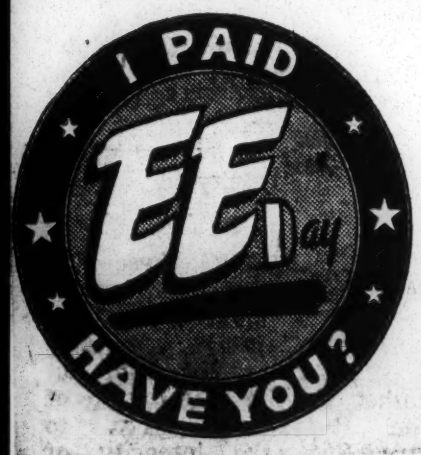
Fern Glenn of Cleveland was everyone's dream of gracefully gowned maturity, and Loretta White, another titian-haired Link, chose pretty colors to accent her type.

Garland Smith of Columbus, Ohio, was a distinctive outfit, worn with a smart stole.

Regal Mable Sandridge of Boston was most elegant at all times, with Polly Weeden of Lynchburg crowding her for honors. San Francisco's Maude Scaggs personified the well-dressed club woman with her smart tailleurs.

Vera Johnson of the host chap-

Main Target Will Be Railroad Bias



By THEODORE COLEMAN
(Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A complete end to segregation in all forms of American life was the immediate objective spelled out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its annual meeting held here last week in Kiel Auditorium. Courier

More than 800 delegates and visitors cheered the officials of the association as they spelled out plans for the all-out attack against segregation in the United States and set forth one of the most positive campaigns ever outlined calling for total integration.

Immediate action is to be taken against segregation in housing, hospitals, employment and public accommodations with special attention to eliminating separate facilities in Dixie railway stations.

* * *

MOST HEARTENING was the report of a pre-convention meeting at Kiel Auditorium of one hundred lawyers, representing twenty-one states, under the direction of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP.

(NAACP Convention Pictures on Page 20)

These attorneys pledged to pool their talents to launch one of the most intensive legal battles in history against segregation in all phases of American life.

Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, in the keynote address, called upon all Americans to share in the association's "Funds for Freedom" drive.

* * *

IN KEEPING with this theme, the board of directors announced its endorsement of the Courier's Double-E (Educational Equality) campaign, launched for the purpose of mobilizing public sentiment and to build up financial and moral support for the continued fight for first-class citizenship. Cur. 7-4-53

Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall outlined the immedi-

ST. LOUIS—The NAACP convention voted to hold its annual session next year in Dallas, Texas.

ate legal campaign, pointing out that although it takes precedence over all other matters, any action on segregation in schools will generally be delayed until the United States Supreme Court decides on the five cases now pending before it. The cases are scheduled to be reargued starting Oct. 12. Preparations for these arguments has already begun. Action on other fronts will be launched in the near future, Marshall revealed.

Marshall warned that the opposition is mobilizing all of its power and money for an all-out fight to maintain the policy of prejudice and segregation. He lashed out at the South for its theory that integration "won't work," and that there will be bloodshed and trouble if it is forced by law. He cited instances where integration was adopted with such ease that even the most ardent advocates were surprised at its effectiveness.

* * *

IN URGING a two-pronged attack in legal case and vigorous community action, Marshall lauded the Negro press and referred to the Courier's support of the NAACP program.

He revealed that within the next four weeks legal action will be taken to eliminate separate facilities in railway stations.

At another session, the organization announced it is opening a campaign to eliminate hospital discrimination in the United States.

Dr. Montague Cobb of Howard University, chairman of the NAACP National Health Committee, in a speech Friday, stated: "In the past, the injured have been turned away to die, a woman in labor has given birth in the street in the nation's capital, diabetic coma has gone undiagnosed and untreated, all because hospital doors are barred. The time has come when callous inhumanity may no longer be tolerated."

OFFICERS OF the association urged President Dwight Eisenhower to end segregation in all housing programs under the Federal Government.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, hit out against what he called the "hysteria of fear."

He said that some persons seemed determined to suppress and keep silent any group that openly disagrees with their policies. Because of this, he maintained that minority groups in the nation were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely.

Mr. White said that " . . . The myth of white supremacy is crumbling but has not been crushed.

"Unless America can show its good faith toward the Negro," he asserted, "the country stands to lose support from the dark-skinned countries of the world.

"The people are skeptical because of what they have heard about the treatment of Negroes," he said.

Two United States Senators, Missouri's Stuart Symington and Minnesota's Hubert Humphrey, shared the platform during the meet.

* * *

SENATOR SYMINGTON, who also made the NAACP's Spingarn presentation to architect Paul Williams of California, lauded the work of the organization and Williams for his splendid record of achievement.

Williams, in an acceptance speech, urged Negroes to buy homes and to care for their property to maintain respectable neighborhoods.

Harold Stassen, Federal Mutual Security Administrator, shared the platform with Walter White during the closing session Sunday afternoon.

* * *

AMONG THE other speakers at the convention was Archibald J. Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church in Chicago. He listed four factors which he said are changing the pattern of race relations. They are:

Those practices adopted by labor, industry and other public life groups; the position taken by both political parties; recent United States Supreme Court decisions, and the desire for freedom in other lands.

"The majority group must recognize its obligation to abolish racial and religious discrimination," Carey said. "It must recognize that discrimination and segregation are doing immeasurable damage to our national prestige in world affairs."

* * *

HOWEVER, CAREY said members of minority groups also have responsibilities under our democratic system.

"Minorities are conspicuous," he said. "Accordingly, the discreditable among them is highly magnified. To offset the slander of prejudice, we have to show to advantage at every opportunity."

A letter from Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, prasied the NAACP. Among other things, the letter said:

"The struggle to attain the goal of equal rights for all is not only for colored people. It is a national responsibility, because failing to attain this goal dishonors our proud traditions and impairs our prestige abroad.

"While the goal of the NAACP has not yet been attained, it is within sight. With the continued work of the association and cooperation of other groups, we may look forward to a further reduction in racial strife and to continued progress in human relations so that we may, in truth, be a nation in which 'all men are created equal' and accorded full and equal rights."

* * *

TWO WORKSHOPS were held last week. Both attacked community problems concerning discrimination and segregation. One dealt with public education, recreation and transportation.

The second concerned housing, employment, public accommodation and police brutality.

Consultants at the first workshop were W. Robert Ming Jr., member of the Chicago Law School; Daniel E. Byrd, an assistant field secretary; Dr. H. Boyd Hall, member of the Corpus Christi (Texas) Chamber of Commerce, and James M. Nabrit, professor of law and secretary of Howard University.

The other consisted of Miss Ella J. Baker, president of the New York NAACP branch; Donald Jones, a regional secretary; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, a member of the national staff; Herbert E. Tucker of Boston, an attorney, and Elwood McKinney, a member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Mobile, Cairo NAACP Branches Win Awards

By JOHN LEFLORE

NEW YORK —The Cairo, Ill., and Mobile, Ala., Branches of the NAACP won first and second prizes respectively on the Thalheimer Awards at the organization's national conference in St. Louis last week.

The Cairo Branch was cited for its successful fight against Jim Crow schools in the southern Illinois town. Its officers stood firm in the face of a campaign of terrorism by prejudiced whites who fired shots into NAACP leaders' homes and otherwise attempted to intimidate them into stopping the move to wipe out segregation in the town's schools.

Several were arrested for "inciting" trouble but they refused to retreat from their position against separate schools. As a result Negro children were permitted to go to previously all-white schools.

SECOND AWARD

The Mobile NAACP won the second award for its successful fight against the segregation of inductees being transported in chartered buses from their Alabama home towns to induction centers; its part in making test cases of Jim Crow travel laws affecting train travel; its participation in restoring about 20 fired Negro workers to their jobs with the local Coca-Cola company despite misguided approval of the firm's "economy" policy by two Mobile Negro newspapers and other influential sources, and its part in attacking job discrimination ir the Mobile post office.

The Branch also was cited for its fight against segregation at the huge Brookley Air Force Base here, which resulted in the doing away with separate toilet and drinking facilities.

SEVEN AWARDED NAACP PLAQUES

Louisianians Are Honored at Benefit Banquet

Seven Louisianians were honored by the state association of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday night at Hayes restaurant for their "courageous and untiring efforts" in the field of human relations.

They were District Attorney Severn T. Darden, Judge J. Bernard Cocke of criminal district court; Mrs. Moise Cahn, past president of the Urban League; C. C. Dejoie Jr., managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly; John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Louisiana; Judge A. V. Hundley, Alexandria; and Joe Arthur Sims, Hammond, district attorney of Tangipahoa, Livingston and St. Helena parishes.

Each received a plaque during the benefit banquet which was staged to raise funds for the expenses of the state association.

Dr. E. A. Johnson, Natchitoches, president of the state group, attacked what he called law enforced segregation and called for its removal in the principal address of the program.

'We should fight to improve our second class citizenship," he added.

Other speakers in the program were Ernest J. Wright, program chairman, and Leonard P. Avery, Baton Rouge, executive secretary of the state association.

Freedom Fund Now $18,200

ST. LOUIS—In response to an appeal by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Associaion for the Advancement of Colored People, $3,200 was raised for the Association's "Fighting Fund for Fredom" from the audience at the closing session of the forty-fourth annual NAACP convention here last week. Previously, $15,000 had been raised including an anonymous contribution of $10,000. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Wilkins was able to announce a total of $18,200 for the fund.

Contributions, June 22 through July

King George County, Va., Branch	$ 5.00
Topeka, Kan., Branch	100.00
Dauphin County, Pa., Branch	50.00
Corpus Christi, Tex., Branch	10.00
Dr. E. D. Sprott Jr., Beaumont, Tex.	500.00
Arlington, Va., Branch	50.00
Ohio State Conference	50.00
N. C. State Conference	100.00
Cairo, Ill., Branch	100.00
Mobile, Ala., Branch	50.00
Detroit, Mich., Branch	50.00
Merrimack Valley, Mass., Branch	50.00
Springfield, Ill., Branch	25.00
Canton, Ohio, Branch	5.00
Santa Barbara, Calif., Branch	25.00
Kingsville, Tex.	10.00
Winston-Salem, N. C., Branch	100.00
Boston, Mass.	50.00
Des Moines, Iowa, Branch	50.00
Staten Island, N. Y.	25.00
St. Landry Parish, La.	150.00
Joliet, Ill., Branch	10.00
Edwardsville, Ill., Branch	15.00
Atlanta, Ga., Branch	100.00
Colp, Ill., Branch	5.00
Mansfield, Tex., Branch	5.00
Region III Collection	27.11
Battle Creak, Mich., Branch	10.00
Terre Haute, Ind., Branch	61.44
Kokomo, Ind., Branch	50.00
Greensville County, Va., Branch	10.00
W. T. Deininger, El Salvador, C. A.	1,000.00
Helen E. Holcomb, Vancouver, Wash.	10.00
Collection at Mass Meeting June 28	2,708.50
Total	$5567.05

Larger contributions and pledges made at closing mass meeting of the forty-fourth annual convention in St. Louis, June 28. Freedom Fund pledges and contributions:

Oklahoma City, Okla., Branch	$500.00
Metropolitan Funeral Association Detroit, Mich.	200.00
House of Diggs, Inc., Detroit, Mich.	150.00
Diggs Livery and Ambulance Service, Detroit, Mich.	150.00
Walter Deininger, Salvador, C. A.	100.00
Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.	100.00
Hartford, Conn., Branch	100.00
NAACP Youth Delegation	75.00
Willard Brown, Charleston, W. Va.	50.00
Joe Optician and Jewelry Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	25.00
Mrs. A. H. Officer, East St. Louis, Ill.	25.00
Dr. John Eubanks, East St. Louis, Ill.	25.00
Atty. Billy Jones, East St. Louis, Ill.	25.00
R. F. Rifenbary, St. Joseph, Mo.	25.00
George L. Mann, St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
New Hope Baptist Church, East St. Louis, Ill.	17.50

NAACP Cash! $18,000 To Swell Fund

Roy Wilkins, national adminsstrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced Sunday that $18,192.24 had been donated towards the amount needed to reargue the five school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the Association, told the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Baltimore two weeks ago that $32,700 would be needed for the re-argument in October.

The largest single amount taken in was an anonymous donation of $10,000. The approximately 2000 persons attending the final session of the convention at Kiel Auditorium donated $3,192.24. Other donations varying in amount from $50 to $1400 were reported by Wilkins.

Branches throughout the country have pledged donations to help defray expenses of the re-argument before the Court and for the Association's newly organized Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Gives $2,500 To Fight Segregation In Schools

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The CIO last week contributed $2,500 to the NAACP to help finance legal preparations for rearguing school segregation cases before the U. S. Supreme court, James B. Carey, secretary treasurer, announced. The cases are scheduled to be reheard early in December.

The check was presented to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP.

Carey, who also heads the CIO Committee on Civil Rights, advised the NAACP that the "fullest co-operation and assistance" of the CIO legal department will be available. Arthur J. Goldberg heads this department.

In contributing to the fund to fight segregation in public schools, the CIO joins several other organizations which have given financial aid to the NAACP.

Among these groups was the American Teachers association which at its annual meeting recently contributed $5,000 to help in the fight against jim-crow schools.

Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American newspaper, heads a movement designed to raise money for the fight.

Elect Officers At NAACP Meeting In Wichita

WICHITA. — The Kansas Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches closed its tenth annual session here last week at Hutcherson Y.M.C.A. Mrs. Georgia Jackson of Kansas City, Kas., was elected assistant secretary R. B. Brown, also of Kansas City was elected chairman of executive committee and on legal readress group Flovd Anderson, treasurer of K.C.K. branch, is new fourth vice president and Mrs. Lydia M. Rayne of K.C.K. served on the nominating committee.

Other officers are: Melton Stevens, Independence, Kas., president Mrs. J. W. Wright, Parsons, secretary, the Rev. George Van hook, Hutchinson, treasurer. Vice presidents are: first Attorney, R. J. Adcox, Junction City, Mrs. Jessie Johnson Topeka; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Wichita; Mr. Anderson, Kansas City and Mrs. Lula Woodson, Coffeyville.

Gloster B. Current, director of Branches, New York office, was main speaker for the Sunday mass meeting. He stressed the N.A.A.C.P. freedom fund as a must if we are to keep marching on to first class citizenship.

Al Eldredge, director of Kansas FEP movement, spoke Monday and answered questions. A panel discussion and two work shops were other features of the two-day sessions.

The next meeting will be held in Kansas City, Kas. R. B. Brown served on the time and place committee.

The legal redress committee spoke on progress made in lawsuits against Parsons, Ft. Scott, Hutchinson and Topeka for racial bias in swimming pool facilities. The cases are in the Kansas supreme court.

Gibson Lauds Noble Work Of N.A.A.C.P.

By POLLIE MYERS

"The NAACP has done a job that is the credit of any race," said the Rev. H. B. Gibson, ill at the the time, in his rich, extemporaneous address at the Installation Services of the NAACP Sunday, January 25, at the St. James Baptist church

"But the NAACP has not had the solidifying influence and programs to make the public fully understand what it is seeking to do. This organization can not talk in many instances because of the many crooks among us. The strike it is making at segregation will never be enjoyed by us because of our littleness, simpliness, evilness and dirtiness.

"The NAACP should look into the future planning of Negroes to live in certain areas. We should challenge to live where we choose. Representation by a capable Negro for Negroes should be sought on the Committee of 10 who works out the future of our race, he said.

"The NAACP is carrying us faster than our social order is planning to accept the responsibility of. We have yet to secure for ourselves the character of a race that will stand fast, the speaker said.

"The race will never be completely saved by passing laws and politics. If such is true, anything can be saved by filth. Politics is filthy as practiced. We are not going to be saved until our hearts are changed. And words of brotherhood don't mean anything-especially as preached by Southern white ministers. We need unity. As of now preachers will not let our leadership speak for us; and the folks will not let the preachers speak for them.

"Churches, schools and social clubs are doing almost nothing but focusing the people's attention on going to heaven, schoolboy arguments, entertainments, trifling away with a time that should be used to build a race that can not be moved. We are messed up on the radio by persons who should not be allowed to portray our social element because they put us so low down and make us look like filths.

In the course of a conversation recently with three white leading ministers "I was asked why aren't we satisfied in a tone that said we should be. Several of our (prominent, financially secured) people were mentioned in an effort by these ministers to show me that we ought to be. Then the question was raised how could they satisfy us, to which I said, "You can't satisfy us with anything less than what it takes to satisfy you."

"A white fool and a black fool will never get together. Black and white Christians should be teaching the people that blood is blood, man is man, we are all one kind, must live with each other in lieu of the black heaven and the white heaven ideology. The church can touch more pepole and change their whole mode of living. The home and the educational institutions should help to build character that the whole world will have confidence in.

"We must develop and maintain the spirit of compassion. When we cease to fell each other's care, the strongest chain that binds the race is broken."

Other features of the program included music by the St. James Baptist Choruses 1 and 2, occasion by Miss Joyce Riles, appeal, Mrs. Geneva Lee, the Rev. M. Thornton, the Rev. J. L. Ware; solos, Miss Colly Plant, Mr James Glover; introduction of speaker, Rev. C. H Parker; installation of officers, Mr W. H. Carter, benediction, Rev. M. Thornton, host pastor

The announced collection was $236.06.

Fairfax NAACP Raises $500 For Legal Fund

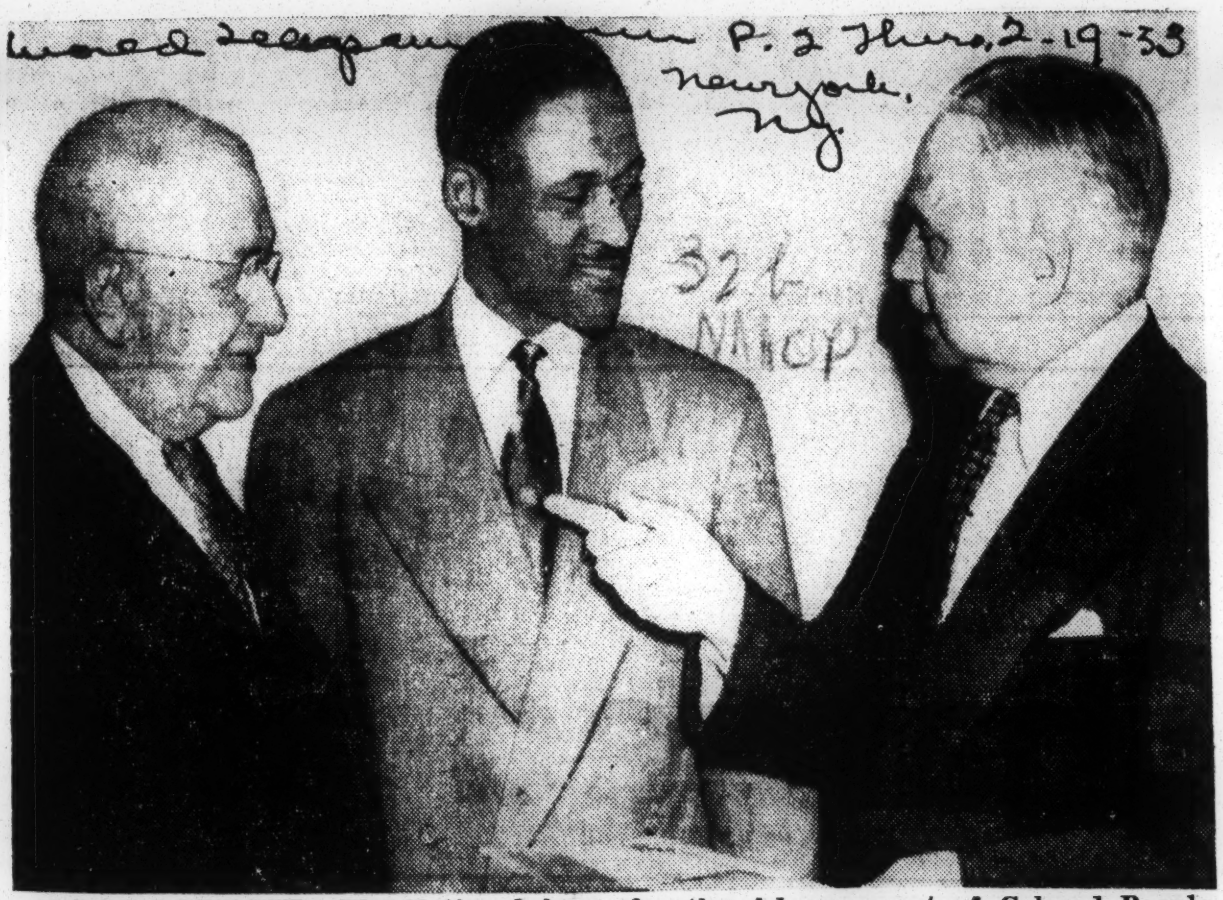
FAIRFAX, Va. — The Fairfax County Branch of the NAACP held its Legal Defense Fund Pageant at the Galloway Parish Hall in Falls Church recently led by Mrs. Eliza Hawkins, director of the Queen's Holiday Pageant. The community queens raised over $500 to be spent for the Virginia NAACP legal action against segregation and racial discrimination.

The first place winner was Mrs. Florence Sheppard of Bailey's Cross Roads, representing Bridal Day; second place winner, Miss Barbara Ann Richards of Fairfax, queen of Hallowe'en; and third place winner, Mrs. Mildred Taylor of Odrick's Corner, representing Easter. The highest amount reported by a single person was $78

OVER 60 PERFORMERS marched down the aisle wearing attire of the holiday they represented. The other participants were: Mesdames Lawrence, Thelma Carter, Evelyn Whitmore, Susie Hall, Julia Hall, Romaine Lewis, Sadie Harris, Juanita Gibson, Marie Henderson, Victoria Williams, Odrick Jackson, Nora Jackson, Mrs. Barber and Miss Mary Corum.

Remarks were made by the Rev. Milton A. Sheppard, president of the Fairfax County Branch; Mrs. Edith Hussey, Dr. E. B Henderson, vice-president of the Virginia State Conference; the Revs. Bush, Terry, Wilson, and Murray.

A poem was read by Miss Deloris Taylor and Miss Mildred Pearson sang a solo. The Virginia Crusaders, directed by Guy Collins, furnished music for the queens as they marched into the hall.



INDORSES EXPOSE. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People met today at 20 W. 40th St. and lauded the World-Telegram and Sun's expose of the Justice and New York Police Departments' undercover agreement. At the meeting are, left to right: Arthur B. Spingarm, president of NAACP; Edward W. Jacko Jr., chairman of legal redress committee, and Walter White, executive secretary.

Dr. Leon W. Scott of New Rochelle Becomes Life Member of NAACP

Dr. Leon W. Scott of New Rochelle (center) receives life membership certificate in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Dr. Robert C. Weaver (left), vice-president of the NAACP, as Walter White, executive secretary, looks on. Dr. Scott's name will go on the bronze plaque in the national office listing $500 life members.

MAKE COLORED PEOPLE WHITE':

Race Mixing Real Goal Of NAACP, Dixie Daily Says

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP)—The decision of the NAACP to wage an all-out war on all aspects of segregation has been interpreted by a Dixie newspaper as a desire to mingle the races.

The News and Courier, local daily, last week accused the NAACP of not just wanting equal treatment for colored persons, but "social equality" as well.

A staunch believer in the "separate but equal" theory, the News and Courier has opposed all attempts to break down segregation in recent years.

Its latest blast came in response to the NAACP's statement at its 44th annual convention in St. Louis that it intended to abandon the "separate but equal" doctrine.

Blasts NAACP Decision

In a leading editorial, the News and Courier denounced this decision. Among other things, the editorial said.

"The upstart, the professional spokesmen for the colored people for a long time have wanted more than 'equal' treatment. They want 'integration', which includes mingling of the races.

"Some persons who have thought through the race problem have come to the conclusion that the only permanent solution is to make the colored people white. Short of that long-term goal, they try to guide every move in race relations at least in that direction.

Destroying 'Harmony'

"The harder that white people of good will try, therefore, to equalize public facilities such as schools, the more pressure the other puts on to force 'integration.'

"The stirring of the public's emotions by the NAACP and other pressure groups makes it more difficult to maintain harmony.

"The agitation may hasten reaction to much of the nonsense that has been spread in recent years. It is slowing down rather than speeding up the phenomenal advancement of the colored American."

TRUE BIAS REPORTS URGED BY STASSEN

New York Times

He Bids Association for Negro to Take Lead in Correcting Misconceptions Abroad

Mon. 6-29-53

By SETH S. KING

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, June 28—Harold E Stassen, the Director for Mutual Security, appealed today to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to take the lead in correcting misconceptions by other nations on the treatment of Negroes in the United States. New York, N.Y.

No other group in history has made such rapid progress as the American Negro, Mr. Stassen declared. However, he said the facts of this progress have been obscured to the rest of the world by "sincere misunderstanding, unfortunate lack of information and deliberate distortion." P 37

"Your organization can do more than any other to place these facts in their true perspective," he said. "And, in so doing, you will not only assist in the nation's objective of peace and security, but you will also assist in the further advancement of colored people within America."

Mr. Stassen was the final speaker as the association concluded its six-day national convention at Kiel Auditorium here.

"Notwithstanding all that needs yet to be accomplished in the field of civil rights, you can be proud that no people anywhere in history have made as much progress as have the colored people of America in the ninety years since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," he asserted.

Vast Gain in Literacy Cited

At that time, he said, 95 per cent of the Negroes in America were illiterate, whereas the figure now is 6 per cent. Ninety per cent were slaves then, he added, while today the average per capita earnings for Negroes total more than $1,500 a year.

More than 3,000,000 Negro children are enrolled in high schools and elementary schools now, Mr. Stassen reported, and by the end of this month the number of Negro college graduates will exceed 200,000.

"In addition," he asserted, "you can take pride in the fact that there are more than 200,000 colored farm owners whose properties average seventy acres each, and that there are more than 1,000,000 Negro members of American unions."

These statistics, he declared, should be used to set "in correct balance" the understanding about the United States in the rest of the world.

"If you will help to establish that balance of information overseas, if you will aid in correcting misimpressions abroad, you will make a very important patriotic contribution to the future peace and progress of the free nations," he said. "By doing so, you will also be participating in the most important statesmanship needed today."

'Weapon' for Nation Discarded

Yesterday the association adopted a resolution endorsing the principles of the Mutual Security Administration in urging larger appropriations for economic aid to other nations, especially those "now gaining their freedom from imperialist rule."

In a speech today preceding Mr. Stassen's, Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said this nation could use the treatment of its minorities as a "weapon for its own self-preservation."

"The greatest victories of democracy over communism are won by news of our victories, through the democratic process, over mob violence, segregation and discrimination," he declared.

Mr. White said he believed that President Eisenhower was sincere in his efforts to end segregation in

Congressional and legislative elections.

The nation, but he added that some members of the President's official family did not appear to approve fully of these efforts, while the Republican leadership in Congress had not yet demonstrated a desire to follow the President's lead.

Mr. White then called upon his organization to make a careful study of the voting records of all persons in public offices, either state or national, and to use it as a guide in voting during the 1954

Request Rights Protection For Negroes In Fla.

TAMPA—The Florida State Conference of branches of National Association for the Adancement of Colored People this week sent another request to Governor Fuller Warren that the state take action to safeguard the rights of its 605,000 Negro citizens.

William A. Fordham, president, and Robert W. Saunders, assistant field secretary of the Florida N. A. A. C. P. called to the governor's attention the following recent incidents of violence against Negro citizens: the killing of Robert Moore in Tropical Park and Emmett Johnson in Homestead; a case in Fort Pierce where police broke into the home of a Negro after he had been mistreated by officers of the law; and the laceration of the fingertips of a young Negro migrant worker by police in Haines City.

"We ask that you take necessary steps to insure that every one of the 605,000 Negro citizens of this state be protected according to the provisions set forth in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Florida,' the NAACP executives said.

LEGISLATOR JOHN LEVERGOOD REFUSES TO GIVE DUNJEE NAME OF LETTER-WRITING NEGRO TEACHER

Admits Man Who Said Oklahoma NAACP Officials Are Communists Lives in Muskogee

FREEDOM OF PRESS DENIED

Despite the fact John T. Levergood, Shawnee, chairman of the House Committee of the Oklahoma Legislature, during a hearing last Wednesday on the new loyalty oath bill now up for discussion before the legislature, read a letter purportedly from a Negro teacher who said he had been forced to join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that he (the Negro teacher "believes the NAACP in Oklahoma is dominated by persons with communist principles," Levergood, when confronted by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, chairman of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, in his Shawnee law offices Friday refused to divulge the name of this Negro school teacher.

Legislature Adjourned

Dunjee went to the capital Friday looking for Levergood and when he discovered the legislature had adjourned so that the Youth Legislature could hold its three-day sessions he turned his car in the highway and drove direct to Shawnee.

"I came down here to talk to you about a newspaper article I read, in which you are alleged to have made certain statements about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and being an official of the organization, both state and national, I came down here to be sure you were not misquoted. I have found out after thirty-nine years in the newspaper game it would be wise to talk to a man before commenting upon what someone else says he said," said Dunjee in opening the conversation.

He Just Read a Letter

"I haven't made any statement about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to anyone," said Levergood; "I simply read a letter from a Negro school teacher from Muskogee county, and I take no responsibility for what he said. That teacher had a right to petition government and the committee I head had a right to hear what he and others who petitioned government respecting what this loyalty oath says."

The news story previously carried about the hearing had simply said the Negro school teacher lived in the eastern part of the state, but Levergood amplified this statement by saying the teacher lived in Muskogee county.

Teacher Has Right of Petition

"I will agree with you that citizens should never be denied the right to petition government, and that in a certain sense is what I am doing now. You certainly take responsibility for reading that letter publicly to a committee you head, in which aspersions and slander were cast upon the organization with which I am connected, and I think I along with my organization am entitled to know from whom these accusations come that leaders of the NAACP in Oklahoma have communistic principles. Would you mind telling me the name of the Negro school teacher whose letter you read to members of the legislature and the press?" queried Dunjee. "I'd like to read the letter," persisted Dunjee.

Letter at Capitol

Levergood paused for a moment and then said, "The letter is in my offices at the capitol. I do not have it here with me."

He Wants to Be Fair?

"Well, I live in Oklahoma City, and it will be an easy matter for me to drive to the capitol and inspect this correspondence of yours," said the Black Dispatch editor.

There was another slight pause, and then Levergood said, "Well, I'll let you read the letter, but I will not permit you to see the signature attached to same. You see I want to be fair. I don't want you jumping on this man. That is what he says you have already done," said Mr. Levergood.

"Well, let's see if you want to be fair," said Dunjee. "You have read to a legislative committee a letter from a man who attacks the loyalty and patriotism of the NAACP, an organization which has the respect of millions of white and colored people, but you refuse to tell the name of the individual who slanders this organization. Do you call that fair?"

NAACP's Loyalty Record

"Let me tell you something about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," said Dunjee. "As chairman of a committee in Oklahoma in the legislature that plans the passage of laws dealing with loyalty, I think you ought to take time out to hear this," said the Black Dispatch editor.

Never On Subversive List

"First of all," said Dunjee, "the NAACP has never been on any subversive list compiled by the government. It was not on Attorney General Tom Clark's list or any other grouping of subversives. In our files, which we occasionally use for publicity, we have commendatory letters from J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, and Justice Tom Clark.

"I think you ought to know when we held our annual meeting in Washington just three years ago some of the distinguished Americans who sat on the platform in our open meetings. Here are just a few: President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chief Justice Vinson, Senator Wayne Morse and Justice Tom Clark. These are just a few of the outstanding Americans who came and participated in our Washington meeting.

Supreme Court With NAACP

"That is not all. You should bear in mind that our Association has been to the Supreme Court of the United States 32 times and has won 28 of those decisions, which when spelled out in different terms means that those nine old gentlement up at Washington who determine the constitutionality of things in this nation, consider the NAACP well grounded in constitutionality.

"Then, too, when you turn to Oklahoma you will find that during the period I served as president of the Oklahoma Conference we went to the Supreme Court of the United States with three cases and won two. Since then we have won two more."

School Teacher Named Dunjee

The Shawnee attorney, following this recitation of the loyalty record of the NAACP, observed, "Well, this school teacher pointed you out as the person he was referring to. He named you and Paul Robertson."

"You mean Paul Robeson, a man I admire," said Dunjee.

"Yes, that's the name," said Levergood.

Question Thought Settled Ten Years Ago

"I then take the position as an individual that I have the right to know the man who accuses me of being communistically inclined," said Dunjee. "I thought I settled that matter ten years ago when Paul Stewart and Joe Thompson called me as a witness when they were investigating the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights. I expressed myself then as frankly as I could."

"Haven't you had any trouble with some teacher in Muskogee?" queried Levergood.

"No, sir, not with a single one. The only teacher in the Muskogee school system I know is the principal, L. R. Kirkpatrick, and he and I have been close friends from the day he landed in this state from Texas."

Doesn't Want Letter Writer Bothered

"Well, I just don't want you to get romping on my letter writer. He intimated that you drive Negroes into the organization."

Membership in NAACP Voluntary

"Well, Mr. Levergood, you should know that membership in the NAACP is a voluntary matter, and I am sure that other than your correspondent, you will not find any black man or woman in Oklahoma who says he or she has been forced into the NAACP." The Black Dispatch editor then told Levergood of a prominent school teacher in the state, who when the NAACP filed a suit in his town, where the white school board had stolen the buses and the furniture in the Negro school, had refused to permit any of the Negro teachers in his school to hold membership in the NAACP. "Despite the fact this Negro principal did this I have never held him or any other Negro school teachers up to ridicule in the columns of the Black Dispatch. Not one line has ever appeared in my publication respecting the cowardice of that Negro teache , but I'll tell you what I am willing to do. I am willing to come before you and your committee without subponea and submit myself for questioning."

"Call Me Before Your Loyalty Board"

"I have no apologies to make for my loyalty, patriotism or good

citizenship. If I come I would want to make a formal statement and then you and your committee can shoot all the questions to me you have in mind," Dunjee concluded.

Will Get Letter Monday

Representative Levergood promised to be in the capitol Monday and by 11 o'clock he agreed to have his stenographer prepare a typewritten copy of the letter he read to the judiciary committee of the legislature, minus the signature of the author, for the editor of the Black Dispatch.

Violates Freedom of Press

Inasmuch as the judiciary committee was not in executive session at the time Chairman Levergood read the letter in question to the committee, and is now in the files of said committee, the Black Dispatch believes Representative Levergood is withholding a public document from the scrutiny of the Black Dispatch and thus is violating another fundamental principle in democracy—the freedom of the press. Levergood read this letter to white newspaper men and doubtless gave the name of the author, but denies this information to a newspaper man who is directly charged in the letter

Segregation Dying, Says Walter White

RICHMOND

Regardless of the outcome of school cases pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, the NAACP will continue its legal fight until first class citizenship is attained for all, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, declared in an address here Sunday.

Speaking at the Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist church, in an effort to boost the lagging membership drive of the Richmond NAACP branch, Mr. White said:

"The end of segregation is in sight. We will go back to the courts again and again and again, until we win complete victory and we will win because law and decency are on our side."

Mr. White said that the South and the nation are beginning to realize the tremendous financial burden of segregation. Segregation costs $30,000,000,000 a year, he declared; and to equalize the school's physical plants in the South would cost $56,000,000,000.

"Lots of people are wondering what's going to happen to the colored school teacher when integration comes. Well I say if a teacher is competent enough to teach the white child, then she has no business teaching a colored child. We will have to measure up to the most exacting standards."

The speaker said that a recent nationwide study by the National Education Association revaled that 160,000 new teachers would be needed for the next school year. Only 35,636 are to be graduated from the teacher training schools.

"We will have to use our colored teachers or not have enough teachers for the 1,500,000 new children who will begin next year," he said.

NAACP Opens Nationwid Registration Campaign

NEW YORK — The 1200 branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 45 states are urged to prepare for an intensive fall registration campaign in a communication from the national office.

Because "civil rights is one of hottest political issues in the 1952 presidential election," the letter asserts, it is of the utmost importance to conduct an all-out campaign for a nationwide registration of 5,000,000 Negro voters. "Both parties," the branches are informed, "realize that the Negro vote in key states is vital to victory at the polls on November 4."

The branches are urged to adopt the slogan "Register Today for Civil Rights." They are also asked to appoint registration committees and to solicit ward and precinct workers among the membership to conduct door-to-door campaigns in their respective communities.

A copy of the political action resolution adopted at the Oklahoma City convention is enclosed in each letter. The resolution sets forth scope of NAACP political activity. The Association does not endorse or work for the election of any candidate or party. It does make available to its members and friends the records of the candidates, clarifies the issues of the campaign, and urges all of its members and supporters to register and vote in accordance with their evaluation of the records and issues.

State NAACP Gives Plaque To Burrell

Civil Rights Aide Served 10 Years; Marshall Hailed

TRENTON — J. Mercer Burrell, prominent Newark civil rights lawyer, was presented with a plaque Saturday at the annual meeting of the State Conference of NAACP branches.

In making the presentation, Dr. U. S. Wiggins of Camden, state president, read a citation outlining Burrell's loyal and unselfish services in three areas during a 10-year period.

He is chairman of the Conference's legislative committee, member of the board of directors, and a key member of the legal redress committe. He was one of the defense lawyers in the "Trenton Six" case.

Convention Delegates

Burrell and Dr. Wiggins were elected delegates from the State Conference of Branches to the national NAACP annual convention in St. Louis this month.

Burrell will be the Jersey representative at the legal conference which will precede the convention, and which will deal with the Supreme Court's mandate for reargument of the historic segregation cases now before the court.

An unusual tribute was paid by the delegates and visitors to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel.

Delayed in arriving in Trenton by plane from Hot Springs, Ark., they refused to go home and gave him a great reception when he arrived at 11 p.m.

1,000 Expected At NAACP Meet

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its 44th annual convention June 23-28 in St. Louis. Nearly 1,000 delegates from branches all over the nation will attend.

Basic theme of the convention will be the discussion of new ways to fight racial discrimination and to bring about complete abolition of segregation in education, public places, housing and transportation.

Highlights of the meeting will include addresses by the nation's leading men in business, politics, labor and public life. The lineup of speakers include the following:

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, NAACP board of directors, keynote address at opening meeting, June 23; Alderman Archibald J. Carey of Chicago, said to be in line for a big federal appointment; Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri; Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP;

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Harold E. Stassen, mutual security administrator and former governor of Minnesota; Mayor Raymond Tucker of St. Louis; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL; Howard B. Woods, city editor of the St. Louis Argus and numerous others.

Stassen replaces Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, liberal prelate of the Methodist Church, to be absent because at that time his church will be participating in ceremonies observing the 250th anniversary of John Wesley, founder of Methodism.

Famed architect Paul R. Williams will receive the 38th Spingarn medal. Sen. Symington will make the presentation of the award.

Probably the basic work of the convention will be done in the numerous daily workshops to be held. They will discuss on a practical basis such topics as fund raising, membership campaigns, expanding employment opportunities, cooperation with churches, branches' operations, publicity and community relations, and financing the NAACP program.

Stassen will address the closing session, Sunday afternoon, June 28. Also speaking that night will be Walter White. Providing the entertainment for this meeting will be the Mariners, famed interracial quartet featured on Arthur Godfrey's television program.

The NAACP youth division will dramatize recent progress made through the years in the evening program of June 24.

NEW PRESIDENT OF STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES CALLS FOR INTEGRATION OF MOUND BAYOU MISSISSIPPI'S ALL-NEGRO TOWN

Mayor B. A. Greene Hit Statement And Says Citizens Of Mound Bayou Are As American As Citizens Of Any Other Town

Mayor Says Furtherance Of Mississippi Negroes Knowledge Of Cooperation More Valuable Than Integration

Mound Bayou, Miss., Dec. 3.—(Special)—During a banquet sponsored by the Montgomery-Greene Post of the American Legion, Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus, Miss., recently elected president of the Mississippi State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., urged the citizens of the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss., to integrate and thereby get in tune with the leading melody of the time. Dr. Stringer, who is a native of Mound Bayou, stated that "there used to be a time when I was proud of the fact that Mound Bayou is an all-Negro town. I don't believe now, however, that Mound Bayou will be a truly great town or city until a genuine welcome mat has been put out inviting all men of good will, regardless of race, creed or color, to come and make Mound Bayou their home if they so desire. Mound Bayou should make some attempt to further improve itself economically through the Balance Agriculture With Industry Program even though it will mean that some Caucasions will inhabit the town. Their coming will merely help to make Mound Bayou a real town, an American town and a cosmopolitan city."

Dr. Stringer, who is a past Post commander and immedate past 18th District Vice Commander of the American Legion, urged the Negro Legionnaires of Mississippi to "secure the representation at the annual Mississippi Department Convention that you desire and deserve by filing a suit, if necessary, with the Federal District Court, requesting that an injunction be issued, forever restraining and enjoining the Department of Mississippi, The American Legion, from making a distinction among its members on account of race or color." He stated that "inasmuch as the American Legion is an organization chartered by the United States Congress, it is therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the U. S. Constitution including the 14th Amendment." He further stated that "the Mississippi State Conference of the NAACP is ready to throw its full weight behind a move to secure full representation at the state level provided that Negro Legionnaires are willing to give more than lip service towards the achievement of their goals and fulfillment of their responsibilities.

Contacted by telephone by the Jackson Advocate in regard to the statement made by Dr. Stringer in reference to the integration of the town of Mound Bayou, Mayor B. A. Greene said that the citizens of the town were completely unmoved by Dr. Stringer's speech.

As to the progress of the town of Mound Bayou, Mayor Greene said that the progress and growth of the town, under far greater difficulties and progress had been much greater than a number of integrated towns in Bolivar county and the state which were established about the same time with Mound Bayou. Pointing to the fact that the citizens of Mound Bayou enjoyed some freedoms not enjoyed by Negro citizens in other towns of the state the mayor said he could see no benefit in changing the historic purpose and policy of the town.

Mayor Greene, who is a graduate of the Harvard University Law School and regarded as among the more able Negro leaders of the state, in commenting on the subject of "integration," said that the town of Mound Bayou had been established to set an example of inter-group cooperation and an example of what Negroes themselves can do once they learn respect for themselves and for each other. He said that for the Mississippi Negro to learn the value of "cooperation" would prove of greater worth to him than mere "integration."

In concluding his remark Mayor Greene said despite the demands of the NAACP or any other individual group, or organization for "integration" he felt that the citizens of Mound Bayou are just as much American as the citizens of any other town in the United States.

Support of NAACP Asked By Mrs. F. D. R.

AMITYVILLE, L. I. — Our civil rights failures are used by the enemies of democracy to attack our country and its institutions," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a mass meeting of 1,000 persons sponsored by the Central Long Island branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here on December 1.

Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the Association's national board of directors, reported that in her travels abroad she "found that the treatment of our own minority groups here at home received widespread attention." She called for support of the NAACP which has made "a magnificent contribution" to the strengthening of democracy.

After an appeal by Herbert Hill, NAACP Labor Relations Assistant, contributions amounting to $750 were raised for the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom." Mr. Hill pledged the full resources of the national office to the branch in its current campaign against the recent acts of terror and intimidation aimed to prevent Clarence S. Wilson, a Negro citizen, from occupying a home purchased in a hitherto white area.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Eugene T. Reed, president of the Central Long Island branch, who discussed the local program of the association in this area.

Shriners Give NAACP $2,500

The contribution of $2,500 to the NAACP's special legal fund to reargue the five school cases before the Supreme Court was made by the Shriners, last week.

The check, made out to the "Fighting Fund for Freedom," was donated to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in Philadelphia by Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, imperial potentate of the fraternal order.

The contribution was made to help the NAACP reach its goal of $38,700 needed for legal research and preparation of papers in the effort to abolish segregation in the elementary schools of the nation.

AFRO Sparks Drive

The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are co-operating whole-heartedly in the drive to raise the necessary funds to bring this fight to a successful conclusion in a special effort, the slogan for which is "A Dollar or More to Open the Door."

Several contributions have been received at its office in various cities and forwarded to the NAACP national office in New York City.

Reargument of the cases is slated to begin in Washington before the Supreme Court on Dec. 7.

Urgency Noted

Therefore celerity in making donations is urged by all who desire to see the chains of second-class citizenship snipped from the limbs of our children.

Noting this urgency, the Shriners in conveying the $2,500 to the NAACP stated that it is an "initial contribution," and go on to say:

"We recognize, further, that the need is not alone for funds but also for active support of a program which will benefit not only the colored race but also the whole American people."

Contributors Listed

Those who contributed last week to the AFRO's "Dollar or More to Open the Door" fund through its various offices are as follows:

BALTIMORE

Donald Young, 1104 Springfield ave., $25.

Dr. Samuel L. Myers, 2219 Windson ave., $5.

WASHINGTON

Miss Gloria M. Grimes, 1719 13th st., nw, $6.50.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Pinkett, 3811 Jay st., ne, $5.

A/3c George A. Martin, 366th Comm. Sqdn., Alexandria Air Force Base, Alexandria, La., $1.

PHILADELPHIA

Floyd I. Johnson, 724 Christian st., $1.

J. B. MacRae, Office of Dean of Students, Lincoln University, Pa., $5.

NEWARK, N.J.

Mrs. James Drake, 729 E. 28th st., Paterson, N.J., $5.

NAACP Opposes Naming Of Gill

NEW YORK—The national office fully supports the Oregon branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their opposition to the naming of State Senator Warren Gill as U. S. district attorney for Oregon, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, has informed Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Mr Gill has been recommended for the position and is strongly supported by Jess Gard, Republican national committeeman for Oregon. Led by the Portland branches, N. A. A. C. P. units and other organizations throughout the state have protested against the recommended appointment because Senator Gill strongly opposed and voted against enactment of a state civil rights bill. The measure was passed in the Senate by a vote of 30 to 12.

Although Senator Gill voted for the FEPC bill, for repeal of the state's anti-intermarriage law and for repeal of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, he led the opposition to the civil rights bill on the ground that it would curtail "the right to discriminate."

NAACP $2,500 RICHER — Thurgood Marshall (center), NAACP special counsel, cheerfully accepts contributions of $2,500 to the NAACP Fighting Fund from Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, Imperial Potentate of the Shriners. Vincent Suitt (left) and Rev. John C. Davis, Shrine officials, and NAACP public relations head Henry Lee Moon (far right) look on as the presentation is made in Philadelphia. (Newspress Photo.)

Freedom To Cost Plenty, Tobias Says

NEW YORK—"To achieve our objective of complete emancipation within the next ten years will require an annual budget of $1,000,000" Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the special committee meeting here to map plans for the Association's Fighting Fund for Freedom.

"Our goal is an America of equality, opportunity, justice, freedom and security for everyone," the NAACP leader asserted. "This goal is now within our reach, but to achieve it requires a supreme effort on our part. Work and more work on our program. Funds and more funds to carry that program out. Our job will end with the banning of segregation by court ruling or executive order, or legislation. We have a continuing educational job to do to make non-segregation a working reality. Especially, we must work to expand the Negro vote and make it an effective voice in local and state contests as well as in national elections."

Dr. Tobias asked for "wholehearted response not only on the part of our NAACP members and branches but also on the part of other individuals and organizations such as churches, fraternal orders, labor unions, business and professional associations, because success of our campaign will contribute importantly to their own organizational objectives."

Techniques of fund-raising were outlined to the committee by Harold L. Oram, a New York consultant specializing in fund-raising for non-profit organizations. In the final analysis, Oram said, nothing takes the place of the personal appeal based upon an important current issue.

The committee, set up by the St. Louis convention and composed of the chairmen of the seven NAACP regions, representatives of youth section, board and staff members, met all day on October 8 to outline a program, to prepare a plan of action, and to devise methods of raising the vital funds to carry out the program.

N.C. NAACP group gives 'fund' $4,739

AFRO readers rush supply of 'ammo' for school case rehearing

NEW YORK—Following an address by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, Sunday, a collection of $4,739.16 was taken up at the closing mass meeting of the 10th annual convention of the North Carolina Conference of NAACP branches in Rocky Mount.

In response to an appeal by Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina NAACP, the audience of more than 800 contributed this sum to the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

Part of the money being donated to the "Fighting Fund for Freedom," a 10-year project of the NAACP, is being spent to defray the expenses involved in reargueing the five school segregation cases slated for U.S. Supreme Court hearing during the second week in December.

AFRO Readers Give

The AFRO, through its various offices throughout the nation is backing the school cases fight up to the hilt, under its own slogan. "Give a Dollar or More to Open the Door."

Some $38,700 is needed for this one effort alone, according to Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, who has advised that the entire NAACP legal staff, plus 12 other full-time lawyers are engaged in research and filing briefs justifying the banishment of dual schools from the American scene in the light of the Constitution.

Through AFRO offices, the following contributions for the school cases fight were reported last week:

Philadelphia

Frank L. Sudler, 250 S. East st., Smyrna, Del., $5.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hayward, Haverford Villa, Haverford, Pa., $5.

Richard Gore, 613 Little Willow st., Reading, Pa., $5.

WASHINGTON

Club Arabian Knights Inc., 1914 16th st., nw, $25.

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Maurice Lee, chief social worker at Crownsville State Hospital, wife of Morgan State College professor, $5.

Texans Raise $1,000

With Roy Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP as the principal speaker, the Texas State Conference of NAACP branches closed its 17th annual session here, Sunday, with a mass meeting which netted $1,000 for the association's "Fighting Fund."

The three-day conference was attended by 178 delegates and representatives from 41 branches. A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the conference, reported a total collection of $3,255.17.

The conference adopted a resolution urging closer cooperation between colored and Latin American organizations, especially between the NAACP and the National Association of Spanish Speaking People and the GI Forum.

The resolution cited the similarity of discriminations imposed upon both colored persons and persons of Mexican origin in the state. It called for joint efforts to curb discrimination in employment, housing, access to health facilities and in other phases of public life.

Other Contributions

Other contributions to the fund received from NAACP branches during the week include $500, Oklahoma City; $400, Knoxville, Tenn.; $100, Hartford, Conn.; $75, Denver; $50.70, Peekskill, N.Y.; $50 each, Kenner, La., and Colorado Springs, Colo.;

Also, $40.30, Yuma, Ariz.; $25 each, Muskegon, Mich., Newport, R.I., and St. Charles Parish, La. Also, $50, Dr. Bryon Briscoe, Oklahoma City; $42.70, First Baptist Church, Englewood, N.J.; and $10, Dr. Matthew Walker, Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn.

Attorney Looby On Executive Board With NAACP Greats

Local Leader Rewarded For Brilliant Fight In Columbia "Riot" Trials of 1946; 14 Other Notables On Slate, Including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt And Dr. Ralph Bunche

New York, Oct. 15— Two new candidates in a slate of 16 have been designated by the NAACP Nominating Committee for three-year terms as members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The new nominees are Z. Alexander Looby, Attorney and Member of the City Council of Nashville, Tenn.; and Kivie Kaplan, Boston Businessman and Co-Chairman of the new NAACP Life Membership Drive Committee. Mr. Looby is a member of the NAACP National Legal Committee and was one of the attorneys in the famous Columbia, Tenn., riot trials of 1946. Mr. Kaplan, an active member of the Boston Branch is also a member of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Renominated by the committee were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a long-time member of the Board; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now serving his first term; Senator Herbert Lehman of New York; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, a Board Member since 1924; Mrs. Amy Spingarn, widow of Joel Spingarn, late President of the NAACP and donor of the Spingarn medal; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Publisher of the Pittsburgh COURIER; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, President of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Also renominated were Theodore N. Berry, Cincinnati lawyer and member of the City Council; Dr. Algernon D. Black, Chairman, Board of Leaders of the Ethical Culture Society; Roscoe Dunjee, the veteran editor of the Oklahoma City BLACK DISPATCH; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, President, Michigan State Conference of NAACP Branches; Alfred Baker Lewis, a member of the Board since 1939; Dr. James J. McClendon, Physician and former President of the Detroit Branch; and Samuel Williams, President of the Oranges and Maplewood, New Jersey Branch.

In addition to the sixteen named by the committee, other candidated may be nominated by petitions signed by at least 30 NAACP members in good standing and filed with th eNatl. Office not later than November 1. The names of all nominees are sent to the branches where they are voted upon. The ballots are opened, counted and the winners announced at the annual meeting in New York on the first Monday of January. Sixteen persons are elected annually for three-year terms. The Board consists of 48 members.

What Negroes are doing—

NAACP to hear attorney

BY GERALDINE H. COOK

Col. A. T. Walden, attorney, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the major address Sunday at 3 p.m. at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, climaxing the Southeastern Regional NAACP Board meeting.

Greetings will be brought by representatives of the various states with C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, bringing greetings for Alabama. Music will be furnished by choruses of Dunbar High School in Bessemer and Rosedale High School of Homewood. Gloster P. Courant, director of NAACP branches in New York, will speak, and will probably touch on desegregation in his speech. The presidents of various organizations will be platform guests. The public is invited.

N.A.A.C.P. TO GIVE CORRECT ANSWERS IN SEGREGATION ISSUE WHEN SUPREME COURT CONVENES

In Formal Statement Association Says Fight For Equality Will Be Vindicated

CITES MOB APPEAL OF BYRNES AND TALMADGE

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week expressed regrets that the Supreme court was unable to reach a favorable decision at this time on the school segregation cases which have been pending since last December.

In a formal statement, the na- ing in the District of Columbia, tional board said answers to spe- Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and cific questions raised by the Su- South Carolina were argued be- preme court will be supplied Oct. fore the high tribunal last Decem- 12, the date of reargument of the ber by NAACP attorneys. All of cases.

"It is our conviction that questions of this type should be resolved in a legal forum of the Supreme Court rather than through hysterical mob appeal by politicians such as Governors Herman Talmadge and James Byrnes," the statement declared.

"We urge the people of this country both white and Negro, North and South, to follow the example of the Supreme court and to consider the question of the validity of racial segregation on the basis of the fact, the law, and their moral responsibility rather than upon the irrational ranting and raving of the hard white supremacist demagogues.

"The NAACP's historic fight against segregation must and will be fully vindicated. We are convinced that racial segregation is not only illegal, it is also immoral.

"The NAACP is further convinced that the American people are ready for the total abolition of this archaic system of racial segregation. Moreover, the NAACP, its branches and its entire membership will never cease their efforts toward this end no matter what the cost."

The segregation cases originated in the District of Columbia, Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and South Carolina were argued before the high tribunal last December by NAACP attorneys. All of the cases except the District of Columbia case were brought to the high court by the Association.

Each of the cases came on different merits. In the District of Columbia case, sponsored by the Consolidated Parent-Teacher group of this city, Attorneys Geo. E. C. Hayes and James Nabrit argued that segregation is illegal because theer is no law written on the statute books saying that separate schools much be maintained in Washington.

The Kansas case was different in that segregation is practiced only in the elementary schools in Topeka. After students leave the grade schools and enter high school they are no longer segregated.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney of New York, contended that segregated schools in Kansas deny Negroes equal educational opportunities. Admitting that there is no difference in the physical facilities and teacher qualifications between Negro and white schools of that city, Carter stated that all claim of constitutional inequality is abandoned, "except what comes from segregation itself." He added that "equal educational opportunity does not stop with equal physical facilities."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, attacked the South Carolina mandatory segregation system by arguing that "separate but equal" pronouncement should be struck down because segregation harms children, denies them fundamental rights and is a form of discrimination that violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the law."

Spottswood Robinson III claimed that school facilities for whites and Negroes in Virginia are seriously unequal, and that segregation in public schools is in itself unconstitutional and should be abandoned immediately.

The Delaware case was an odd one because the state had already ordered that colored children be admitted into the white schools because of inadequate facilities. Integration began last September and is working well.

Albert Young, attorney general of the state, had hoped that the Supreme court would decide that Delaware had the right to push Negro children back into separate schools if and when equal facilities were provided.

Jack Greenberg of New York City and Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, debated the right of the State of Delaware to operate separate schools for white and Negro children.

The high court herad 10 hours of debate on the subject of segregated schools, but it claimed that there were five specific questions which it would like to have answered in a reahearing before it made a final decision.

The court adjourned June 15 and will not reconvene until Oct. 5, a week before the rehearing is scheduled. It is not likely, therefore, that it will make a decision until far into 1954, after congressional elections.

Let's Face It, We Can't Sit Back and Wait

PRESENTLY the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is faced with the problem of raising $32,000 to properly finance and adequately present its case against segregation in the nation's schools when the Supreme Court hears five cases on Oct. 12. This is possibly the most important battle in the unrelenting fight for first class citizenship and the apparent cost is comparatively cheap . . . $32,000. The fact the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund has to appeal to the public for these funds makes many wonder if we as a down trodden, brow beaten, segregated segment of the population realize and appreciate what the NAACP accomplished toward securing first class citizenship throughout the years.

Practically every week we read of the great economic progress we as a group are making. Survey after survey reveals that we buy and are able to buy the best of everything, from cars to homes. We have any number of financially successful institutions like Insurance Companies, fraternal orders, strong unions, powerful churches, etc. The leadership of the above mentioned all supposedly know what the NAACP is fighting for and yet the NAACP and the Legal Defense Fund is being treated like a blind man by most of us with only a nickle and dime trickling in the till for the greatest legal battle in our behalf. What is wrong with us? Why can't more of us wake up and sacrifice a little for what we say we want . . . first class citizenship. Even our best white friends can't figure out our lethargic financial indifference to the cause.

October 12 is not too far off. A tremendous amount of work must be done. We have the forces of reaction on the run. Now is the time to redouble our efforts, make the sacrifices, talk the cause up among your friends. Make sure they know what the score is, bring them up to date. Let them know they can't sit back and wait for "George" to do it. Everybody has to participate financially and morally in this most important of all legal skirmishes for first class citizenship.

Those of us who are not shadow boxing about wanting to be treated as human beings, let's make a contribution to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund NOW! Regardless as to whether it is a $1 or $10.00, send it to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in care of this paper or send it direct to NAACP headquarters in New York City.

A White Friend Poses Some Good Questions

A WHITE MAN of proved liberality and unquestioned interest in advancing the cause of the American Negro has written a most timely letter to THURGOOD MARSHALL of the NAACP legal staff, and Mr. MARSHALL has been kind enough to furnish us with a copy. With his letter, the writer enclosed a $50 check for the Legal Defense Fund. Before putting some provocative questions to Mr. MARSHALL, the gentleman cited the fact that, in addition to supporting the advancement association, he is president of his local Urban League branch and that his wife is treasurer of her county committee for the United Negro College Fund.

The letter in question deserves full quotation, and follows:

Considering the great work you have done and what it has meant to millions, why do you have to come so often with your appeals to me and other whites? I understand about flashy cars and the like, but why isn't the membership of the NAACP even larger than it is? I feel your organization is one that all Negroes should support. It takes all groups working together to lick the race problem.

Very frankly I believe the best jo' can be done only when those most af fected throw their weight behind a caus The two organizations above with whic we are associated lack sufficient Negr support, in my opinion. The reasons fo this I understand in a way and for th moment I accept half a loaf as better tha none. But I would think that with good times economically, good times to push equality, and an excellent record behind you, your financial problems should not be too difficult. Maybe there are still too many "Uncle Toms."

Guess what I've been saying is the same old leaders and people seem to be carrying the ball. What's the matter with the younger generation? Don't they care or are they being overlooked? I find it rather frustrating, as an individual, to be supporting these causes with time, thought, and money when at times it seems as if those who have the most to gain want to leave it to others.

The problem is an important one for the majority and we cannot duck it. At the same time, I, as a member of a group that has had all along an opportunity for a good education and job, do not have the same advantages to gain as the minority that couldn't get a good education.

Briefly, the majority has got to help make progress but the speed with which progress is to be made can be influenced by the speed with which specific groups want it. Your organization is to be congratulated in being relatively free of "gradualism" and I hope you'll get more and more and more support from Negroes.

An encouraging number of legal victories, contributing mightily to easing the Negro's status as a second-class citizen, have admittedly been won. But the campaign is far from total victory. The order of the U. S. Supreme Court to NAACP attorneys to prepare a whole new set of briefs on new points of law in the five school segregation cases now pending imposes a minimum additional expense estimated conservatively at over $32,000. This sum the association does not have and has asked the public to contribute.

For many years the NAACP has had a steadily mounting number and variety of cases to process through the courts. Able attorneys, at great personal sacrifice, have prepared and argued them. The monies the association seeks is not to compensate these barristers but to underwrite the high costs of preparing and printing briefs, travel, and other inescapable out-of-pocket items.

The underprivileged citizen who most benefits from the efforts and the legal victories achieved by these men should be the ones most alert to contribute their dimes and dollars.

The record will show that much of the support comes from members of the majority group who are not denied the rights sought by the minority. They are men and women of good will who believe that "the problem is an important one for the majority' also. The questions raised in the above-quoted letter merely underscore the Biblical injunction that the Lord first helps those who help themselves.

NAACP Secretary Answers Article In N. Y. Times

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, last week ripped Dr. Max Yergan, former head of the National Negro congress, for defending the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

In an article to the New York Times, White whose opposition to Byrnes' appointment had been criticized by Yergan, scored the latter for his recent statement in the Times that "the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the American delegation is in the interest of this country and is to be commended."

"For any presumably informed American to ignore the racist reputation of Gov. Byrnes . . . is inexplicable," wrote White. "For an American Negro to do so is incredible".

On the charge trumpeted by some southern newspapers, that White's recent statement at St. Louis that hysteria and fear today grip the United States is "first-class grist for the mill of Soviet propaganda," he said:

"I am proud to have as companions in such warnings President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the New York Times, Judge Learned Hand, Sen. Herbert Lehman, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and a host of other Americans of unimpeachable loyalty who oppose the use of totalitarian methods to fight totalitarianism".

Other statements by Yergan which came in for stiff criticism were:

1. Yergan remarks that the South Carolinian was the first to "discover and point out the duplicity of Russia."

2. His statement that the Communist delegates will not attack Byrnes' 47-year record of hostility to Negroes, labor and immigrants because "Russian perfection of entire races and peoples places them on the defensive."

His boast of the "tremendous progress" in race relations in the United States.

He pointed out that Yergan was head of the NNC, listed as subversive by the attorney general.

Byrnes was secretary of state, stating that his statement on the progress of race relations comes with dubious grace from one who spent many years working with the left wing. He cited as "naive. Yergan's avowed Russian defensive position, stating:

"When have facts about their own sins ever silenced the Communists? Dr. Yergan learned nothing from his own first-hand acquaintance with Communist tactics.

"I know that Dr. Yergan's break with the left wing was a traumatic experience and that he has been basely and bitterly slandered by his former associates. But this is no excuse for his loss of perspective or for his equating of anti-communism with support of the advocates of 'white supremacy.'"

W. W. Law

W. W. Law hero to home folks

SAVANNAH Ga.—W. W. Law, president of the Savannah NAACP, is a hero to his home folks today.

He secured the NAACP lawyers to investigate the case of Ozzie Jones, 30-year-old war veteran, who was charged with criminally attacking a white woman.

The case has gone all the way to the State Supreme Court which found "considerable merit" in the appeal, and promised to hear it promptly.

The "merit" lies in two items:

1. The detective who made the charge against Jones had previously threatened to get him because he would not sell numbers.

2. The white attorney, assigned by the State to represent Jones, admitted that he had only had a few minutes to prepare the case before going to trial, and that he never had the complete facts in the case before he went to trial.

NAACP Group Raps School Bias

Greater distribution of Negro teachers throughout city schools has been advocated by a forum sponsored by the Flushing branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The forum was held yesterday in the First Congregational Church, Bowne St. and 38th Ave., Flushing, in connection with the NAACP's drive to raise money for its legal expenses.

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR CONTRIBUTION?

Money continues to pour in for NAACP legal fund

Contributions in the AFRO's Dollar or More to Open the Door campaign continued to pour in last week.

The money is being collected for the NAACP's Legal Fund. Special NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall has announced the need for $32,800 for research on the five public school segregation cases.

The cases are set for reargument before the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday, December 7.

Backed By Mrs. Bethune

Support for the drive came this week from Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women.

Congratulating the NAACP on its efforts to raise funds, Mrs. Bethune asserted:

"It warms my heart to live to see the day when we are ready to stand up and be counted among the men and women of the world who are fighting for freedom indeed.

"This effort shall have my unceasing interest with a prayer

"This comes as a challenge to every thinking American. that every single one of us may realize our responsibility in helping to secure this fund.

"I have given my best, and will continue on the firing line until the end."

The Washington AFRO again seized the lead of the race between AFRO publications in the Dollar or More to Open the Door campaign.

Julius Robertson, Washington attorney, turned in $25 which included his contribution and those from several of his clients.

Checks for $5 each arrived from Matthew Lindsay of Hampton, Va., and George V. Lottier of Baltimore.

Randolph Wells of Baltimore sent in $4, while a $2 money order arrived from Hosey Irvin of LaGrange, Ga.

Others Donate $2

Other $2 contributions, all from Washingtonians, were received from Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Logan, Mrs. C. L. Greene, Miss Irma Beauregard, William Watson, Mrs. Ida Calloway, Miss Viola Nell and Mrs. Irene Watson.

Dr. Charles Wade, Washington, sent in his check for $5. Contributions of $1 were received from the following Washingtonians:

Miss Isabelle Simpson, Miss Miss Pearl Harrison, Miss Robert A. Robinson, Elijah C. Alford, Gene F. Jackson, E. R. Wells, Luther Hendrick, Theodore Butler, Maurice Albert Jr., 9-year-old AFRO carrier;

Mrs. Letharee Bland, Mrs. Marion Carter, Mrs. Mary Albert, Mr. Matthews, and Russell Gray and Miss LaVerne Moore, both of Rockville, Md.

Half Dollars Roll In

Fifty - cent donations came from the following Washingtonians:

Munsey Williams, James Stewart, Major Kenner, James Waters, John Owens, Mrs. Ola M. Lewis, Mrs. Evelun Davis, Mrs. Rosalee Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellis, Robert L. Kenner, two anonymous donors, Miss Carrie Pratt, Mrs. Sodocia Snowden, Milton Snowden, and William Ambush.

Twenty-five cent donations, also from Washingtonians, came from:

Miss Masaline Lashey, Miss Florence Lynch, Mrs. Mary Ross, James Wayne, Miss Pearl Owens, Mrs. Geraldine Watkins, and Mrs. Cora Wiggins.

Mrs. Evelyn Moses of Washington gave 75 cents, while Mrs. Beulah Young contributed 30 cts.

An Action Program For The NAACP

The difference between an NAACP program and other types of programs in which Negroes indulge is that from its incipiency the NAACP agenda has been an action program while most other civil rights organizations end their approach to race relations is a talkfest.

We recall several years ago the whole town was turned upside down by a survey made by a very important individual who came here to prepare a survey regarding certain conditions having to do with health and employment, and that survey was factual and had much meat in it. So far as we know that survey is still on the shelf of that organization. It made the general public thing, but no one was moved to act.

The disagreeable thing about an action program is that when one launches one locally there are so many Negroes who are beneficiaries of segregation, jim crow and second class citizenship, the sponsor of a liberal program immediately runs into trouble. In reality this is the greatest difficulty in attempt to start the wheels rolling towards freedom in a local community. Some one or two Negroes have been wedged in a profitable spot of discrimination so long they immediately make it hot for the sponsors of the new program, who are usually vulnerable, in that there is someone in the realm of reaction to whom the sponsor of the liberal program must listen because of his economic dependence.

Take, for instance, when the NAACP launched a fight to prevent the installation of a jim crow park on Grand river last year. Immediately discovery was made that Negroes who planned to secure hunting, fishing and other recreational concessions had preceded the NAACP to defend the idea of a Negro park; or when we won the fight to get Negroes in the state nursing school, immediately someone was on hand to supply a jim crow nursing set-up out of which they would make money.

One of the unfortunate things about fighting segregation and race hate develops out of the fact millions of blacks born in a restricted atmosphere are so conditioned to such conditions, such as the black girl who when she went down to Oklahoma university immediately decided she wanted to organize a Negro Greek letter sorority and have it recognized by the faculty as a campus organization. Otherwise this young girl was highly intelligent, but she could not shake second class citizenship from her shoulders when cast into the zephyrs of freedom.

Right now in Oklahoma City there is an undercurrent of feeling that has been generated by a few, who deep down in their hearts assume that the chief plum might fall in their laps, that Negroes should have an all-Negro post office unit in Oklahoma City. Here we have a case where individuals cannot see the forest for the trees. They would hold back total progress towards freedom and full citizenship in order that one black man would get a jim crow supervisory job over black men. Fred Shaw, the present postmaster, has unsegregated blacks and whites in the local post office, and yet must face this subtle, hidden effort to throw the Negro back into jim crow status. No on seems to see that it would be logical, once we had an all-Negro post office unit on the Eastside of the city, for the whites down at the central office at Third and Harvey, to argue that that office should be all white. Every day we meet and talk with Negroes who victimized by the environment in which they live meet themselves coming back in every race relations argument.

Whenever a Negro starts out in Oklahoma City to right some of the basic wrongs, he is immediately met by those who support the status quo with a solid front. Take the segregation encountered by the YWCA during the annual rendition of the Interdenominational Choir at the Municipal auditorium. "Don't say anything about this because it will hurt the door receipts at the concert," just as though money, instead of being the root of all evil is the base of all good. No one could get anyone immediately connected with the concert to assault this grievous sin; everyone wanted to "make money." They wanted to prostitute American citizenship and liberty for filthy lucre. The local branch of the NAACP, as an organization, should have attacked this evil promptly and in the open, but it was left for a brave white woman and a courageous black man to end this abuse of the black man's civil rights in Oklahoma City.

We want to say here and now the Negro women who belong to the Oklahoma City YWCA are rendering a disservice to their group in this hour of integration when they hesitate to speak out boldly on vital issues as they arise from time to time. The Negro women on the board of management of the YWCA should have settled the matter of segregation in the Municipal auditorium instead of having to give credit for this democratic advancement to Miss Caroline Burks, a white woman, and D. J. Diggs, a Negro man.

What we are attempting to do is to get some action into the local branch of the NAACP. Apparently no one knows that membership is acquired out of an action program and not out of theorizing about second class citizenship. We will suggest a case in point. We went to the city of Hugo for years attempting to organize a branch of the NAACP, but always came and left on our own money. People just sat and listened. We considered up to the time of the W. D. Lyons case that Hugo was peculiar and that Negroes were different than anywhere else.

Came the day when we instituted a case in the court for

W. D. Lyons in the county seat of Choctaw county. The day we arrived for that murder trial more than 1,500 whites and blacks surrounded that county courthouse and thronged the courtrooms and halls. When Thurgood Marshall got through in the courtroom that Monday, the Negroes voluntarily called a meeting in their largest church and more than three hundred blacks organized and joined a branch of the NAACP.

The second night of that trial we went out into the country near Fort Towson, drove up to a creek where we had to stop the car and walk across a log to an old lantern-lit meeting place, where in a crowded room we took in almost $100 more in membership. We borrowed the money to start an action program in Hugo, Choctaw County, Okla., but the folk when they saw with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears what the NAACP was doing, organized in one night one of the healthiest branches we had in the state. Few Negroes are going to pay much attention to a "talking program," but they will put their last dollar behind a real honest-to-God action program.

Now we did not know up to the recent statement made by Mr. Stewart, that Negroes are permitted to go to the Lincoln Park zoo any time in the week. It will be recalled some two years ago the Park board called this writer to the city hall to discuss this subject, at which time we took with us Mr. Earl Miller, now of Amarillo, Texas.

During the discussion the Park board asked this writer whether he would be satisfied with two days for Negroes at the zoo, rather than one day. We told him no, and that if they wished to satisfy this writer we would want Negroes to have the privilege to go every day to the zoo and at all hours. The board admitted that whites were allowed to go the same day Negroes went, and we inquired as to whether there had been any trouble between the two races across the years when they had been meeting together in the park on Thursdays. The chairman of the park board said "No," so we proceeded to say, if Negroes and whites can get along peaceably on Thursdays each week without any trouble this is proof positive they can get along all right any other day in the week when meeting under similar conditions..

We are quite sure the information conveyed to this writer about freedom at the zoo for Negroes is not quite generally known, for only last week a lady who had visitors phoned this writer to inquire if it would be all right for her to take an out-of-town guest to Lincoln zoo. We told this lady what Mr. Stewart had said. The Black Dispatch suggests as an action plan for the Oklahoma City branch they prepare a two by two ad for the Black Dispatch, which we will run free, in which the branch advises the public about this change in park policies, and advise the public also that if difficulty is met, to get in touch with the legal redress division of the local branch of the NAACP. This is what we would call the inauguration of an action program respecting the city parks.

Programs of inaction do more harm than good. We have it on reliable authority that when Thurgood Marshall and Mr. Stewart had a talk with the manager of the local airport concession, the manager following that session with NAACP officials, called all of the Negro redcaps in and told them to start eating in the cafeteria. He was getting ready for that suit and was going to prove it by saying the Negro employees were always served there. But when no suit followed the airport management quickly fell back into their old ways and now the boys are not desirable inside that airport eating facility.

What we are trying to say is that a "talking" program will not get the local branch of the NAACP anywhere. There re some important matters in this community that should e attacked at once without gloves. We recall we called the ttention of the branch sometime ago to discrimination at the Tinker Field facility respecting employment of Negro wonen, but nothing was done until this writer personally took statements from a dozen women, called in the local manager and read him those letters. In one of the letters one woman said she went to the Negro office and they referred her to the white office for Tinker Field work. She said when she reached there she was at least one hour getting in the door, and finally waited two hours a few feet away from the interviewer to whom she was later called.

"No, I don't want to give you my application," said the young woman to the interviewer. "I've been watching you for two hours. Every single Negro applicant who has come before you, you have placed his application right here (indicating the place) and all of the whites you have placed them in that drawer (indicating the drawer). Every few minutes, when the Negro applicants are not there you cast all of their applications into that waste basket, and that's where they all are now at this moment," said the unemployed Negro woman.

When we got through reading those letters and later carrying the same man before the state board, every one of the Negro women went to work, except one, and she was not qualified. This is the type of work the local branch of the NAACP should be doing, and is not doing. It is one of the reasons we from time to time complain the branch is not doing what it should, and it is the reason the branch at the present moment is at its lowest ebb in membership in the past decade.

Fight For Freedom Costs Million A Year, Tobias

NEW YORK — "To achieve our objective of complete emancipation within the next ten years will require an annual budget of $1,000,000" Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the special committee meeting here to map plans for the Association's Fighting Fund for Freedom.

SUPREME EFFORT

"Our goal is an America of equality, opportunity, justice, freedom and security for everyone," the NAACP leader asserted. "This goal is now within our reach, but to achieve it requires a supreme effort on our part. Work and more work on our program. Funds and more funds to carry that program out. Our job will not end with the banning of segregation by court ruling or executive order, or legislation. We have a continuing educational job to do to make non segregation a working reality. Especially, we must work to expand the Negro vote and make it an effective voice in local and state contests as well as in national elections."

Dr. Tobias asked for "wholehearted response not only on the part of our NAACP members and branches but also on the part of other individuals and organizations such as churches, fraternal orders, labor unions, business and professional associations, because success of our campaign will contribute importantly to their own organizational objectives."

PERSONAL APPEAL

Techniques of fund raising were outlined to the committee by Harold L. Oram, a New York consultant specializing in fund raising for non-profit organizations. In the final analysis, Mr. Oram said, nothing takes the place of the personal appeal based upon an important current issue.

The committee, set up by the St. Louis convention and composed of the chairmen of the seven NAACP regions, representative of youth section, board and staff members, met all day on October 8 to outline a program, to prepare a plan of action, and to devise methods of raising the vital funds to carry out the program.

ATTENDING SESSION

Attending the session were regional chairmen Joseph Kennedy, San Francisco; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.; James A. Crumlin, Louisville; William Cratic, Minneapolis; Dr. P. A. Stevens, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and James Stewart, Oklahoma City, Youth representatives included Benson Jennings, Chicago; Miss Ina Henriques, New York City; and Al Henderson, Piqua, Ohio. In addition to Dr. Tobias the board of directors was represented by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Dr. Algernon Black and Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Staff members participating in the conference included Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary, Herbert Wright, youth secretary; Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; Herbert Hill, labor elations assistant; Miss Bobbie Banche, office manager; Julia Baxter, Division of Research Information; and Henry Lee Monn, director, public relations.

A subcommittee was designated to draft and execute final plans for the intensification of the Fighting Fund campaign.

NAACP Needs $$ For School Cases

NEW YORK — National NAACP officials issued an appeal this week for $15,000 which is needed immediately to prepare answers for the U.S. Supreme Court concerning the five historic school cases and which are due in October, it was learned this week.

In spite of an estimated $58,000 already spent during three years of legal actions up through lower courts, the Association is preparing an intensified campaign against jim-crow in education.

The NAACP position was set forth in an appeal to the branches sent out last Thursday and in a resolution passed by the board of directors at its regular monthly meeting here this week.

Board's Resolution

The board resolution gave assurance that "answers relating to the vital issues raised in these cases will be supplied to the specific questions posed by the Supreme Court on re-argument of the cases." The court, in its ruling on June 8, asked attorneys in the cases to submit new arguments on five specific issues.

"The NAACP's historic fight against segregation must and will be fully vindicated," the resolution continued. "We are convinced that racial segregation is not only illegal; it is also immoral. The NAACP is further convinced that the American people are ready for total abolition of the archaic system of racial segregation.

"Moreover, the NAACP, its branches and its entire membership will never cease their efforts towards this end, no matter what the cost."

The postponed cases involved attacks upon school segregation in Clarendon county, S.C.; Topeka, Kans.; Farmville, Va.; New Castle county, Del.; and the District of Columbia.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and his staff of attorneys voluntarily gave up their vacations in order to complete the required research work on the new briefs and otherwise prepare for the argumnts before the Supreme Court scheduled for the week of October 12.

"Now is the time to be encouraged rather than discouraged." Mr. Marshall said. "We have a terrific job ahead. The legal staff has the job of intensified research, both legal and scientific, for the preparation of another set of briefs in these cases."

Meanwhile, a letter urging the raising of a "fighting fund for freedom" to meet the added costs involved in this campaign was dispatched to all NAACP units over the signatures of the Association's top officers, President Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Board, Channing H. Tobias, and Executive Secretary Walter White.

"The bigots who want to continue jim crow forever know this is the crucial fight," the letter warns. "They are well financed. They are spreading their propaganda and prejudice. To oppose them effectively, we need a 'Fighting Fund for Freedom.'

"This is not just a legal fight. It is a struggle between decent, fair-minded people and those like Governor Talmadge of Georgia who said 'bloodshed, riots, strikes, murders and possibly lynchings' might accompany a court ruling against segregation."

All the branches are urged to send contributions to the fund to be announced at the closing session of the Association's 44th annual convention in St. Louis, June 23-28.

They are further urged to rally support in their respective communities for the NAACP anti-segregation fight through mass meetings, publications, radio television and all other means of communication.

White Texas High Schooler Tells Story Of How The 'Other Half' Lives

By TIMOTHY SULLIVAN

Editor's Note: Timothy Sullivan, freshman at Jesuit high school in Dallas, Texas, produced the winning essay in a contest sponsored by the Dallas branch of NAACP. This is the complete text of the essay young Sullivan titled "Should Color Make Any Difference?

This morning I caught the bus to go to school. After I paid my fare I walked to the rear of the bus. I sat down in the only vacant seat in my designated area. The window was broken and, consequently, the ride was uncomfortable.

I could not enjoy the right and privilege to sit in one of the many seats in the front of the bus.

You see I am a Negro.

At last the bus arrived at my school. I got off and started walking toward it. I happened to glance at its size and structure and realized what a high school it really was. I do not have the opportunity to go to a decent and worthwhile school. Yes, I was handicapped.

You see I am a Negro.

BARRED FROM MOVIE

Friday evening I hurried to the Majestic to view one of my favorite programs. The cashier at the special window revealed that due to limited capacity in the Negro section, no seats were available.

Through the lobby doors I noted a considerable number of vacant seats in the first floor. But due to my color, I was not permitted to purchase a ticket. Once again the color of my skin prevented me from enjoying a favorite past time.

Once again I was reminded that fate served to deny me the pleasures white people expect as common place.

NEGRO CATHOLICS

Within the memory of men who live today the Catholic Negro was as rare as a blizzard in Georgia. Today, in cities and towns in all corners of our country Negro parishes and parochial schools may be found functioning in the quest for salvation of Negro souls.

Grandsons of slaves wear the vestments of ordained priest.

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN

grand-daughters of slaves serve as nuns in schools and hospitals. White men kneel in abject devotion, bare the sins on their souls and beg the prayers of their confessor, a Negro priest.

HERO FOR A DAY

Then there are times when I feel prejudice has given way to tolerance and understanding.

When a Negro voluntarily performs an act of heroism risking his life to save that of a fellow worker, when a Negro housemaid rescues the white child from danger, when the Negro soldier shields the white officer from enemy fire, I hope for a permanent relief from the effects of bigotry.

News stories and follow-up editorials praise the heroic act, medals are bestowed in public ceremony, pictures are shown in newspapers and magazines, news reels carry stories and pictures across country, but in a few days the act is forgotten.

Again, the prospective hero becomes just another Negro in the community. Worse yet, he is seen as a synthetic enemy by thos who may someday owe their very lives to his unselfish heroism.

GOD'S PLAN?

I ask myself then what can be the reason for all this? Surely God did not plan it this way. Was I not created by Him? Created in His image? Am I not entitled to live in accordance with His law?

One of the three wise men, whose homage was paid at the stable in Bethlehem, was a black man. Three of the successors of St. Peter were Negroes. Was I not endowed as an individual and as a member of society with rights which are enalienable?

We know that there are certain privileges which every human has the right to enjoy regardless of nationality, color or creed.

Now, then, to answer the preceding questions you must willingly acknowledge that the root of this unfair treatment is due to the constant flow of prejudice that has seeped into every segment of our everyday lives.

NO CHOICE

With no opportunity to chose the color of my skin, I came into the world with a handicap I shall carry to my grave. Always I must accept the inferior station assigned by my white co-workers, neighbors and fellow citizens.

Always, I must accept the gibes and insults, as continued payment on the quirk of nature that placed me in the ranks of the Negro race. But my wise and compassionate Creator will give me the patience and strength of character to accept my role in His name.

If I live within His precepts, obey His commandments and offer my life on earth to a preparation for eternal happiness in heaven, He will comfort me along the way and when I reach His kingdom, no barriers of race or color of skin will serve to lessen the enjoyment of eternal bliss.

But until that time comes I shall place all my hope and trust in God. For I am certain that with Him at my side I will be able to overcome more easily the many hardships that confront our race.

'INTEGRATION' HELD NEW AIM FOR NEGRO

'Separate but Equal' Theory Is Dropped, Walter White Says —Group Convenes Today

ST. LOUIS, June 22 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has abandoned its 'separate but equal" theory in favor of a goal of total integration in its fight to abolish racial discrimination.

Walter White of New Yor, executive secretary of the association, made the statement here today at a press conference preceding the organization's annual convention, which opens tomorrow.

Mr. White said "the myth of white supremacy is crumbling, but has not been crushed."

Unless America can show its good faith toward the Negro, Mr. White said, the country stands to lose support from the dark-skinned countries of the world.

"These people are skeptical because of what they have heard about the treatment of Negroes," he said.

Mr. White said there were 2,000 Negroes enrolled in universities in nine Southern states and litigation over admission of Negroes is pending in five other Southern states. He said the association would try to increase materially the number of voters in the seventeen Northern and Border states.

Sees Minorities Fearful

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, June 22—Mr. White said today minority groups in this nation were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely because of a "hysteria of fear" that seemed to be gripping the United States. He said that some persons seemed determined to suppress and keep silent any group that openly disagreed with their policies.

He assisted these persons included Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, whose name had become "a symbol" for this attitude.

One of Mr. White's books, "A Rising Wind," has recently removed from the shelves of United States Information Service libraries in Calcutta and Bombay, India.

"I cannot understand why this was done," he said. "I suppose it was because of the fear of what people like me might say, or maybe it was because some people thought I was noa capable of discussing fairly the problems of racial rlations."

Mr. White said the book, now out of print, was an account of his tour of Warld War II military installations and his comments on the segregation of white and Negro troops.

More than 800 delegates are expected to attend the convention. The six-day meeting will consist of daily "workshops" on such subjects as discrimination and civil rights and of public meetings each night.

Speakers at the sessions will include Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, and Harold E. Stassen, Director of Mutual Security.

Mr. White said that one of the chief aims of the convention would be the outlining of a program to get "decent Americans" to support anti-segregation rulings.

"We want to get these Americans, who believe in obeying the law, to take the leadership in segregation questions, not the bigots," he explained. "A program to bring this about is one of our chief goals here."

Mr. White said he believed that great progress had been made in recent years toward the elmination of segregation. He said, for example, that there had been no reports so far that Negroes have had difficulty registering at hotels in St. Louis. In previous years, he said, hey had been turned away.

He also cited a recent United States Supreme Court ruling permitting Negroes to eat in Washington, D. C., restaurants.

Fashion Designers Advised Field Is Free Of Preiudice

NEW YORK — The complete lack of racial discrimination in the fashion field, was pointed up to members of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers (NAFAD) at their fourth annual meet here last week, served as the core of all convention business during the three-day sessions at Hotel Statler.

Following the recommendation of the national president, Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson, action was taken to set up a centralized office in New York City, with an executive secretary, to coordinate the work of serving NAFAD's 12 chapters which represent membership in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

Further impetus to the drive for unqualified recognition for the members was given by Eleanor Lambert, director of the New York Dress Institute, who spoke at one of the convention workshop sessions on "Successful Promotion and Marketing of Fashion Merchandise."

Writes Opportunities

Miss Lambert emphasized the complete absence of racial prejudice in the fashion field, where, at present, a good number of colored designers have gained recognition. "There is, in addition," she said, "a growing awareness of the importance of the colored market, and attendant opportunities for full recognition of designers of all races who have something worthy of sale."

Dorothea Towles, noted fashion model, was another speaker at one of the workshop meetings, talking on the "Behind the Scene Operations of the Paris Haute Couture."

Designers Cited

Reports from national vice presidents indicated the continual growth of the four-year-old organization, which was founded here in 1949 under the sponsorship of the National Council of Negro Women by Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown. Since last year's convention, four new chapters have been established in Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; and Brooklyn, N.Y.

NAFAD members singled out for special mention during the meet included Oteal Elliot, Chicago designer who is presently manufacturing her own line of dresses for distribution throughout the mid-west; Art Smith, jeweler, who designs for Norman Bel Geddes; Estelle Banks of Philadelphia, whose hats are sold in an exclusive Miami Beach salon, and Ina Sandifer, winner of a preliminary award in the Chicago Tribune's Original Fashion Design Contest.

Walter White's Great Stroke

One does not have to necessarily agree with Walter White in many of his preachments, to attest that he is truly and genuinely an American. While he might in some sense be a crusader, he is one of those Americans who believes in fighting out our battle within the framework of the Constiution. We do nto recall that Mr. White in his contentions has ever suggested an Amendment to the Constitution; he has spent his time in interpreting our present structure and its Amendments, enacted from time to time as the nation grew. He pitches his fight on the frontier where these directives are abridged or denied to citizens comprising the minorities. He has faith in the Constitution and is seeking to implement the language and spirit of its broad powers.

While he has spearheaded and directed many moves that have brought redress, he is in constant demand as an advisor to governmental agencies. He has testified before many powerful committees as well at the UN Congress, he has spoken all over the world and has carried with him at all times that spirit and sentiment fortified by the American government and its Constitution.

He is a valuable citizen, not only to the group he so unselfishly serves, but the whole of those who believe in the principles of a free government at the expressed will of a free people.

Walter White is a stranger to compromise and will accept no quarter other than that of a free and unrestricted citizenship for all the people of this America, that we not only would be secure ourselves, but might be effective agents in spreading tolerance and peace abroad.

NAACP Group At Tuskegee Holds Meeting

By WILLIAM MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Sept. 29—The general advantages of a non-segregated society over against a segregated one was discussed Sunday, Sept. 27, at the monthly meeting of the Tuskegee branch of the NAACP.

A panel discussion, led by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and shared in by Misters Vernon McDaniel and James A. Johnson brought out that our present dual society had established a system of "dual morality"—one set of standards for the "autocrats" (the whites), and a "common" set for the Negro. This was substantiated by the discussants by pointing up the fact that a white person rarely receives similar punishment for a crime that Negroes receive—the Negroes' punishment is more severe.

It was brought out too that if a student has a coward teacher that the pupil will in turn be cowardice. The greatest cowardice act of most Negro school teachers is their fear to become qualified voters. It was stated by the panel that if one is to be a teacher, then he must work to oppose those instrumentalities that make one feel inferior. "Voting," it was said, "is tied up with our daily living."

It was stated that as a citizen of Macon County, one has no more security than the policeman on the beat gives him." "Bloc voting is simply a means employed by a group to protect that group's interest—every one bloc votes in defense of the things dear to its group," it was brought out.

Segregation breeds inferiority complex, it was stated. "Negro schools are inferior — Negroes should not be misled by the school building program designed for Negro pupil," the discussants said. It was brought out that the Macon County Training School for Negroes that is nearing completion does not provide adequate facilities for Negro pupil served by that institution, and that the Tuskegee Institute High School that is being construced does not provide a single shower for "gym" classes and there is no gymnasium or even an appropriate assembly room.

No teachers' "rest room" is provided, and the boys and girls rest rooms adjoin each other. This, it was stated, was the price we pay for segregation.

The NAACP three-in-one fund-raising effort was launched at this meeting. Sixty solicitors are working to raise $2,500 by the next regular meeting date of the branch Oct. 25.

'Skegee NAACP Seeks $3,500; Workers On Job

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Sixty authorized solicitors sponsored by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP are in the field seeking to raise $3,500 in four weeks.

Vernon McDaniel, president of the branch described the fund-raising campaign as a three-in one project. Money raised, he explained, will be assigned to three different action programs formulated by the NAACP. It will climax Sunday, October 25.

It is designed to raise funds to; 1) help in financing the court case against the University of Alabama in defense of two Negro girls of Birmingham who applied for admission but were denied; 2) aid in financing reargument of the elementary school cases before the U. S. Supreme Court on December 7, and 3) provide funds for the Macon County voter registration efforts.

Either of the following persons who has been authorized to take contributions, will receive your contribution: Mrs. Lucille Keaton, Mrs. Hattie Flennoy, C. A. Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen, Mrs. Julia Hamilton, Mrs. Zelda Belton, Mrs. Julia Alexander, Mrs. Norene L. Moore, Miss Jewell Crawford, Mrs. Della Sullin, D. L. Beasley, W. P. Mitchell, Chester B. Davis, Mrs. Mabel T. Love, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Revends E. S. James, T. R. Newman, Zollier Moore and C. H. Pierson; A. C. Bulls, I. V. Billis, Drs. Wallace Capel, C. O. Dummett, C. T. Battle G. C. Branche, J. A. Kenedy, Alonzo Davis, Eddie Braye and Frank Steele; Edward Taylor, Jesse W. Esau, Mrrs. Marion Davis, Payton Williams P. E. R. Ammons, J. U. Mundy, Mrs. Helen Dibble, John Nicholson, Miss L. G. Randolph, Mrs. Curtis H. Franklin, Mrs. Laura Jones, Mrs. Harriett Webb, Mrs. Mildred Allen, Miss Ann E. Dixon, Miss Estella Hubbard, Howard Williams, Mrs. Corrie P. Williams, Mrs. Laura B. McCray, Mrs. Hattie B. West, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Nona Hayden, Mrs. B. C. Johnson, Mrs. Dorothy Chenault, Mrs. Cecil Dawson, Mrs. Bettye Williams, Mrs. Anita Adams, Mrs. Pauline Fort, Eugene Wynn, Mrs. Annie Higgins, C. G. Gomillion and James F. Allen.

The Fund-Raising Committee believes that four weeks afford sufficients time for solicitation. Persons interested in sharing in this all-out effort by the Natonal Office of the NAACP to eliminate segregation in school supported by public funds are asked to give generously during this drive.

Tuskegee NAACP opens fund drive

A fund-raising campaign has been launched by the Tuskegee Branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today.

Goal is $2500. Sixty solicitors have been authorized to take contributions. The campaign will run for four weeks, closing Sunday, Oct. 25.

Purpose of the campaign is to raise funds to (1) help in financing the court case against the University of Alabama for two Negro girls of Birmingham who applied for admission but were denied; (2) aid in financing argument of the elementary school cases before the U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 7, 1953, and (3) provide funds for the Macon County voter registration efforts.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the publicity committee for the campaign, said "persons interested in sharing in this all-out effort by the national office of the NAACP to eliminate segregation in schools supported by public funds are asked to give generously during this drive."

NAACP Seeks Fighting Fund For Freedom

By WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 12—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is the most militant organization in America working in defense of human rights, has launched a "Fighting Fund for Freedom" movement, to eradicate segregation based on race, in American society within 10 years, culminating with the 100th celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963.

The association has chosen the field of educational opportunity for its first line of attack on segregation. The policy of the association is as follows:

"The NAACP is unalterably opposed to segregation in education. We maintain that segregation in public education by state violates the Fourteenth Amendment for several reasons, among which are, (1) There is no legal or scientific justification for such classification by race or by state governments; (2) Experience demonstrates that segregation laws have always resulted in discrimination against Negroes and were never intended to provide equal facilities, and (3) it is impossible to have equality in a segregated school system for segregation itself is discrimination."

The Tuskegee Branch of NAAPC is in the midst of raising its annual share of the "Fighting Fund for Freedom" project in a three-in-one fund raising campaign which closes Sunday, Oct. 25. Besides from meeting its obligation to the national office, the Tuskegee Branch is called on to share in the court cost against the University of Alabama in defense of two Negro girls who applied but were denied admission solely because of color, and to aid in the Macon County voter registration efforts.

Sixty solicitors are out to raise $2,500 in this drive. With three weeks to go before the closing date, some solicitors have reported more than asked.

8 Tuskegee Babies Vie For Title

By WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Eight babies of the Tuskegee community are vying for first place in a county-wide contest sponsored by the Tuskegee branch of NAACP. Headed by Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, the contest will close Sunday, Oct. 25 at the regular meeting of the branch. Mrs. Harris also directs the NAACP state-wide baby contest.

The chairman states that there are eight babies in the running, and she is asking that citizens support either or all babies through purchase of tickets from the several sponsors of these babies. Babies in the contest, with their sponsors in parenthesis, are: Margaret D. Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson (Miss Laura Brown; Mercedes Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Turner (Mrs. Frances Chisholm); Ernest T. McGruder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McGruder (Mrs. Essie Harper and Mrs. Mai G. Young); Howard Walker Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walker (Mrs. M. R. Cravens); Donald G. Bentley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bentley (Mrs. W. A. Winston and Auxiliary Board of Washington Chapel); Ronald L. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adams (Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper and Mrs. Mamie Ford); Malcolm Peterson III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Peterson Jr. (Mrs. M. K. Frazier).

The NAACP Conference of Branches is calling all branches to sponsor a baby contest this year, and to be in a position to report at least $300 from their efforts at the State Conference in Mobile, Alabama, which will convene Nov. 6, 7, and 8.

The money realized through the local contest will go to aid in the court case against the University of Alabama, which is initially costing $15,000, and to aid in the Macon County voter effort.

Mrs. Gusman Gives Report For NAACP

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Mrs. Jessie P. Gusman, chairman of coordination committee of Tuskegee Branch NAACP and who is responsible for contacting organizations of the community in the branch's $2,500 three-in-one fund-raising campaign, states that "over 100 organizations have been solicited for funds" and that the Tuskegee Civic Association and Tuskegee Women's Club have given $50 and $25 respectively.

In a statement to the several fraternities, clubs, lodges and sororities, the chairman said that "it takes the abilities of each citizen to build the kind of life we all want. For all to contribute the common good, each citizen must have the same oportunities to develop his abilities provided by public facilities, which we all support."

Mrs. Gusman, who heads the department of Records of Research at Tuskegee Institute, said further that education for citizenship begins in our schools." In her appeal for funds to finance the court case against the University of Alabama; to aid the Nation's Office of the NAACP, the chairman continued, "based of us all. The place to begin is in and to provide funds for the Ma- on color of skin undemocratic and our local community, and the con County voter registration ef- unpatriotic. This type of prejudg- time is now," the chairman confort, she said that "all American ing must go North, East, South, cluded. Children must be taught the West. It is archaic," the speaker same kind of Americanism-re- continues, "and has no place in spect for human dignity regard- the modern world."

less of the color of one's skin. "To change unhealthy attitudes "Discrimination of any kind," harmful to our society is the task

Tuskegee NAACP Continues Drive For Fighting Fund

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(SNS)— "We are fighting a system, not a race, a group or a people," declared Vernon McDaniel, president of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, as he continued this week to carry the NAACP's "Fighting Fund for Freedom" campaign to the people of Macon County.

The Tuskegee leaders are out to raise $2,500 as their quota of a $8,000 state NAACP campaign goal.

The eighth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches is scheduled for Nov. 6-8 in Mobile, Ala. W. C. Patton, NAACP state president has sent out an urgent appeal to Negro-led organizations to speed contributions to the state office. Mr. McDaniel's prepared statement said:

"The purpose for which the Tuskegee Branch of the NAACP launched its $2500.00 financial drive extends further than the immediate goals: (1) pressing the fight for admission of Negroes to the University of Alabama, (2) contributing to the Freedom Fund of the national NAACP, and (3) accelerating the registration of Negro voters in Macon County. In essence, each of these efforts represent an attack on our political institutions—the governmental structure which affords certain groups peculiar social, political and economic advantages.

"We recognize, first of all, that the laws, statues, and regulations which govern social, economic, and political relationships; the legal procedures practiced in our courts; and the regulations controlling social mobility are more potent factors in developing the manners and customs of youth than the educational institutions—the schools—which have been delegated the task of orienting youth to the manners and customs of a democratic society. It is possible for the school, home, or any other agency for that matter, to teach democratic ideals to youth in a society whose laws and statues induce certain groups of citizens to believe that other groups of citizens have no rights which they are to respect.

The laws and statues which govern educational opportunity, economic and social mobility of Negroes in the southern states, are in themselves instructing agencies for both Negro and white youth. They promote in white youth the illusory idea of 'racial superiority' and, on the part of Negro youth, an erroneous value of his 'worth and dignity' as a human being. Thus efforts to develop democratic ideals in Negro and white youth are thwarted because the political institutions are such that both are ingrained, by the political institutions, with the idea of inequality of various groups which make up our American society. And whenever the idea of inequality exists in a group efforts to teach democracy are of little or dubious value. While conducting this financial effort the Tuskegee branch of the NAACP is also anxious that all citizens will come to recognize the potency of our political institutions in the indirect instruction of our youth in undemocratic behavior.

"Secondly, we wish to impress upon our citizenry the idea that 'equal justice in courts of law'—the foundation of democratic government—is a myth in a society which affords certain groups legal advantages over other groups. For example, it is generally understood in most courts of law in the south that a Negro's testimony cannot be used to refute the testimony of a member of the dominant group. There are many instances when Negroes have een confronted with the $64 question: 'do you dispute the white Man's word?" If Negroes are ever to achieve equal justice in courts of law his testimony must be given equal weight before the bar of justice. While there are laws on the statues books which suggest that the Negro is an inferior human being we can expect that inequality in treatment will be the rule whenever legal questions involve Negro and white litigants. It seems of primary importance that this fact becomes a part of our campaign to remove, or revise, the legal machinery which governs the political, economic, and social life of our citizens.

"Finally, and perhaps, most important of all, we wish it to be clearly understood that the Tuskegee branch of the NAACP, in cooperation with the National Office, is fighting a system, not a race, a group, or a people. We are primarily interested in removal of legal arrangements which limit our pursuit of happiness and the satisfaction of our social and physical needs. In this regard we consider ourselves as a part of the worldwide movement to insure the equality and dignity of man for which our nation has assumed the gigantic task of guaranteeing to peoples everywhere. And in this effort to insure our equality and dignity we do not consider ourselves as being unreasonable. For assuredly, if diverse peoples on other parts of the globe are to be protected by the might of this nation, can we not expect that those who are a part of this nation would also aspire for the equality and dignity of others for whom they must fight?

"The campaign will close October 25 and the Tuskegee branch would not likely to be among those branches falling short of their assigned quota. And in making your contributions, we wish to say finally, that in supporting this effort you are helping to eliminate a system which contradicts the Christian ideal: "God is no respector of persons' and the democratic idea: "all men are born with certain inalienable rights."

Baby Contest Goal Only $200 Short

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 3—Seven of nine babies who were in the Tuskegee NAACP baby contest, reported $720.28 with the contest committee headed by Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, reporting an additional $125.22, thus making a total of $845.50 for the effort.

Ronald F. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adams, was crowned "Mister NAACP" for the Tuskegee Branch by the vice president of the branch, Rev. K. D. S. Poole. Adams reported $163.48. Howard Walker Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walker, was second with $148.00. Third place went to Donald G. Bentley Jr., who reported $142.65. The other babies, Margie D. Johnson, Georgia F. Oliver, Ernest T. McGruder and Mercedes Turner, reported $118.80, $74, $49.35 and $24 in that order.

The Rev. F. J. Lowe, pastor, Friendship Baptist Church, who was the speaker at the culmination program at Butler Chapel AMEZ Church, stated that "One stroke of Lincoln's pen did not set us free—it simply turned us loose. It is up to each of us to work out our freedom. The NAACP is the most militant organization in America working in behalf of our freedom." He said further that "If you do not have membership in the NAACP you should be ashamed of yourself." Today's effort brought the branch's total up to $2,300 on its goal of $2,500.

NAACP official tells why funds sought in Macon County

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 17—Vernon McDaniel, president Tuskegee branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a prepared statement to the citizens of Macon County, explaining the need for funds by the branch to aid in court costs, says that ". . . securing civil rights through our legal machinery is too costly an undertaking for a single person or even a segment of a particular group."

The statement says, in part:

"The present financial campaign of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP was initiated in recognition of these facts:

1. That social evolution is a desirable ideal but falls when we consider the rise and fall of racial and national groups.

2. That securing civil rights through our legal machinery is too costly an undertaking for a single person or even a segment of a particular group.

3. That those who are to benefit by the results of our efforts to secure equality and justice should share in the expenses involved.

"For the actions which the Tuskegee Branch NAACP has planned in the immediate future $2500 is needed. According to the wishes of donors, funds will be allocated for the following purposes:

1. Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund—to finance the case of two applications who were denied admission to the University of Alabama.

2. The Freedom Fund of the National Office of the NAACP—this fund will be used to finance legal cases for the elimination of segregation and discrimination against Negroes throughout the United States.

3. The local campaign to accelerate registration of Negroes in Macon County."

Annual Meeting Of NAACP Slated In Mobile 3 Days

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 3—Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Alfred Baker Lewis, all of New York; Dr. Arthur Gray, Talladega and Geo. S. Mitchell, Atlanta, director, Southern Regional Council will be headlined speakers at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches when it convenes in Mobile, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week.

At the closing session on Sunday at 3 p.m. Alabama Man of The Year, John L. LeFlore, Mobile, Ala., will be presented with the Achievement Plaque; also to be cited will be Mrs. Eunita M. Taylor, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Eastern Stars and Rev. John D. Hunter, president of the Selma NAACP branch.

Others to appear on the program are: Attorney A. D. Shores; W. P. Mitchell; Charles Morgan, student, University of Alabama; Miss Barbara Gardner, student, Talladega College; E. O. Jackson, C. C. Comillion, Dr. C. F. Gibson, Mrs. Beulah Johnson, and J. E. Pierce.

Roy Wilkins will be heard on Friday night and Walter White, Sunday afternoon.

Appeals for funds have been made to all citizens and organizations in the state.

Some flaws found—

NAACP praises Eisenhower for steps to end segregation

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 9—(AP)—A national Negro leader praised the Eisenhower administration yesterday for steps toward ending segregation, and for appointing Negroes to posts not previously held by that race.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, also criticized some actions of the Republican administration. He addressed the Alabama NAACP convention here.

White voiced resentment for the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a United States delegate to the United Nations. He also expressed disappointment over the Eisenhower administration's failure to submit a civil rights legislative program to Congress.

The NAACP official said the administration was trying to fulfill a promise of President Eisenhower that he would use his executive powers "to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation in all areas under federal jurisdiction."

WHITE LISTED these among achievements he said the Eisenhower administration has made in the field of civil rights:

1. The order to cease segregation in schools maintained for the children of military personnel on military posts.

2. The order to abolish segregated facilities for the use of civilian personnel in Navy yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and elsewhere.

3. Approval of the Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from some restaurants in the District of Columbia.

4. Appointment of Negroes to offices not previously held by members of that race.

White said that in some instances the executive measures extended steps initiated by previous administrations.

"In some instances, the program of integration has been accelerated by the present administration. Some of these measures have not been fully implemented," he declared.

WILLIAM P. MITCHELL, Tuskegee, drew applause when he said suits would be filed wherever necessary in Alabama to force county boards of registrars to register Negroes for voting.

NAACP attorneys filed a Federal Court suit at Montgomery Friday against members of the Macon County Board of Registrars.

The suit accused the board members of discriminating against Negro applicants for registration, and asked a permanent injunction against the alleged practice.

W. C. Patton of Birmingham was reelected president of the Alabama Chapter of the NAACP, and other officers also were renamed.

Patton urged the delegates to work for adoption of the two-year poll tax limitation amendment Dec. 13.

'Skegee Panel Features Three Noted Leaders

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—(SNS) — C. G. Gomillion, Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and William P. Mitchell are scheduled to appear on program at the Eighth Annual Session of the Alabama Conference of NAACP Branches in Mobile, Ala., November 6-8.

Gomillion will participate on a panel Saturday on the topic "Racial Differential in Education" and will discuss "De-Segregating Education in Alabama." Gomillion is the chairman of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Branch N. A. A. C. P. and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson will appear on the panel "Branch Operation, Function, Basic Structure and Programs."

Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Branch and is vice president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. She is a delegate from the Tuskegee Branch.

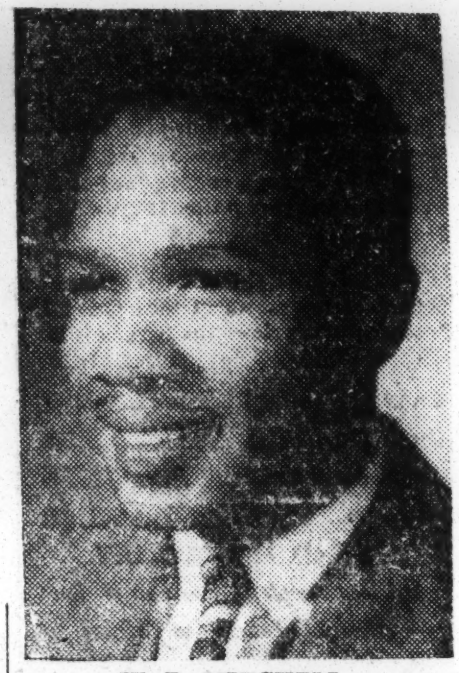
W P. Mitchell is scheduled to give the occasion at the Sunday mass meeting at which time Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP will speak.

Mitchell is chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Branch, and is secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Mitchell is also a delegate from the Tuskegee Branch.

All three are members of the executive committee of the State Conference of NAACP Branches.

C. G. GOMILLION

MRS. BEULAH C. JOHNSON



W. P. MITCHELL

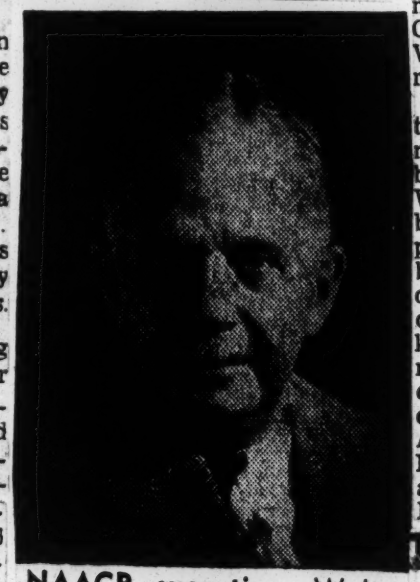
These three civic, educational and cultural leaders of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., are scheduled to participate in the discussions and decisions of the eighth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches which convenes November 6-8 at Mobile Alabama.

'Skegee Supports Scholarship, Educational Fund In State

TUSKEGEE, ALA.— (SNS)— On Sunday, January 25, the Tuskegee Branch of the NAACP formally launched its campaign for $1500, its quota of the $15,000 Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund. The Fund will be used by the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches to open up opportunities for graduate and professional study in the Alabama State Universities.

Speaking at the regular meeting of the NAACP on Sunday, the chair man of the local campaign committee, C. G. Gomillion, announced that thirty persons had made advanced contributions ranging between $50 and five dollars each. Between January 25 and February 16 forty campaign workers will be soliciting contributions from citizens in the city and county. The prevail ing opinion among the workers is that many citizens will make generous contributions, and that there will be an early completion of the campaign. All solicitors will report their collections to the chairman, Mr. Gomillion.

Sunday, February 8, has been set as NAACP Sunday, and all churches in the community are requested to solicit contributions from members of the congregations who have not already contributed.



NAACP executive—Walter White.

Leadership director—Mrs. Ruby Hurley.

NAACP leader training ends

Top executives of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are in Birmingham today for the climax of the first annual leadership training conference, sponsored by the Southeastern Region of the NAACP. It is directed by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, with regional headquarters in the Masonic Temple.

The conference opened Friday at the 18th Street Branch YWCA.

The public meeting Sunday afternoon will be at St. Paul Methodist Church at which time Walter White of New York, executive secretary of the NAACP, will speak.

Other leaders here for the institute include Miss Barbara J. Gardner, Talladega College, of the Alabama State Youth Conference; W. W. Law, president of the Savannah branch, NAACP; A. J. Clement, Jr., president of the Charleston, S. C., branch; Golster B. Current, director of branches; Dr. W. M. Boyd, president of Georgia state branches, who keynoted the conference Friday night; Dr. J. M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina state conference; W. C. Patton, president of Alabama state conference, and Atty. R. L. Carter of New York City, assistant special counsel of the NAACP.

Tuskegee NAACP Membership Drive In Second Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —(SNS)— With 60 workers in the field, the membership campaign of the Tuskegee NAACP is moving in to its second week with a report meeting set for 7:30 tonight in the NAACP office.

D. L. Beasley is chairman of the membership committee. The Branch has set a quota of 1000 new and old members.

Mr. Beasley, who served as the branch president the previous year urged "each worker to extend himself to the end that this quota will be realized.

Serving as chairman of the publicity committee is William P. Mitchell. He is also director of civil liberties activities of the Alabama Association of Elks.

Mr. Mitchell is scheduled to direct a vote clinic in Birmingham at 10 a .m. Sunday, June 7 at Booker T. Washington Business College. The clinic is sponsored by the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting.

The Tuskegee Branch of which Vernon McDaniel is president recently reported $800 to the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund which is affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches. Mr McDaniel is slated to attend New York University this summer The branch activities will be handled by the Rev K. D. S. Pogue during his absence.

'Skegee Supports Scholarship, Educational Fund In State

TUSKEGEE, ALA.— (SNS)— On Sunday, January 25, the Tuskegee Branch of the NAACP formally launched its campaign for $1500, its quota of the $15,000 Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund. The Fund will be used by the Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P Branches to open up opportunities for graduate and professional study in the Alabama State Universities.

Speaking at the regular meeting of the NAACP on Sunday, the chair man of the local campaign committee, C. G. Gomillion, announced that thirty persons had made advanced contributions ranging between $50 and five dollars each. Between January 25 and February 16 forty campaign workers will be soliciting contributions from citizens in the city and county. The prevail ing opinion among the workers is that many citizens will make generous contributions, and that there will be an early completion of the campaign. All solicitors will report their collections to the chairman Mr. Gomillion.

Sunday, February 8, has been set as NAACP Sunday, and all churches in the community are requested to solicit contributions from members of the congregations who have not already contributed.

Tuskegee NAACP Seeks Members

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 13 — The membership campaign that was launched by the Tuskegee Branch of the NAACP April 26 is entering its second week, with reports indicating that the 60 workers are all trying to get their quota of members.

D. L. Beasley, chairman of the membership committee, is calling on all workers to make partial reports Friday night, May 15, in the NAACP office at 7:30.

The Tuskegee Branch has accepted a quota of 1,000 new and old members, and is asking each worker to extend himself to the end that this quota will be realized.

NAACP Official Asks Committees For Early Report

By WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 21—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, chairman of the coordinating committee of the Tuskegee Branch, NAACP and who in soliciting funds from the more than 100 organizations in Tuskegee for the fund raising committee of the branch, announced that more than $200 has been solicited from the fraternities, lodges, sororities, service organizations and clubs.

She points out, however, that only 10 organizations have reported so far which means that each has contributed an average of $20.

Mrs. Guzman is calling on all organizations to include in their budget a liberal contribution to the NAACP and get it to her this week as the campaign will close Sunday, Oct. 25.

In her final statement to the organizations, the chairman believes that the elimination of segregation must go if America is to develop to its full potential; that organizations can forego their elaborate social events this fall in order that they might make a lasting contribution to those forces which are directed towards the complete elimination of legally enforced segregation and to aid the national office of the NAACP in the five elementary school cases that will be re-argued before the U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 7.

She said too, that it has been difficult for qualified Negroes to get registered to vote in Macon County, hence the Tuskegee Branch needs funds to pry into the cause for so many Negroes being rejected by the Macon County Board of Registrars.

Tuskegee NAACP seeks fund to fight against segregation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 13—The Tuskegee chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has set a $2500 goal as its share in the national organization's "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

The national fund is to be used to "completely eradicate every vestige of segregation based on race in American society within 10 years," according to William P. Mitchell, publicity chairman for the Tuskegee drive.

Mitchell said segregation in educational facilities has been chosen for the first line of attack. The Tuskegee fund, he said, will also be used to assist with court costs in the NAACP suit against the University of Alabama regarding refusal to admit two Negroes last Spring.

He quoted the following policy of the national association in regard to segregation in educational facilities:

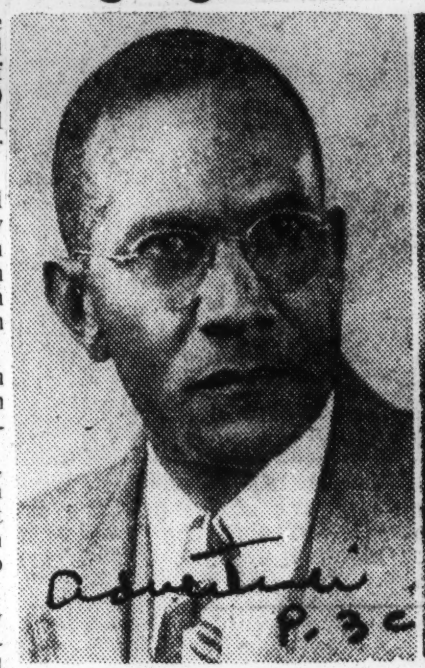
"The NAACP is unalterably opposed to segregation in education.

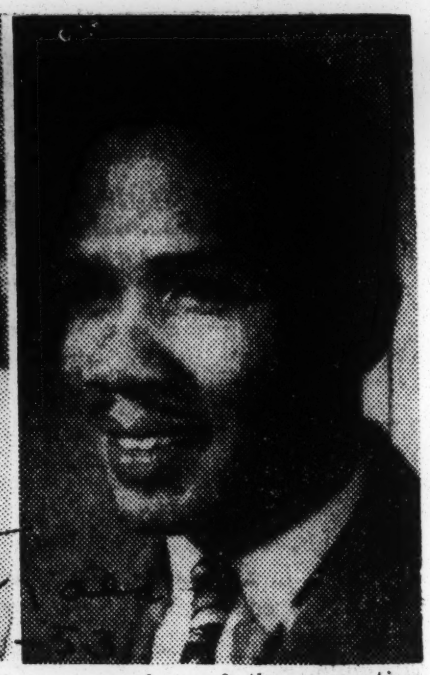
"We maintain that segregation in public education by a state violates the 14th Amendment for several reasons:

"1. There is no legal or scientific justification for such classification by race by state governments.

"2. Experience demonstrates that segregation laws have always resulted in discrimination against Negroes and were never intended to provide equal facilities.

"3. It is impossible to have equality in a segregated school system for segregation itself is discrimination."





G. G. GOMILLION, Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and William P. Mitchell are scheduled to appear on program at the eighth annual session of the Alabama Conference of NAACP branches in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 6-8. Gomillion will participate on a panel Saturday on the topic "Racial Differential In Education" and will discuss "De-Segregating Public Education in Alabama." Gomillion is chairman of the executive committee of the Tuskegee branch NAACP and president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson will appear on the panel "Branch Operation, Function, Basic Structure and Program." Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the executive committee of the Tuskegee Branch, and is vice president of the Tuskegee Civic Association. She is a delegate from the Tuskegee Branch. W. P. Mitchell is scheduled to give the occasion at the Sunday mass meeting at which time Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP will speak. Mitchell is chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Branch, and is secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association. Mitchell is also a delegate from the Tuskegee Branch. All three are members of the executive committee of the State Conference of NAACP Branches.

NAACP Launches Scholarship Fund Campaign In State

Funds To Back Entrance Of Negroes To State Schools

"In this campaign for educational defense funds I am fighting for Negro youth as if they were my own blood children," declared Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the NAACP's "Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee" last Saturday in a speech before the 52-member Presidents Council of Sisters and Brothers Christian Union.

Jackson, personally carrying the fight for funds with which to finance action aimed at opening the doors of Alabama's state supported universities to Negro students, made the speech at the council's monthly meeting held at Shortridge's Chapel, Ensley. The council, headed by Mrs. Tiny Rasberry, represents about 20,000 members. Mrs. Virginia Towns, vice-president, presided over Saturday meeting in the absence of Mrs. Rasberry who was ill.

The guest speaker was introduced by the Rev. R. A. Anderson, pastor of two Baptist churches, of Wylam, who praised the NAACP's campaign for money intended to be used to break down the racial barriers facing Negro citizens in public education. Rev. Anderson told the audience that the funds fight directed by Jackson was worthy of the support of every decent-minded citizen. He promised to actively work in the campaign and take the stump in the fight for Negro youth's educational rights.

"Shoulder the burden of this funds campaign," Jackson pleaded, "that your children may one day enjoy the benefits of equality of educational opportunities everywhere in Alabama." Jackson indicated that he would make over 100 speeches, if his health holds up, carrying the story of the fight for educational equality to the people.

Jackson is scheduled to speak Wednesday night, January 28 at the Bessemer NAACP Branch; in February to the Fairfield Branch and a possible major speech in Smithfield where he will climax the funds drive. He expects to speak in several of the Black Belt counties, among them Wilcox and Lowndes counties, regarded as the toughest spots in Alabama for a Negro who aspires to first-class citizenship.

Dr. W. E. Shortridge, business manager for the council who extended the invitation to Mr. Jackson, urged each council president too "go back and take money out of your treasury to help in this fight." Shortridge, a past president of the Birmingham Branch NAACP, is currently on the branch's executive committee. He pointed to the achievements of the NAACP in the field of civil rights and lauded the great work done by the association in seeking to make democracy work.

The local branch NAACP is seeking to raise $3,000 and has set installation ceremonies for 3 P. M. Sunday at St. James Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. M. Thornton. Dr. H. B. Gibson, pastor of St. Paul Methodist Church, will be the feature speakers.

Rev. William Prince Vaughn, chairman of the state NAACP church committee has sent out letters urging pastors to observe Feb. 8 as "Educational Sunday" in their churches by lifting an offering for the NAACP's open-the-state-universities-to-Negro-students" campaign fund.

Alabama Education Fund Receives $1,880 Gift

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two contributions amounting to a total of $1,880.12 have been received during the past ten days by the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund, announced Emory O. Jackson, chairman.

Jackson said that the Birmingham branch NAACP sent to the fund $1,080.12 while the Tuskegee branch reported $800.

A state-wide campaign for $15,000 was launched several months ago. The money is to be used to finance action designed to open the doors of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to Negro students.

From The Memo Pad

A report compiled by the Alabam NAACP under W. C. Patton's watchful eye, shows that of the 516,245 Negroes 21 years of age and over in the State, the number of registered voters is approximately 125,150. The nine roadblocks set up against Negro registration and voting, as set forth in the report, is hard to believe in this day of professed opposition to totalitarianism and strong-arm methods. But until the whites of Alabama and the USA, generally, learn that we march forward together or suffer the consequences of our own racial stupidity, you've got a persistent job of education on yours hands.

So, "START JUMPIN' STEADY" to help Negroes first to overcome their own fears and indifference. This is one of the basic answers to that 100-day hangover.

Ala. Delegates Play Big Roles At NAACP Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— (SNS)— Alabama delegates played important roles at the 44th annual convention of the NAACP which ended a six-day session June 28 at Kiel Auditorium here.

Two of them—Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and Dr. Joseph A. Berry, both of Tuskegee, were elected to the powerful nominating committee. Mrs. Johnson also served as secretary of Region V at the convention. Dr. Berry was a member of the resolutions committee Clarence Davis, youth delegate, Birmingham, served on the time and place committee.

R. L. Matthews, of Montgomery, was chairman of the 21-member Alabama delegation which represented eight different cities. Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, NAACP regional secretary, served as consultant to Region V.

Delegates were: Mrs. E. S. White, Anniston; Emory O. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Judge King, Miss Juanita Lucy, Atty. A. D. hores, Clarence Davis and Mrs. Katherine Jackson Powell, Birmingham; Mrs Sallie Allmore, Bessemer; Mrs. M B. Davis, Jasper; J. J. LeFlore, C E Powell, and Hollis Pettway, Mobile; R. L. Matthews and George Williams, Montgomery; Mrs. Sarah Foxx, Mt. Vernon; Dr. Joseph A Berry, Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, James A. Johnson, Daniel Beasley and W. P. Mitchell, Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Unit Presents Play

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — At a recent meeting of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP its members heard four graduate students of Tuskegee Institute analyze and interpret various aspects of the contemporary South.

Mack Lee, a teacher of the Prairie Farms High School in Macon County, Alabama, noted about a dozen characterizations of the South, and described and interpreted five of them, namely "The Solid South," "The Fighting South," "The Squalid South," "The Everlasting South," and "The Changing South."

Dorothy Lee Gibbs of Alabama described the relation between urbanization and public education in the South and L. C. Eiland a school principal from Noxubee County, Miss., presented an analysis and interpretation of the relation between economic conditions and the quality of public education.

The role of Southern white women in building the "New South" was ably discussed by Mrs. Willie Mae Greer of Arkansas. Mrs. Greer described how the liberal, democratic, progressive and Christian white women in their roles as mothers, civic leaders, and church workers were contributing to the democraitization of the South and the development of more wholesome human relations.

Ike Is Praised For Efforts on Rights Pledges

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration was praised by a speaker here today for its efforts to live up to its pre-election pledges in the field of civil rights.

Walter White said the administration was trying to fulfill a campaign promise by President Eisenhower that he would use his executive powers "to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation in all areas under federal jurisdiction."

White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, made the appraisal in a talk to the Alabama chapter of the NAACP.

"Some of the executive measures are, to be sure, merely the extension of steps initiated by previous administrations," White said.

Ala. NAACP To Press For Opening Of State School

BIRMINGHAM—A spokesman for the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches said Thursday that a complaint would be filed in Federal court today seeking to open the doors of the University of Alabama to Negro students.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores indicated that the action would be taken in behalf of Miss Polly A. Myers and Miss Autherine J. Lucy whose applications were accepted last fall by the University which subsequently refused to admit them because of their race.

Emory O. Jackson, chairman of the NAACP-sponsored Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee said yesterday that other applications were being prepared for Alabama state-supported institutions which currently bar admission of Negro students.

He added that there would be a revival of the campaign for $15,000 to finance this legal action to compel the admission of Negro students to all of the tax-supported graduate, technical and professional schools in Alabama.

Meantime Jackson announced that he would deliver a major speech at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Fort Mitchell, Ala. at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 5. This will be a "Men's Day" program.

NAACP Head Explains Need For Money

By WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 18—Vernon McDaniel, president Tuskegee Branch NAACP, in a prepared statement to the citizens of Macon County, said that "The efforts of Negroes in the United States to achieve equal status with other racial groups have been somewhat unique..."

In his statement explaining the need for funds by the branch to aid in court costs, the president said that..."securing civil rights through our legal machinery is too costly and undertaking for a single person or even a segment of a particular group."

The text of McDaniel's statement follows:

"There are those who believe in social evolution. Fundamental in this conception is the idea that social evils, particularly those which relate to discriminatory practices, will ultimately pass out of existence through a slow process of evolution; that those who hold superior advantages over groups, races, or nations will somehow come to realize the equality of man and place due respect on human personality irrespective of race, creed, or political convictions.

"But history does not support this view. All groups, races, and nations that have risen from servitude and degrading social status have had to exert pressure on their oppressors for relief. At other times the oppressed groups have employed economic boycotts, physical violence of varying degrees and descriptions, and in the case of Mahatma Ghandi, 'passive resistence.' While we may not favor these means of overcoming the handicaps of social inferiority, yet, at the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that pressures of some kind must be exerted by those who wish to secure their inalienable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"The efforts of Negroes in the United States to achieve equal status with other racial groups have been somewhat unique in that legal machinery has been the means by which Negroes have exerted pressures to acquire constitutional rights. But unfortunately, our legal machinery does not operate without money; we have to pay a price for legal justice. Often the price is beyond the financial means of any single person. This is especially true in those instances where the legal case involves civil rights.

"The present financial campaign of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, was initiated in recognition of thes facts: (1) that social evolution is a desirable ideal but fails when we consider the rise and fall of racial and national groups, (2) that securing civil rights through our legal machinery is too costly an undertaking for a single person or even a segment of a particular group, and (3) that those who are to benefit by the results of our efforts to secure equality and justice sould share in the expenses involved.

"For the actions which the Tuskegee Branch NAACP has planned in the immediate future $2,500 is needed. According to the wishes of donors, funds will be allocated for the following purposes: (1) Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund—to finance the case of two applications who were denied admission to the University of Alabama. This case is being sponsored by the Alabama Conference of NAACP branches; each member branch is assessed a quota—the Tuskegee Branch's quota is $1,500 of which $800 has already been paid; (2) the Freedom Fund of the National Office of the NAACP—this fund will be used to finance legal cases for the elimination of segregation and discrimination against Negroes throughout the United States; and (3) the local campaign to accelerate registration of Negroes in Macon County.

"In connection with the solicitation campaign now underway a number of activities and events are being sponsored to help in this financial effort. We will need the support of the entire community in achieving our financial goals. The campaign will end Oct. 25."

NAACP Student Panel Discusses Problems At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 31 — Five members of the Tuskegee Institute College chapter of NAACP discussed the topic: "Opportunities and Responsibilities in a de-Segregated Society" at the regular meeting of the branch Sunday. The students approached the topic from the field of education, political government, economics, housing, health and recreation and informal life.

They pointed out that while it was true that a de-segregated society would expand ones horizon, and that this type of society was to be desired over against one in which the races are segregated, a desegregated society would, of necessity increase each person's responsibilities. The panelist urged his audience to "rid itself of prejudices."

Afterwards, there was a general discussion by all present. A nominating committee consisting of Mistresses Sallie P. Harris, Laura B. McGray, Corrie P. Williams; Jesse W. Esau and J. C. Higgins was elected at this meeting.

Approximately 30 of the 60 solicitors who are out to raise $2,500 in the branch's "Three-In-One" fund-raising campaign reported. It was revealed that James A. Johnson was top solicitor, reporting over $140; D. L. Beasley was next with $118.

Workers who had not reported were urged to make their final report Sunday, Nov. 1, during the culmination of the "Baby Contest" which will be held at Butler Chapel AMEZ Church at 3:30 p.m. Mrs. Sallie P. Harris is chairman of the baby contest.

Seek $8,000 for Freedom Fight

'Bama Democracy Delegates' Goal At NAACP Confab

MOBILE, Ala.—"Achieving Civic Democracy in Alabama" is the theme of the eighth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches here at which Walter White, national executive secretary of the organization, and Roy Wilkins, administrator, will be feature speakers.

Alfred Baker Lewis, member of the NAACP national board of directors, and State President W. C. Patton are among other key speakers.

Wilkins will keynote the opening session Friday, Nov. 6, at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, convention headquarters.

* * *

CONVENTION registration of delegates is set for 1 P.M., Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, with a conference of discussion leaders, presided over by C. G. Gomillion, chairman of the resolutions committee, slated for 4 P.M.

C. H. Montgomery, president of the Mobile branch NAACP, will preside at the opening general session.

Patton will deliver the president's annual address at the 8:45 session Saturday morning, which will be presided over by Vice President E. D. Lewis of Jasper.

THERE WILL be a panel discussion on the subject "Achieving Educational Democracy."

Speakers listed are Professor Gomillion, who will look at "Racial Differentials"; Barbara Gardner of Talladega College and Charles (Chuck) Morgan of the University of Alabama, who will discuss "Effects"; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College, and Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, who will talk on "Desegregation."

Dr. G. A. Rodgers Jr. will preside over the panel discussion of the subject "Achieving Political Democracy."

Speakers listed are Prof. J. E. Pierce, head of the science department, Alabama State College, Montgomery, and Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association.

"Achieving Political Democracy in Public Facilities and Transportation" will be developed by Dr. C. F. Robinson of Mobile. "Achieving Civic Democracy Through Organization" will be discussed by Mrs. Beulah Johnson of Tuskegee.

* * *

MR. LEWIS will be the feature speaker at the banquet, set for 9 o'clock Saturday night, Nov. 7, at the Elks Home.

The state NAACP youth conference is scheduled for 7:30 Saturday night, with Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey of Birmingham serving as director.

John L. LeFlore of Mobile, executive secretary of the host branch, will be given the "Alabama Citizen of the Year" award at the wind-up Sunday afternoon mass meeting at the State Street AME Zion Church, pastored by the Rev. Mr. Coleman.

The Rev. John D. Hunter, president of the Selma branch, and Mrs. Euneta M. Taylor of Mobile, grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, will be given citations. Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham will present the award and citations.

Dr. J. A. Berry of Tuskegee, a member of the association's national board, will present guest speaker White. W. P. Mitchell of Tuskegee will give the occasion; Bishop W. T. Phillips of the Adams Street Holiness Church will make the appeal.

The invocation will be given by the Rev. J. Echols Lowery, pastor of Warren Street Methodist Church, music by Casher Philharmonic Choir and Central High School Chorus, and benediction by the Rev. J. T. L. Dandridge.

* * *

CURRENTLY, THE conference, through the thirty-two NAACP branches listed in Alabama, is seeking to raise $8,000 for the "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

Part of the money, the NAACP leaders say, will also be used to help finance the test case seeking to remove racial barriers from the state-supported universities in Alabama.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

White Challenges Ala. Leaders To Get 200,000 Negro Voters

MOBILE, Ala.—(SNS)— A challenge for Alabama leaders to have 200,000 qualified voters on the books by 1956 to end "a shameful record" of low voting was given by Walter White at the closing session of the eighth annual meeting of Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches at which time he also reviewed the civil rights record of the Eisenhower administration.

White said that a report which had come to him while attending the convention that a public official in a Black Belt county was preventing Negroes from applying for and becoming voters would be taken up personally by him with the Department of Justice in Washington.

The wind-up rally of the three-day convention was held at the State Street AME Zion Church where $1175 was raised. Money other than this was collected during other sessions of the convention.

Earlier in the day W. C. Patton and his administration were re-elected and authorized in a set of resolutions to continue and sharpen the struggle for first-class citizenship, in the state. S. W. Boynton of Selma was added to the board of directors.

Delegates also voted to hold the 1954 session in Selma, Ala.

Three recognitions were given to NAACP workers by the conference at the Sunday afternoon session. In awarding John L. LeFlore, secretary of the Mobile Branch the achievement plaque, Emory O. Jackson dubbed him "the showpiece of NAACP leadership in Alabama." He praised Mrs. Eunita M. Taylor, Mobile, grand matron of the Eastern Star, as "an excellent example of the NAACP enrollment of persons into its leadership without regard to sex, race or age." The Rev. J. D. Hunter, president of the Selma Branch, received a citation for his courageous leadership in the Black Belt.

Some 354 persons attended the banquet held Saturday night at the Elks Home where Alfred Baker Lewis of New York made the feature address. The 33 youth delegates from Birmingham under the supervision of Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey attended the event.

Roy Wilkins, administrator of the association, New York City, in the keynote speech contrasted the philosophy of the NAACP with that of a Texan Dr. Dickey as reported in a national magazine. He said that the assertion that discrimination is tying a slow natural death isn't true but on the contrary is something you have to beat down, fight and kill. He charged that the talk of "the death of discrimination at some future day" plays into the hands of the enemy.

He asserted that those with the natural-death theory of discrimination were among those "throwing rocks at the NAACP." He said "segregation can't last."

Paton in his presidential address said that the NAACP mas chopping at "the tap root of the evils of segregation. He recommended a campaign for $5,000 for the Fighting Fund for Freedom to be raised in Alabama and condemned "the sniping" of the program of the association because he said they would be satisfied with "a pat on the back" instead of progress. He reiterated the NAACP's opposition to the "Birmingham Racial Relocation Plan" in connection with the proposed Medical Center area redevelopment plan.

"As a candidate, President Eisenhower gave assurance that he would use his executive power to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation in all areas under federal jurisdiction. Shortly after his election, he repeated this promise, to an NAACP delegation which called upon him," Mr. White told the delegates.

"On the recor, it is evident that the administration is trying to live up to this commitment," the NAACP executive declared. "Among achievements in this area are (1) revitalization of the Government Contract Committee which has moved to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts with private firms and which all of its contracts; (2) the response of Attorney General Herbert Brownell to the invitation of the United States Supreme Court to present the government's position in the public school segregation cases; (3) Mr. Brownell's refusal to appoint to the office of United States Attorney an Oregon state senator who led the opposition to the enactment of a civil rights law in that state; (4) the order to cease segregation in schools maintained for the children of military personnel on military posts; (5) the order to abolish segregated facilities for the use of civilian personnel in Navy Yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and elsewhere; (6) approval of the Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from restaurants in the District of Columbia; and (7) appointment of Negroes to offices not previously held by colored persons.

"These are all to the credit side of the administration," Mr. White said. "However, on the debit side are the incredible appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes as a United States delegate to the United Nations and the suspension of the requirement that banks handling farm loans must observe fair employment practices in response to Gov. Byrnes' demand.

"Some of the executive measures are, to be sure, merely the extension of steps initiated by previous administrations. In some instances, the program of integration has been accelerated by the present administration. Some of these measures have not yet been fully implemented. Nevertheless, the indication is that the administration is making a sincere effort to live up to the President's campaign pledges."

Mr. White pointed out that the administration has failed to submit a civil rights legislative program to Congress and also recalled that, as a candidate, General Eisenhower, despite urging by the NAACP and others, had made no promise to support a federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

The NAACP, he asserted, is continuing its efforts for a comprehensive civil rights legislative program including an FEPC with enforcement powers and is seeking popular and Congressional support to this end. He expressed the hope that the administration would present such a program to the next session of Congress and push for its enactment. Meanwhile, he recalled, Senator Irving Ives of New York has, at the suggestion of the NAACP, proposed revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law to ban discrimination and segregation by employers and labor unions covered by the act.

RESOLUTIONS

In its resolutions the conference dedicated itself "to the relentless opposition to acts of discrimination based on color or religion" and asserted that "it does not believe in the 'Separate but Equal' doctrine' (but) is committed to the principles of first-class citizenship."

POLITICAL ACTION

It urged "all of the branches to promote and facilitate wide-spread (voter) registration....(called) upon all citizens of voting age who are not registered to qualify within the near future....(suggested that) to weaken the barriers to registration....all branches...support the Macon County registration suit which was filed (in the U. S. District Court, Montgomery) November 6...(Recommended that... to stimulate registration and voting...Negroes... run as candidates for local municipal and-or county offices."

While opposing the poll tax levy, the State Conference urged "all voters who must pay the tax in order to vote to pay the tax due before February 1, 1954.. urged to get out the vote on December 15 in order for the legislation designed to reduce the cumulative feature of the poll tax to two years (might win)."

EDUCATION

It deplored "the inequalities based upon race and color in public education in Alabama (and called) upon citizens discriminated against to protest and to work intelligently for the elimination of discrimination. The branches (were) called upon to publicize the differentials and to mobilize civic action against the officials responsible for the undemocratic practice."

WALTER WHITE SEES—

Negro Again As Balance of Power Factor

Despite the sudden arrival of wintry weather that made its appearance in the state Friday, Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke to a crowded house Friday night at Mount Zion Baptist church. He was the principal speaker for the Arkansas Conference of Branches of the NAACP, at a state-wide public meeting.

The meeting opened at eight o'clock, and long before that hour arrived, the downstairs auditorium had reached its capacity, and people were being ushered upstairs by members of the Youth Council who were delegated to serve the audience.

Mr. White arrived in the city at 5:15 p. m. Friday, and was rushed directly to a press conference and dinner, arranged by Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of Branches. Immediately following the dinner, he was taken to the church, where for some forty-five minutes he electrified an audience of approximate 800 people from all sections of the state, and from all walks of life, and, from many nationalities.

Mr. White was introduced by Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, an old friend and co-worker. He was presented the key to the city by Mayor Pratt Remmel, who unlike most officials, remained thruout the meeting to hear Mr. White's address. Mr. White was presented an Arkansas Traveler's certificate by Joe Cash, commissioner of labor, who was serving for Governor Cherry, whose previous commitments prevented his presence.

The Negro voter will return as an important balance-of-power factor in the the congressional elections next year and in the presidential election of 1956, predicted Mr. White in his address Friday night.

"There were many critics who pointed out gleefully in 1952 that the Negro vote was not a balance of power in that landslide election," Mr. White said. "The Eisenhower triumph was of such proportions that no single group could lay any valid claim to being the decisive factor. However, it is worth noting that the Negro vote here in Arkansas and in South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and West Virginia was a vital factor in determining the electorial votes of those states in 1952.

"Recent elections in Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York," Mr. White asserted, "indicate a swing away from the Republican peak of 1952. Within a year's time, two congressional districts which had always been Republican elected Democrats cutting, the majority party's slim lead in the House of Representatives to the narrow margin of three."

In reasonably close elections, Mr. White pointed out, the Negro holds the balance of power in 17 northern states. "With the steady expansion of the vote in the south, the Negro is becoming an increasingly important factor in this region. In view of the present trend, it is certainly too soon to count the Negro out as a balance of power factor. We may confidently look forward to that return to that role."

Insurance Company Gives $200

'EE' Fund Near $10,000 Mark

Nearing the $10,000 mark, result of last week's contribution of $620.40, the Courier "EE" campaign goes into high gear with less than three weeks to go before the historic red letter day . . . Dec. 7.

Last week's contribution was highlighted by a $200 gift from the Safety Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association, Inc., of New Orleans.

There were also several donations from churches throughout the country, keeping in step with the Sunday, Nov. 15, "Day of Prayer for EE" and guidance for the Supreme Court in making the momentous decision.

* * *

INCLUDED AMONG the churches and religious groups who made contributions were the Coahoma County Baptist Directors Association of Clarksdale, Miss.; the "Brotherhood of Bethel Church," Los Angeles, Calif.; the Hope Chapel AME Zion Church, Utica, N. Y.; the Mount Olive AME Church, Plant City, Fla., and several ministers.

Accompanying a check from the St. Louis Federation of Musicians was a letter cheering the Courier for its campaign.

"We, as an organization that is continuously striving to improve the working conditions of the Negro musician in this area, fully realize the importance and significance of this movement toward the establishment of adequate, equal opportunities for 'our' children.

"We sincerely hope that each and every individual that reads the Courier or hears of your crusade will make a generous contribution."

This is the type of letter which accompanies contributions, large and small, which daily come to the Courier office. The need for support of the "EE" program and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund is still pressing . . . the appeal for funds does not diminish although the date for the hearings approach. Won't you do your share?

Benjamin Sayler, Andover, Mass.	$ 2.00
Alice Washington, Harmony, Pa.	2.00
E. Orlando Gandy, Adrian, Ga.	1.00
William Galloway, Klamath Falls, Ore.	1.00
John J. Burns, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
John Sadberry, Benchley, Tex.	1.00
A. D. Blanchet, M.D., Phoenix, Ariz.	25.00
Sgt. John W. Taylor, Mt. Hope, W. Va.	3.00
J. G. W. Cox, Holly Springs, Miss.	1.00
M. G. Brady, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	1.00
F. V. Seabrook, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
R. E. Spivey, Columbia, S. C.	1.00
Mrs. Malissie Balons, Rome, N. Y.	2.00
Dr. K. B. Miller, Cassopolis, Mich.	1.00
Coahoma County Baptist Directors Association, Clarksdale, Miss.	10.00
Rev. M. G. Mayes, Clarksdale, Miss.	1.00
Thelma B. Snead, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Rita Thomas, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Charlie Johnson, Wichita Falls, Tex.	2.50
Jean E. Thompson, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Jackie Thompson, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Kathy Thompson, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Jackie Thmopson, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
E. Thompson III, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
F. Thompson Jr., Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Mrs. F. Thompson, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Mrs. L. Crawford, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
Dr. F. Thompson, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Randall, State Line, Miss.	2.00
Mrs. Ida Stovall, Haughton, La.	1.00
James H. Koger, Pittsburgh Pa.	1.00
C. M. Dunjon, Boston, Mass.	11.00
P. W. Miles, Los Angeles, Calif.	50.00
G. A. Garrett, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Z. H. Brazley, New Orleans, La.	3.00
L. D. Collins, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
S/Sgt. Samuel Dickens, AF2261, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
"Brotherhood of Bethel Church" Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
S. B. Snowden, Lexington, Ky.	5.00
Spencer Bradley, Alexandria, Pa.	2.00
Gilmore Wade, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
J. T. Soniat, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Eva Jessye, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00
Safety Industrial Life Ins. and Sick Benefit Association, Inc.	200.00
Emory Mills, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
A/2c Meldon R. Jackson, USAF, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Sophia Davis, Arbroth, La.	1.00
Robert T. Burt, M.D., Clarksville, Tenn.	2.00
Elliott Hicks, Bennettsville, S. C.	1.00
A. J. Williams Jr., Kansac City, Mo.	2.00
G. T. Dunlap, Sacramento, Calif.	5.00
P. A. Burns, South Bend, Ind.	1.00
Annie Jones, Everettville, W. Va.	1.00
C. B. Howard, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
P. W. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
H. D. Hazelwood, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Farron, New Castle, Pa.	10.00
Howard Saunders, Council Bluffs, Iowa	10.00
Elias Hawkins, Washington, D. C.	1.00
Harold H. Brown, Suffield, Conn.	1.25
Dr. A. M. Brady, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. C. L. Lawson, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
A.F. & A.M. Grand Lodge, New Orleans, La.	5.00
Jack Stafford, Kenedy, Tex.	1.00
West Side Matrons, Atlanta, Ga.	5.00
James Merlweather, Chattanooga, Tenn.	2.00
Mary S. Dobson, Statesville, N. C.	10.00
M/Sgt. William E. Jones, 77th Ord., Depot Co., N. Y.	10.00
Hope Chapel AME Zion Church, Utica, N. Y., Rev. Alphonso Whitfield, pastor	36.65
J. J. Jones, Texarkana, Ark.	1.00
S. M. Freeman, Youngstown, Ohio	2.00
W. E. Tucker, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Clarence Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Tony Smith, Cleveland, Miss.	2.00
James Barron, Sycamore, Ga.	1.00
Ida J. Smith, Lancaster, Pa.	1.00
E. Tooley, Waynesboro, Miss.	1.00
Ollie Bryant, Waynesboro, Miss.	1.50
Mt. Olive AME Church, Plant City, Fla., Rev. C. D. Dixon, pastor	2.00
Bryant Smith, Pensacola, Fla.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Boudreaux, Rayne, La.	1.00
C. Brockman, Monahaus, Tex.	1.00
J. H. Creasy, Moundsville, W. Va.	5.00
R. P. Edmondson, New Cumberland, Pa.	2.00
Earnest James, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Otis Gaston, New Cumberland, Pa.	2.00
Anonymous, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
J. L. Bullock, Norfolk, Mass.	1.00
H. Sullivan, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
R. H. Thompson, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
C. A. Murray, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00
Lillie Washington, River Jet, Fla.	1.00
Ernest Campbell, Butler, Ala.	2.00
R. L. Wilson, Pine Mt., Fla.	1.00
W. E. Cook, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Mayse Porter, Gloster, Miss.	1.00
John Stevens, Opllousas, La.	1.00
Oakwood Kennels, Bruce Peyton, Charleston, W. Va.	2.00
Supreme Council of the House of Jacob of U.S.A. Cohocton, Ohio	1.00
H. L. Parson, Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Price, Cincinnati, Ohio	2.00
B. C. French, Piqua, Ohio	2.00
Rev. L. P. Prescott, Grindstone, Pa.	1.00
C. Organ, Masontown, Pa.	1.00
A. W. Cooper, McClellandtown Pa.	1.00
H. Lipscomb, Leckrane, Pa.	1.00
Richard Lark, Masontown, Pa.	1.00
Irene J. Towles, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
Arthur N. Felton, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Willie Davis, Baton Rouge, La.	1.00
Mrs. Nora T. Scott, New York	2.00
H. L. Russell, Winfield, Ala.	1.00
C. Atkins, Buckhannon, W. Va.	2.00
TOTAL	$ 620.40
Previously Reported	8,865.50
TOTAL	$9,485.90

32b 1953

NAACP

EDUCATION

RESEARCHSCHOOL CASES

Prepare Briefs To Submit To U.S. Court In Dec.

NEW YORK — More than 130 experts have been working all summer and fall with the NAACP legal department in preparation of briefs to be submitted in the reargument of the public school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court in December, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here recently.

NEW YORK TIMES 11-1-53

Mr. Spingarn's statement was in response to an article in The New York Times of October 27 in which Arthur Krock of the newspaper's Washington bureau alleged that "the Department of Justice ..... is doing all the research work for those who hold that segregation in public education violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Krock article went on to report what the Department of Justice and the attorneys for the states were doing by way of preparing for the case.

SO UNIMPORTANT

The omission of any mention of the work being done by the NAACP lawyers, Mr. Spingarn said, "cannot help but give the impression" that they are "not doing anything on the cases or the work they are doing is so unimportant as not to be worth mentioning." As a matter of fact the entire NAACP legal staff gave up vacations in order to work on the constitutional questions raised by the Supreme Court.

"While we do not wish to detract from the work being done by the United States Department of Justice and the lawyers representing the several states," Mr. Spingarn asserted, "we believe mention should have been made of work being done by others. The truth of the matter is that the lawyers representing the Negro school children in the five cases involved have been continuously working on these cases since June 8.

Pittsburgh 11-1-53

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

"They have organized a large group of more than 130 experts including lawyers, law professors, historians, political scientists, sociologists, economists and anthropologists who have been working on a voluntary basis throughout the summer and fall. Many of these men and women, of both races, are from the faculties of such universities as Columbia, Fisk, Harvard, Chicago Howard, John Hopkins, Lincoln, Wisconsin and Yale. The lawyers working on the cases include men and women from 34 states. This research has been completed and is now being used by the lawyers preparing for the reargument."

LAWYERS ON BOTH SIDES

Mr. Spingarn also pointed out that the Times columnists was incorrect when he said in his article that the Supreme Court had put no time limit for the filing of briefs. The rules of the Court, the NAACP official pointed out, require filing of briefs on behalf of parties appealing from lower court decisions three weeks before the case is called for hearing. Lawyers on the other side must file at least one week before the argument.

For 'EE' Guidance

Day of Prayer Set for Nov. 15

Heartened by the response from readers throughout the nation to its appeal for funds to aid the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the Courier is now asking all-out support for the proposed "E.E." day of prayer to be held Sunday, Nov. 15, in the churches.

Local churches are being asked to follow through on the program endorsed by the Board of Bishops and the Connectional Council of the AME Zion Church; the Bishops' Council of the AME Church; the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and the National Baptist Convention of America.

Pittsburgh

THE COURIER is asking all churches to join with us in prayer Sunday, Nov. 15, asking for the guidance of the Supreme Court on the all-important decision it will have to make in the matter of equality in education cases to come before it on Dec. 7.

Dec. 11-7-53

It is on this day that the court will hear a re-argument on issues which have perplexed it in making a decision on the matter.

Churches have also been asked to lift a special offering on this Sunday or any Sunday which would be more convenient to aid in financing the preparation of these cases.

* * *

THIS WEEK, Courier readers moved a step nearer the goal of $10,000 when $438.50 was contributed, bringing the total fund to $8,439.40.

Money is still needed by the Legal Defense Fund in the preparation of these vital cases . . . it is still up to you to give your all out aid to the matter.

Contributions can still be sent to the Pittsburgh Courier EE Campaign, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Make your check or money order to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. All money will be forwarded immediately to the NAACP office in New York City.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS

(Week of Nov. 7)

Chester (Pa.) Branch of NAACP, Chester, Pa., George T. Raymond, president	$61.00
Archie L. Weaver, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
M. R. Jefferson, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Rev. Z. H. Lockett, Douglas, Ariz.	1.00
I. E. Simmons, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Alex Thompson, Tucker, Ark.	1.00
Ethel Smith, Crestline, O.	1.00
Rev. B. F. Wright, Braddock, Pa.	1.00
Rufus James, New York	1.00
Frank Sparks, Oslerfield, Ga.	2.00
James Royal, Starks, La.	2.00
Mrs. Doris M. Dyson, Upper Marlboro, Md.	1.00
Forrest and Fannie Dixon, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Robert S. Banks, Georgetown, Ky.	1.00
Dr. E. E. McClaren, Greenville, S. C.	5.00
Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Pearl H. Johnson, Normal, Ala.	1.00
Mrs. B. L. Wright, Elkston, Ky.	1.00
Fred L. Winters, V. A. Domiciliary, Camp White, Ore.	10.00
Elder T. H. Shipman Ft. Pierce, Fla.	1.00
Mrs. Nellie Carter, Meadville, Pa.	1.00
E. G. Brown, Talladega, Ala.	1.00
M. P. Stewart, Gallipolis, O.	2.00
G. R. Sawyer, Oakfield, N. Y.	2.00
Willie Edwards, Martinsville, Va.	1.00
P. W. Burnett, M. D., Rocky Mount, N. C.	5.00
A. Bogan, El Paso, Tex.	5.00
Mrs. Carrie Daniel Prunty, Northfork, W. Va.	2.00
Mrs. Leona M. Munzinger, Kirkland, Wash.	2.00
W. A. Carter, Coffeyville, Kans.	1.00
Dr. Mack J. Mosely Jr., Galveston, Tex.	1.00
H. B. King, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
S. S. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Mrs. Margaret A. Walker, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
D. E. Walker, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
C. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Toy Franklin, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
L. E. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
P. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
C. H. Palmer, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
W. W. Bradley, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Wilfred Cato, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
W. Howell Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
E. E. Cole, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
V. P. Childs, Compton, Calif.	1.00
Willie B. Lawrence, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
C. O. White, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
E. Espree, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
P. B. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Mrs. Maggie Green, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Mac H. Baldridge, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
John R. Anderson, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Barack Reece, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
E. R. Bell, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
R. Mills, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
L. Devers, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
C. E. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
A. Douglas, Neches, Tex.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Combs, Louisiana, Mo.	3.50
Arthur Rice, Creston, Iowa	2.00
W. Wheeler, Monument, Kan.	1.00
Ira W. Lawson, Boley, Okla.	2.00
Pollack Hospital, patients of West End of Floor II, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Leon Wright and Bertram Walters, Troy, O.	9.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nicholos, Freedom, Pa.	6.00
W. A. Godden, Cleburne, Tex.	5.00
Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Elbert, W. Va.	1.00
W. P. Greene, Muskogee, Okla.	1.00
W. W. Cook Sr., Cresson, Pa.	2.00
T. P. Stills, Bradley, Ark.	1.00
Oscar Monagan, Roanoke, Ala.	5.00
Dr. Pedro O. Martinez, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
D. M. Travis, Monticello, Ky.	10.00
L. E. Guest, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Robert and Frances Palmer, Ironton, O.	3.00
George Sloan, Butler, Pa.	5.00
S. Simmons, Seagraves, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. Jennette Jones, Grange, Tex.	5.00
Mrs. Maurine M. Jackson, Washington, Pa.	1.00
E. B. Smith, Pine Bluff, Ark.	1.00
Richard Harris, El Paso, Tex.	1.00
Dr. H. L. Sanders, Aurora, Ill.	3.00
S. S. Jordon, M. D., Springfield, O.	2.00
J. E. Green, Oakland, Calif.	1.00
R. L. Edison, Beaver Dam, Ky.	1.00
S. M. Carbrett, Springfield, S. C.	2.00
Rev. James G. Gooden, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Dr. R. C. Jones, Elberton, Ga.	1.00
Courier Chapel, ITU, Pgh., Pa. (Composing Room)	10.00
H. A. Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Brady Dudley, New Castle, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. L. F. Turner, Ravenna, O.	1.00
James Prather, Maplewood, N. J.	5.00
Mrs. W. M. Murphy, Lando Mines, W. Va.	1.00
L. Blackman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
E. H. Gifford, State College, Pa.	1.00
Paris T. Brown, Cresson State Sanatorium, Cresson, Pa.	1.00
Edgar F. Woodson, M. D., East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
B. Andrew, Wheeling, W. Va.	1.00
Mrs. M. V. Henderson, McLean, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. L. Roche, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Miss Cherry Mae Davis, Woodstock, Va.	1.00
Mrs. C. Sharps, Reidville, Ga.	1.00
Dora Whitehead, Stoneville, N. C.	1.25
Mrs. Leila White, Reno, Nev.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Hines, Omaha, Neb.	15.00
Woodson P. Welch, Wilberforce, O.	1.00
Nat F. Barbour, Fairmont, W. Va.	1.00
P. A. Burns, South Bend, Ind.	1.00
Sonnie Louis, Hughes, Ark.	1.00
Rev. M. Dotson, Hughes, Ark.	1.00
R. B. Bryant Jr., Hughes, Ark.	1.00
Dr. R. E. Jones, Dawson, Ga.	1.00
C. Taylor, Junction City, O.	1.00
J. L. Preston Leubeny, Baltimore, Md.	2.00
Mrs. Jeanette Bryant, Thomasville, Ga.	5.00
Alfred White, Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.00
T. H. Simon, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Jim Chaney, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
Willie Adams, Laurel, Miss.	1.00
Aaron D. Cooper, Monks Corner, S. C.	5.00
T. E. Bowman, M. D. Canton, Miss.	1.00
Mrs. C. S. Wilson, Graham, N. C.	1.00
Albert J. Fleming, Greenville, Miss.	1.00
Cleophus Jordon, Wrens, Ga.	1.00
H. Ratcliffe, Memphis, Tenn.	5.00
Mrs. Carter L. Marshall, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Miss Fannie Woods, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Bert Hall, New Castle, Pa.	3.00
A. D. Puryear, Hazard, Ky.	1.00
T. Finley, Guthrie, Okla.	2.00
Mrs. Alice M. Freman, Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
Dewey Rosell,	

J. R. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y....	2.00
J. McCombs, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00
D. H. Drafts, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00
Mrs. B. M. Edwards, Raleigh, N. C.	1.00
George D. Carson, Franklin, La.	1.00
Andrew Schulze, Chicago 37, Ill.	5.00
W. R. Youngblood, Terrell, Tex.	2.00
Miss Cora R. Honablew, Creswell, N. C.	1.00
R. Walter Johnson, M. D., Lynchburg, Va.	5.00
Wiley Triplett, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
R. I. Long, New Orleans, La.....	2.00
Mrs. Helen Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Myrtle Mann, Sharon, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. J. L. Brasher, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
C. B. Rogers, Seattle,, Wash....	1.00
Mrs. Lilliard, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Henry Huger, Seattle, Wash. ...	1.00
Russell Gideon, Seattle, Wash...	1.00
John O. Valley, Seattle, Wash...	1.00
Edward White, Seattle, Wash. ..	1.00
William Wilson, Seattle, Wash...	1.00
J. I. Jenkins, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Gustaf Carlson, Seattle, Wash....	.50
Ann Carlson, Seattle, Wash.	.50
E. M. Fitzroy, Seattle, Wash. ..	.50
Mrs. L. Lewis, Seattle, Wash. ..	5.00
Dr. C. M. Colden, Suffolk, Va...	3.00
Total	$ 438.50
Previously Reported	8,000.93
Total	$8,439.43

Prepare Briefs To Submit To U.S. Court In Dec.

NEW YORK — More than 130 experts have been working all summer and fall with the NAACP legal department in preparation of briefs to be submitted in the reargument of the public school segregation cases before the United States Supreme Court in December, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said here recently.

NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. Spingarn's statement was in response to an article in The New York Times of October 27 in which Arthur Krock of the newspaper's Washington bureau alleged that "the Department of Justice ..... is doing all the research work for those who hold" that segregation in public education violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Krock article went on to report what the Department of Justice and the attorneys for the states were doing by way of preparing for the case.

SO UNIMPORTANT

The omission of any mention of the work being done by the NAACP lawyers, Mr. Spingarn said, "cannot help but give the impression" that they are "not doing anything on the cases or the work they are doing is so unimportant as not to

For 'EE' Fund—Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, receives a $200 check from Mrs. C. W. Preston, Supreme Basileus of Phi Gamma Delta, during a National Association of Colored Women's luncheon held recently at the Statler Hotel at which Mr. White was guest speaker.

man and secretary respectively of the NAACP-authorized Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund Committee; the Rev. J. L. Ware; Attorney Arthur D. Shores of the association's national legal committee and Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, director of youth activities were among those listed to attend the three-day week end meeting.

In the meantime the monthly membership meeting of the branch is scheduled for 7:30 Thursday night in Masonic Temple.

Walter White, Roy Wilkins and Alfred Lewis Baker are among the speakers listed for the convention.

Pullman Porters Give $3,000 To Fight Racial Segregation In Public Schools

New York, N. Y., Nov. 17—The International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters recently donated $3000 to the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. to aid the fight against racial segregation in nation's public schools. This legal battle will reach a high point when the reargument in the school racial segregation cases are presented before the United States Supreme Court in December.

Shown here is Ashley L. Totten, left, The Brotherhood's International Secretary-Treasurer presenting the union's check to Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall of the N. A. A. C. P.

The gift results from a unanimous action by the brotherhood's recent First Biennial Convention in Los Angeles, California during the week of October 4, 1953.

32b 1953

NAACP

EDUCATION

80,000 WORDS—Miss Doris Oswell, Douglass High school senior and James A. Grove, Carver Vocational high school pupil of Baltimore, Md., take interest in the 80,000-word brief filed in the school segregation cases. They are particularly interested as principals in Baltimore NAACP school segregation cases now pending in the courts, Miss Oswell seeking entrance to the "A" course at Western High school; and Mr. Grove, to study printing at the new Mergenthaler Vocational school in Baltimore.

Filing of Brief in School Case Ends 22 Hectic Weeks

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The filing of the brief this week by NAACP lawyers in answer to the five questions asked by the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases represents the united effort of 130 people of all races from 45 of the 48 States. It brings to an end twenty-two hectic weeks of inexpensive research and study.

The staff of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., consisting of six lawyers, six secretaries and two clerks, swung into action on June 9, one day after the court asked its now famous five questions.

By midsummer, some staff workers were going two and three days without sleep, taking time out only to eat. By the end of October, no one was getting more than three or four hours sleep at a time.

Enough coffee was consumed by the workers in the Legal Defense office to supply a regiment for a full week.

Several of the lawyers have not had a meal with their families in four full months. The same is true of the clerical staff.

Thurgood Marshall, who directed the work of the experts, has slept in his own bed at home eight times in the past four months and has only had dinner with his wife twice in the past three months. Six of the lawyers who came to New York to work on the brief have not seen their wives in three months.

The secretaries and volunteers put in shifts of fifteen to twenty hours a day, seven days a week, without requesting extra pay.

All members of the NAACP legal staff gave up their vacation time.

The staff has used 1,000,600 sheets of copy paper, 6,000,225 sheets of manifold, 2,700 stencils, more than twelve million sheets of mimeographing paper and 115,000 sheets of carbon paper.

Many volunteers gave up endless hours after their regular jobs for the cause. Among the volunteers were Nona Pierce, former secretary in the NAACP who volunteered her services and worked long hours proofing copy, and Mr. Leon Taylor. Scores of others across the country, particularly in South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia, have contributed thousands of dollars wotth of working hours.

The financing of the NAACP cases was actually done by the American public, with individual donations starting from pennies contributed by orphans and school children, to thousands of dollars from groups and organizations. Their contributins ranged from $5 to $7,500.

The Negro papers played an invaluable role in emphasizing the importance of the cases. In addition to running a series of thirteen advertisements calling attention to the work being done by the Legal Defense, publishers and editors, through editorials, urged readers to make contributions directly to the organization.

Individual fund-raising campaigns were conducted by some of the larger newspapers. The Pittsburgh Courier had its "EE" (Equality in Education campaign; the Afro-American carried on the "Dollar or more will open the door" campaign; and the Birmingham World called its campaign "Put up or shut up."

Approximately $14,000 were collected through such efforts.

Social affairs were given by individuals and small groups in a number of cities. Several thousand dollars were raised in this manner.

Organizations such as the Masons, Elks, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust held meetings in the interest of the cases, and made sizeable contributions.

"We are overjoyed by the support we have received from our own group," said Thurgood Marshall. ';The response and contributions far exceeded everything we had hoped for."

He pointed out that 70 per cent of the money raised was contributed by the Negroes.

Marshall's original estimate was that the minimum cost of the cases would be $32,000. It was later raised to $39,200.

"It is doubtful if we could have gotten away as cheaply as we did had we not had the wholehearted and unqualified help and support of the experts who served without pay," Marshall said.

Some 325,000 miles were covered by lawyers who shuttled back and forth across the nation working on the cases.

The 14th Amendment was intended to destroy all caste and color legislation in the United States, NAACP attorneys contend in their brief filed with the U. S. Supreme Court in the pending public school segregation cases to be reargued December 7th.

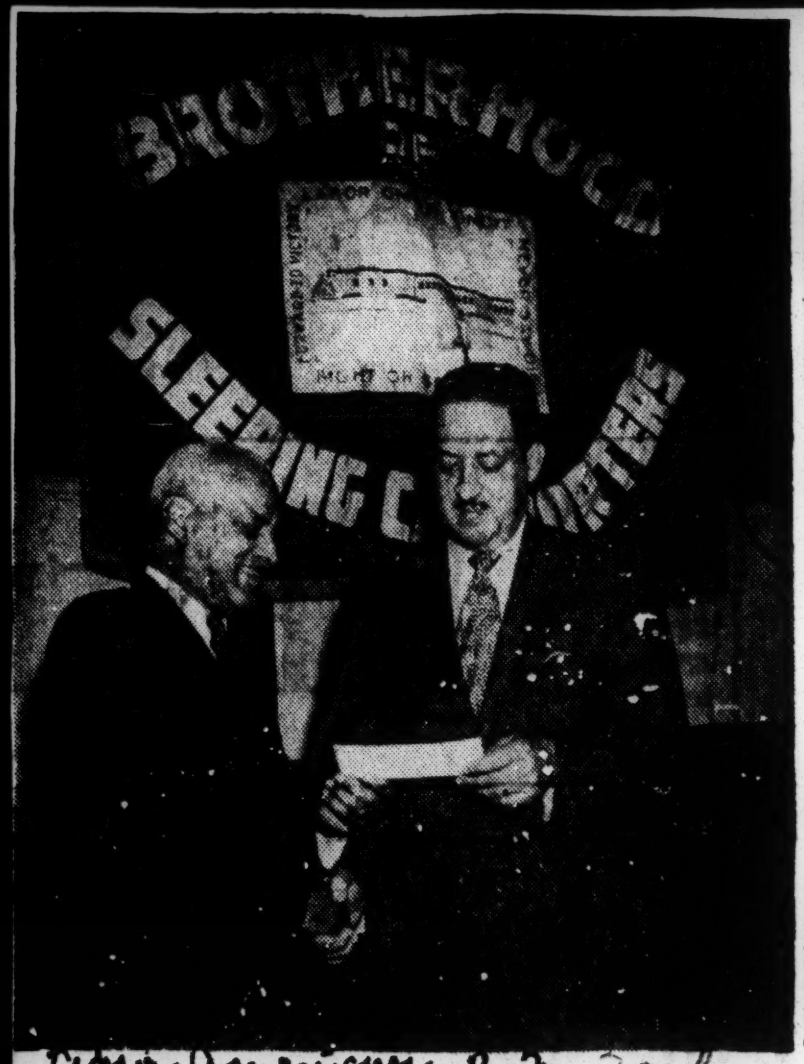
The brief presents the answers to the five questions posed by the high court when it ordered the reargument last June 8th.

The five cases—South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia—come up for reargument before the high court December 7-8.

The issue involved in all five cases is whether the states and the District of Columbia have the constitutional power to segregate white and Negro students in separate schools in the elementary and secondary school levels. The District of Columbia case is being financed by a local group of Negro citizens.

NAACP attorneys, acting in behalf of the Negro children and their parents in these cases, argue that segregation per se is discriminatory and a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United Staes. The District of Columbia case is based on the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

The school boards in the lower courts based their arguments mainly on the outdated, outmoded They contend that the local provisions for separate schools are not in conflict with the Fourteenth and Fifth Amendments.



AMMUNITION FOR FIGHT— The International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters recently donated $3,000 to the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund to aid its lawyers gather material to meet the demands of the Supreme Court in the five school cases which are slated to be heard during the week of Dec. 7. Ashley L. Totten, left, the brotherhood's secretary - treasurer, is shown presenting the union's check to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel.

'BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS':

NAACP needs more funds

Filing of brief just initial step

By JAMES L. HICKS

HARRISBURG, Pa. — In a speech reminiscent of Winston Churchill's famous "Blood, sweat and tears" offering to the British, Thurgood Marshall, Thursday, called on Americans for "more money, more support, and more prayers" in the fight for freedom.

Making his first public appearance since filing the NAACP brief in the five school segregation cases now before the Supreme Court, Marshall addressed the annual Thanksgiving conclave of First Episcopal District AME church in newly purchased Bethel church.

At the conclusion of the address, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding prelate of the district, presented Mr. Marshall with $300 for use in fighting the five cases — the result of which could equal a second Emancipation Proclamation for fifteen million Americans.

Fight Far From Won

Mr. Marshall made it plain NAACP is grateful for support in raising money to fight the case, but he was plain, so was he plain-spoken.

And in speaking plain, he made no attempt to conceal the fact that the fight is far from won—that despite money already raised more money is urgently needed — and that even after the case is won, more money will be needed to continue the fight for full freedom.

In short, Mr. Marshall, rising to new heights as Churchill did in the time of his crises, offered his race a struggle of "Blood, sweat and tears."

There appeared to be none either in his audience or in his race who disagreed with him and as he spoke, Americans all over the nation were redoubling efforts to give the NAACP the final big push which they hoped would send its lawyers to another victory, when the cases are reargued before the high court, Dec. 7.

Public Raised $40,000

When the Supreme Court, last summer, ordered the NAACP to answer the now famous five questions in the school cases, the NAACP's legal defense fund, despite nearly 30 victories before the Supreme Court, had a deficit of $6,000.

With only four months to answer the historic questions, NAACP lawyers plunged right into legal aspects of the case, despite the fact that they realize the case would cost upwards of $40,000.

With credit here, good will there and volunteer effort here, the legal brief took form as the public struggled to raise funds to help pay the bills.

The brief is now before the court, a 240-page booklet costing some $40,000, possibly one of most expensive books in the annals of America.

Brief Not Paid For

But, as Mr. Marshall pointed out, the brief, itself, is not yet paid for — and under court procedure, after all answering briefs are in and studied by the lawyers on both sides, new briefs of counter arguments must be presented to court.

These will cost "more money more support and more prayers."

And when the final court fight is won — the battle of policing the court order to see that it is carried out — the job of "winning the peace," as Mr. Churchill would put it — will just have begun.

Eternal Vigilance Necessary

It is known that if and when the court strikes down segregated schools, NAACP lawyers must go again to court and fight those who will try to circumvent court ruling by devious means.

Already shaping up on the horizon are the cases of Georgia and South Carolina, where Govs. Talmadge and Byrnes have threatened to turn state schools over to private enterprise if the court rules against segregated schools.

If such threats are carried out, NAACP lawyers will be expected to fight this in court. This will call for "more money, more support, more prayers — more blood, sweat and tears.'

Porters Union Gives $3,000

Spurred on by facts such as Mr. Marshall bared, reported in the AFRO and other weekly newspapers, the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP has been the recipient of several thousand dollars in recent weeks from groups and individuals.

The International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters recently donated $3,000 to the fund to aid the fight against racial segregation in the nation's public schools.

The gift results from a unanimous action by the brotherhood's recent first triennial convention in Los Angeles, during the week of Oct. 4, 1953.

Ala. Branch Gives $1,000

The Alabama State Conference of Branches of the NAACP leads the list of last week's branch contributors to the association's "Fighting Fund for Freedom" with a gift of $1,000.

In a letter to Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama unit, expressed regret "that the check isn't larger at this time, but within the next days we hope to send up a much larger sum."

Other contributors to the fund last week include the Minnesota State Conference, $100; the Bright Hope Baptist Church of Philadelphia, $50; and the following branches: Bridgeport, Conn., $250; Atlantic City, $150.65; Orange, N. J., $100; North Little Rock, Ark., $50; and Union Parish, La. Corona N.Y., and Paulding, Ohio, $10 each.

NAACP SOUTHEAST REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARD MAPS FREEDOM FUND STRATEGY.—In its meeting at the Eighteenth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., Dec. 13, leaders of the powerful seven-tate Southeast Regional of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People formulated plans for a giant membership drive, the Fighting Fund for Freedom and related problems. Clockwise around the table: Messrs. Charles A. McLean, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee, Ala.; Robert W. Saunders, Tampa, Fla. (standing); Mrs. E. J. Stringer, Columbus, Miss.; Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus, Miss.;! Mrs. Mabel W. Spencer, (secretary to Mrs. Hurley); Mr. N. L. Gregg, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. W. C. Patton, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Regional Secretary; Mrs. Beulah Johnson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Attorney A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Lee Lorch, Nashville, Tenn.

Contribution Raised by the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson

Church Gives $1,500 to 'EE' Fund

The Courier Educational Equality Fund was raised by more than $1,500 last week, mainly through a contribution made by the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles, through its outstanding pastor, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson, a candidate for presidency in the National Baptist Convention, called upon his congregation to contribute to the "EE" fund, and in one collection raised $1,500, which he immediately forwarded to NAACP headquarters in New York, with the request that the Courier be credited with having been responsible for the donation.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson formerly pastored at Wheat Street Baptist in Atlanta and New York's Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

Among the other donors last week was Amos A. Carter of Columbus, Ohio, who contributed $10 to the fund. Mr. Carter's contribution was particularly notable in that he had recently been dismissed from his job as a school teacher in Marion Township, Ohio, when it was decided that a separate Negro school would be abolished.

The township had decreed that the Negro children could attend the integrated schools, but the time was not ripe for placing Negro teachers over white children.

In face of this situation, Mr. Carter sent his contribution for $10 to the Courier "EE" fight, wishing the NAACP legal defense fund speed in its fight for full educational equality.

This week's contributions bring the Courier fund to a total of $2,014.50.

J. B. Auston, Trenton 8, N. J.	$ 1.00
Beuben Norman, Fresno, Calif.	1.00
Jordice F. Peterson, Chicago 13, Ill.	5.00
A. J. Cameron, Montreal, Canada	5.00
Lewis Martin, Hubbard, Tex.	10.00
Pauline R. Gardner Lincoln University, Pa.	2.50
Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Kendrick Miami, Fla.	2.00
Mrs. Gloria N. Lockhart Berkeley, Calif.	1.00
Richard J. Huie Philadelphia 46, Pa.	5.00
Willie Carson, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Oliver Wilkins, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Thomas Wilson, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Ruffus Thompkins, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Rev. K. C. Cambridge, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Sam H. Wilson, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Rev. N. M. Willman, Madison, Fla.	1.00
A. E. Johnson, Madison, Fla.	.50
Samuel McGill, Madison, Fla.	.25
C. J. Johnson, Pinetter, Fla.	.50
E. Hampton, Madison, Fla.	.50
Early Jannison, Madison, Fla.	.50
George Willman, Madison, Fla.	.25
Rev. Isaiah Delorder Madison, Fla.	.25
James Bellney Jr.	.15
Phillip McGee, Madison, Fla.	.10
George Robinson, Madison, Fla.	1.00
Raymond Joseph, Madison, Fla.	1.00
W. C. Redd, Englewood, N. J.	5.00
William Parker Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
Stanley Deas Long Island 6, N. Y.	2.00
Berry Perry Sr., Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Henry Hatchett, Houston 18, Tex.	5.00
A. M. King, Massillon, Ohio	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Powell Amos A. Carter Jr. Columbus, Ohio	10.00
Total	$ 78.50
Second Baptist Church Los Angeles, Calif.	$1,500.00
Total	$1,578.50
Previously reported	$ 436.00
Total	$2,014.50

Contributions, large or small, can be sent to the Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Checks are to be made out to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Contributions Rolling In

Churches Boost 'EE Day' Sunday

This Sunday . . . Nov. 15, is "EE Day" throughout the churches of America!

On this day, important church groups throughout the nation, which already have endorsed the Courier's "EE" campaign, will tell their congregations the story of the importance of Monday, Dec. 7, and will urge their congregations to "give until it hurts" in an effort to supply the money necessary to wage a successful campaign.

The Courier, with the help of the church groups . . . the NAACP . . . and leading ministers throughout the nation, has been building up to this day for weeks, and months.

Under the dynamic leadership of Courier vice prexy, Daisy E. Lampkin, thousands of letters and explanatory pieces of literature have been sent to churches throughout the country. These letters have asked cooperation. The brochures have told of the importance of the hearings before the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday, Dec. 7.

SOME CHURCHES have already beaten the gun. Out in Los Angeles, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, whose church responded with a collection of $1,500, wrote the Courier:

"Raising the money was comparatively simple. I announced two weeks in advance that on the day specified, we would raise a collection. I explained what Dec. 7 meant to all Americans, and to Negro Americans in particular.

"I started the fund-raising with a $50 donation. Other $50 donations . . . $10 . . . $5 . . . $1, quarters, dimes nickels and pennies followed.

"When we finished, we had raised $1,500. It was the largest collection of its kind ever raised in my church."

All monies raised, are to be sent into "EE Fund," The Courier, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., or to the NAACP, with the money specified for the "EE Fund." All persons who contribute . . . every individual and every church, will be given credit, if the names are sent into this paper.

A highlight of the past week is spotlighted out of Jackson Prison (Michigan), where Jimmy Tolbert, a 28-year-old inmate of the prison, has rallied other inmates of the prison. Their goal is $500.

What they do will be carried in detail in a later issue.

This week's contributions . . . from every section of the country . . . amounted to $427.07, bringing the total contributions to $8,865.50. List of contributors follows:

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS

St. Louis Federation of Musisians, Local 197, AFL, St. Louis, Mo.	$50.00
W. H. Maxwell, Route 2 Box 197	1.00
R. S. Guice, Creola, La.	2.00
Lendo Ransam, Pinehurst, N. C.	1.00
Thelma Cagle, Pinehurst, N. C.	1.00
Sgt. B. W. McGruder, Hq. Co., PMGC 8801 TSU, Camp Gordon, Ga.	1.00
Mrs. Sadie White, Connellsville, Pa.	2.00
James Carway, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
C. Carway, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.75
James Wesley, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
Albert Fielder, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
R. Fielder, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
E. F. Parker, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
E. A. Strait, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
A. Thomas, Las Cruces, New Mex.	.25
Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Holsome Las Cruces, N. Mex.	2.00
Ben Williams, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
James Turner, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
R. Sweat, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
Joe Monk, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
F. L. Goodman, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
E. D. Haley, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	5.00
Vernon Sparks, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
George Smith, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
E. Alexander, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
Rufus Reese, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
Cleo McCarell, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
W. McMullun, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
John Jones, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
A. Fielder, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	1.00
Mrs. F. P. Freeman, Denver, Col.	2.00
Ernest Gordon, Burlington, Wis.	2.00
Fenis H. Austin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Miss H. Fletcher, Homestead, Pa.	1.00
Rev. C. W. Roberston, Cambridge, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. L. M. Robertson, Cambridge, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. E. W. Lawson, Cherokee, Ala.	2.00
E. H. Washington, M. D., Jacksonville, Fla.	5.00
Isiah Reese, New York, N. Y.	5.00
F. A. Farmer, Rochester, Pa.	1.00
F. C. Graham, Hilton Head, S. C.	1.00
Mrs. E. M. Ogletree, Pope, Miss.	1.00
P. F. Jones, Wethersfield, Conn.	2.00
Bishop F. M. Reid, Columbia, S. C.	5.00
Mrs. R. W. Green, Jacksonville, Fla.	1.00
M. J. Acklin, Pensacola, Fla.	2.00
F. W. Collins, Oil City, Pa.	1.00
W. Loeb, Manchester, N. H.	5.00
Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr. Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis, Tenn.	1.00
Mrs. L. K. Irvis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
L. K. Irvis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
H. K. Gale, Fort Belvoir, Pa.	2.00
A. Hairston, secretary, AME Zion Church, Jankinjones, W. Va.	5.00
Clarence Grubbs, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
Lucile Parker, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
Will and Florence Brazil, Spokane, Wash.	2.00
W. D. Render, Rockport, Ky.	1.00
T. Mahaffey, Bluefield, W. Va.	1.00
Mrs. G. C. Sharpe, Belzoni, Miss.	5.00
John R. Clark, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
John Smith, Chicago Ill.	1.00
Capt. James M. Conley, Fort Worth, Tex.	10.00
Mrs. A. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.	4.00
T. L. Zuber, M.D. West Point, Miss.	2.00
E. Fortes, Hyannis Port, Mass.	1.00
T. B. Morgan, State College, Pa.	5.00
Frank Cassek, Basin, Mont.	5.00
W. C. Strowd, Hertford, N. C.	1.00
Mrs. M. B. Taylor, Hertford, N. C.	1.00
Mrs. P. Knight, Winfall, N. C.	1.00
G. W. Morgan, Gainesville, Ga.	2.00
L. J. Brice, Monongahela, Pa.	2.00
Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith, Muncie, Ind.	20.00
C. E. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
George Butler, Cinclare, La.	1.00
Mrs. F. Gardner, Cleveland, O.	1.00
J. N. Dunston, D. D. S., Williamsport, Pa.	2.00
Henry J. Ganzglass, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
M. G. Dixon, New York City, N. Y.	1.00
Sfc. J. A. Hauser, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.50
Sfc. J. W. Thurman, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.50
Sfc. E. C. Williams, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.50
Pfc. J. J. Harris, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.00
Pfc. Andrew Cannon, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.00
Cpl. Curtis L. Bates, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.00
Pfc. S. Walton, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	2.00
Sfc. L. G. Macon, 522 Armored Engineer Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Sgt. C. C. Smith, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Corp. Junior Rollins, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Corp. Ralph Cooper, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Sgt. Charles Chandler, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Corp. Jake Fulton, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Corp. William Fulton, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Pfc. John Pettway, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Pvt. Andrew Black, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Pfc. Robert Ellington, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Pfc. John Varner, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Sfc. Henry Boyd, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
Pvt. Percy L. Harden, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Pvt. Hubert Hendon, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Pvt. James I. Smith, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Sgt. Herbert Simmons, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Corp. Robert Fanniel, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Corp. J. D. Wells, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Corp. Robert Perkins, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Corp. Daniel Smith, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Sgt. Robert Bush, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Sgt. Adolph Johnson, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Pfc. Green Stokes, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Pfc. John Potter, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Sgt. William T. Bouy, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Corp. James McTie, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Pfc. Bennie F. Cole, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Sfc. William Garrison, 522 Armored Engr. Co., School Troops, Fort Knox, Ky.	1.50
W. L. Douglass, Bishopville, S. C.	1.00
Jesse Tolbert, Tucson, Ariz.	1.00
James H. Wilson, Normal, Ala.	1.00
Earl Foley, East Chicago, Ind.	10.00
Frank Stratton, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Dr. O. W. Winters, Norristown, Pa.	1.00
L. N. Barnett, M.D., Charlotte Court House, Va.	2.00
Dr. J. Guy Douglass, DDS., Greenville, S. C.	1.00
John Elder, Georgetown, Tenn.	1.00
P. E. Poole, LaMarque, Tex.	1.00
S. A. Watkins, Savana, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Eunice J. Carter, Whitney Point, N. Y.	2.00
Julius W. White, Huntersville, N. C.	1.00

Churches Aid Drive

'EE' Fund Over $11,000 Mark

Sparked by the "EE Day of Prayer" and the continued gifts of people throughout the land, the Courier Educational Equality Campaign soared past the $11,000 mark this week.

Twenty-four more churches made reports, giving their share to the fight against segregated public schools, with the Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio, pastored by the Rev. Charles Jenkins, making the top contribution of $100.

AND IN JUST as dramatic a gesture . . . as if inspired by the prayer of thousands sent out from the nation's churches . . . the inmates of Jackson Prison, Jackson, Mich., with more than 600 prisoners contributing from 10 cents upwards . . . presented a check for $582.51 . . . to the campaign.

Heartened by the tremendous response to the Courier appeal, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, and the key figure in the presentation of the segregated school arguments which will be heard by the United States Supreme Court starting Monday, Dec. 7, sent special thanks to all who have contributed.

"It is especially gratifying to know that so many people are behind us and are giving financial support and not lip-service. This will only make those of us who must carry the attack on the front-lines more anxious to do our utmost in attempting to gain the inevitable victory."

Attorney Marshall warned, however, that regardless of the outcome of the debate which is hitting at the crux of racial segregation and discrimination in this country . . . that there are many things that must be done after Dec. 7.

"We are just in the beginning of a bitter fight," the attorney said.

IN SPEAKING with Attorney Marshall last week, Bishop D. Ward Nichols of New York City suggested that churches of all faiths and denominations set aside Sunday, Dec. 6, as a day to pray for divine guidance for the attorneys who will argue the cases before the Supreme Court.

"These men will need all the help available in presenting their cases," the Bishop told an audience in Harrisburg, Pa. "We can wish them success and offer up prayer for them in our services Sunday morning. We are facing one of the most crucial decisions to be made in the history of mankind. These men who have given their time and energy in preparing these historic cases will carry with them the sincerest wishes of all Christians . . . we can help them on by offering our prayers."

Attorney Marshall also told the Courier that although the initial goal for funds had been reached, the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP will need even more money in the continued fight against inequalities in public education.

"We can not stop here," he told Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, vice president of the Courier, who has directed the Courier "EE" campaign.

This week's total contribution of $1,751.02 was one of the top weeks in the campaign. It has brought to a grand total the contribution of $11,236.92.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS

Jennie Jackson, Kaufman, Tex.	$ 2.00
H. Anderson, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	2.00
James Lanier, Nuttallburg, W. Va.	1.00
Eugene Keathy, Colp, Ill.	2.00
2/Lieut. Robert B. Hayling, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Woodard, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
George Walker, Youngstown, Ohio	2.00
Tamie Anderson, Youngstown, O.	2.00
Joe Dean Wheeler, Albany, Ga.	1.00
Hampton Wheaton, Lake Charles, La.	2.00
Cambria AME Zion Church, Johnstown, Pa.	16.50
Mrs. M. Johnson, Johnstown, Pa.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy, Johnstown, Pa.	3.00
Trinity AME Church, Pittsburgh	5.00
Thomas Gundy, Stuart, Fla	1.00
Mrs. A. B. Gundy, Stuart, Fla.	1.00
Reuben Nave, Scooba, Miss.	1.00
Charlotte and Wayman Brown, Brighton 35, Mass.	2.00
Q. B. Taylor, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.	5.00
Daniel Myers, Pittsburgh 8, Pa.	1.00
S. W. Connor Pittsburgh 6, Pa.	1.00
Nephus Gayden, Summit, Miss.	1.00
Howard Allen, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Dan Hayes, Seattle Wash.	1.00
Robert Smith, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
John E. Anderson, Seattle Wash.	1.00
Gaston Spears, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Emmett Pitre, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
John Cornethon, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Luther Jones, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
J. Rodquiez, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Spence Watkins, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Capt. E. Haynes, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
John Dyer, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
L. Crawford, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. L. Crawford, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
John Roland, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
W. J. Meredith, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Friend, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Lessie Cretenclor, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Hayes Wooten, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
J. W. Johnson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Ben Wiawiaole, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Johnnie Lyle, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Robert Jackson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
James Batiste, Seattle, Wash.	.50
Ernest Miller, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Robert Lockridge, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Joseph R. Marks, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Len Brooks, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Octave Seraile, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Ludwig Stern, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Charlie Daniels, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Louis Morgan, Fresno, Calif.	5.00
Mrs. Francis Willis, Carolina P-TA, Carolina, W. Va.	4.00
Miss R. M. Nichols, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. H. G. Rutledge, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. L. Wallace, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Charles W. Perry, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Lawrence Wallace, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Dave Alexander, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Romie Johnson, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Walter Johnson, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Collot Johnson, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
E. B. Johnson, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Essie Emanuel, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Travis Devaughn, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
F. B. Hood, Mound Bayou, Miss.	2.50
IBPOE of W, Western Star Temple 3, Washington, Pa.	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. D. Vincent Estill, Kalamazoo, Mich.	10.00
W. J. Smith, Charlestown, Mass.	2.00
M. Kountze, W. Bedford, Mass.	1.00
C. Mitchell Sr., Flint, Mich.	1.00
E. H. May, Atchison, Kan.	1.00
Clarence Wyatt, Victoria, Tex.	1.00
Stewart Memorial AME Church Perry, Fla.	5.00
Holliday Memorial AME Zion Church, Braddock, Pa.	5.50
Smith-Mann Syndicate, New York, N. Y.	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Esse Childs and children, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Providence Baptist Church, Rockford, Ill.	50.00
Melich Temple AME Zion Church, Des Moines, Iowa	4.40
St. Mark AME Church, Rev. T. C. Kelly Jr., Haines City, Fla.	2.50
Felbert Nance, Huntingdon, Tenn.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Nichols, Marion, Ohio	100.00
Loyal Order of Bisons, Inc. Huntton, W. Va.	50.00
Payne Chapel AME Church, Rev. S. A. Cousin, West Palm Beach, Fla.	27.72
Memorial AME Zion Church, Rev. A. C. Bell, Rochester, N. Y.	11.00
F. M. McCain, Sweatmon, Miss.	1.00
First Congregational Church, Rev. J. H. Boone, Anniston, Ala.	6.50
H. Jones and T. L. Knox, Milton, Fla.	20.00
Beulah Baptist C. ev. J. H. Smith, Portsmo io	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. C . Wilson, New Braunfels,	2.00
G. Hollins, New Braunfels, Tex.	1.00
R. W. Millett, New Braunfels, Tex.	1.00
L. Jones, Atlanta, Ga.	.50
Wyler Tucker, Atlanta, Ga.	.25
George Smith, Atlanta, Ga.	.25
James Alford, Atlanta, Ga.	.25
Willie Allen, Atlanta, Ga.	.75
F. M. Saunders, Chesapeake, W. Va.	1.00
Bethlehem AME Zion Church, Rev. P. D. Taylor, Gary, Ind.	5.00
Arthur Holt, Waupun, Wis.	2.00
Varrick AME Zion Church, New Haven, Conn.	19.49
Lucy Sherman, Wellsburg, W. Va.	1.00
Marion Sherman, Wellsburg, W. Va.	1.00
Well-Wishers, Agana, Guam	23.00
C. E. Jynes, Agana, Guam	15.00
F. A. Robinson, Agana, Guam	10.00
R. L. Simmons, Agana, Guam	10.00
E. Blackwell, Agana, Guam	10.00
B. R. Williams, Agana, Guam	10.00
C. E. Walker, Agana, Guam	10.00
B. J. Franklin, Agana, Guam	10.00
Mrs. M. M. Word, Agana, Guam	10.00
Anonymous, Agana, Guam	10.00
D. Lee, Agana, Guam	5.00
J. L. Johnson, Agana, Guam	5.00
R. Chaney, Agana, Guam	5.00
A. C. Reese, Agana, Guam	3.00
J. C. Booker, Agana, Guam	2.00
E. S. Adkinson, Agana, Guam	2.00
R. C. Johnson, Agana, Guam	2.00
L. Jones, Agana, Guam	2.00
R. R. Anderson, Agana, Guam	1.00
Harry Fleischman, American Jewish Committee, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Bernice Linder, New York	1.00
Mrs. Sonya Kaufer, New York, N.Y.	1.00
Emanuel Maravchik, Jewish Labor Committee, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Mount Rose Baptist Church, Uniontown, Pa.	25.00
Rev. R. L. McKee, Mass Point, Miss.	1.00
F. D. George, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Queens Chapter of the Jack and Jill of America, Inc., St. Albans, N. Y.	25.00
Rev. E. G. Peevy, Albuquerque, New Mexico	1.00
St. John AME Church, Silver Spring, Fla.	1.85
Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
A. T. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.	50.00
J. W. Goodloe, Durham, N. C.	5.00
W. L. Morgan, Supply, N. C.	1.00
L. P. Trezvant, Tranquillity, Calif.	10.00
A. E. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
NAACP, Johnstown Branch, M. V. Johnson, Johnstown, Pa.	50.00
Mrs. M. L. Walden, Institute, Va.	1.00
Marie V. Claytor, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
Mount Zion AME Church, Rev. J. S. Johnson, Daytona Beach, Fla.	8.68
G. W. Kerr, Spur, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. L. H. Hamilton, Spur, Tex.	1.00
Joe L. Johnson, Milton, Fla.	1.00
Pfc. J. R. Brooks, New York, N.Y.	1.00
New Emanuel Baptist Church, Lake Charles, La.	20.25
Charles Dillard, Beckley, W. Va.	2.00
B. E. Roberts, M.D. Blytheville, Ark.	10.00
T. H. Keith, Blytheville, Ark.	10.00
Mrs. Thelma A. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Wallace Temple AME Zion Church, Bayonne, N. J.	6.67
Mrs. J. M. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
Brazos, Texas County NAACP Chapter, Bryan, Tex.	106.00
Mrs. William Ford, Elizabeth, Pa.	1.00
George Moore, Los Banos, Calif.	2.00
M. Davis, Kensett, Ark.	1.00
Small Memorial AME Zion Church Rev. W. B. Baker, York, Pa.	5.00
Hubert Jackson, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Alvin V. Steele, Jones, Mich.	2.00
Lee M. Weatherspoon, Vandalia, Mich.	2.00
Second Baptist Church, Rev. C. F. Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio	100.00
Penn Maddox, Rockport, Ky.	1.00
St. Paul Baptist Church, Rev. L. K. Jackson, Gary, Ind.	25.00
J. J. Moore's Memorial AME Zion Church, Bronx, N. Y.	2.15
R. B. Garrett, Peoria, Ill.	1.00
Prisoners of Jackson Prison, Jackson, Mich.	582.51
THIS WEEK'S TOTAL	$1,751.02
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	9,485.90
TOTAL	$11,236.92

Ernest Harding, New Orleans, La.	1.00
T. C. Porter, Gloster, Miss.	1.00
Lizzie J. Howard, Gloster, Miss.	1.00
James C. Wallace, Beaumont, Tex.	5.00
O. E. Evans, New Bern, N. C.	10.00
Mrs. Winnie Hill, Memphis, Tenn.	2.00
Owen L. Brown, Burlington, Wis.	1.00
Mrs. Janie Quarles, Los Angeles	1.00
Aldan Ridgley, Roxbury, Mass.	2.00
James Shuler, Braddock, Pa.	2.00
Joseph Richardson, Long Beach, Washington	2.00
Dr. and Mrs. Moise George, Mound Bayou, Miss.	10.00
Mrs. Nelson Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
J. M. Hamilton, Junction City, Kan.	2.00
J. H. Hayes, McKeesport, Pa.	3.00
H. F. Mills, M.D., Mansfield, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. Julius Johnson, Albany, N. Y.	1.00
Lieut. Col. Lovell B. Tipton, Camp Polk, La.	5.00
George T. Hunter, Fort Wayne, Ind.	5.00
Henry Harris, Titusvile, Fla.	2.00
Alexander Moore, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	2.00
Clarence Jones, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
George Dennis, Ochlachnee, Ga.	1.00
R. P. Allen, Harrisburg, Pa.	5.00
Lucille M. Simmons, San Diego, Calif.	5.00
Charles Lampkin, Denver, Col.	3.00
St. Paul Baptist Church, Columbia, La.	5.00
Mrs. Carey A. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Felix Orvsley, South Bend, Ind.	2.00
Miss Rachel Lee, RN, Sanford, Fla.	2.00
George H. Jennett, M.D., Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Sgt. Herman A. Metoyer Jr., San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
Norman Galloway, Oakland, Calif.	2.00
Herbert H. Means, D.D.S., Wichita Falls, Texas	2.00
Miss Lillian Gottlieb, New York	1.00
Lawrence Bloomgarden, New York	1.00
Margaret Sisco, Battle Creek, Mich.	1.00
Dr. Marshall Sklar, New York	1.00
St. Paul AME Church, Blountstown, Fla.	7.07
U. S. Watts, Fremont, Neb.	5.00
Ossie M. Stevens, Boca Raton, Fla.	1.00
L. M. Yarbrough, Vidalia, Ga.	1.00
E. Simmons—90995, Junction City, Ohio	1.00
Harris—92764, Junction City, Ohio	1.00
Brown—83133, Junction City, Ohio	1.00
Baxter—78228, Junction City, Ohio	2.00
Elder I. L. Simmons, Salt Lake City, Utah	1.00
Preston L. Jones, Galveston, Tex.	1.00
Rev. S. R. Porter, Elbert, W. Va.	1.00
Caesar Simmons, Brazoria	2.00
Lowrey Moseley, St. Albans, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. R. W. Wheaton, Bryan, Tex.	1.00
Estelle Felton, Albany, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. Rosa Moon, Stonega, Va.	1.00
Joseph S. P. Lee, Monroe, La.	1.00
Mrs. E. Walker, Marlinton, W. Va.	2.00
J. S. Simmons, MD, Sanford, N. C.	5.00
Mrs. Mary W. Fortune, Baltimore	1.00
Mrs. M. S. Perdue, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Calvin Roach, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Felix F. Barre, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Mrs. F. W. Howard, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Mrs. James Green, El Paso, Tex.	1.00
Harry Doleman, Coshocton, Ohio	1.00
Total	$ 426.07
Previously reported	$8,439.43
Total to date	$8,865.50

32b 1953

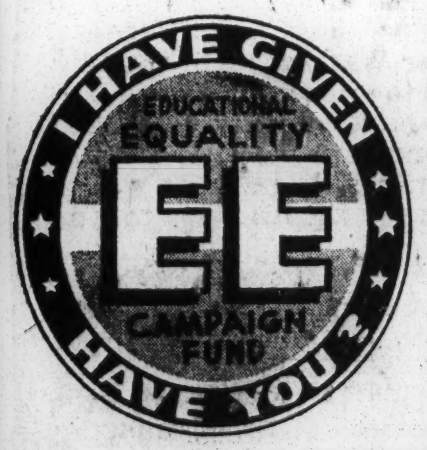
NAACP

FREEDOM FUND

Full Equality Is Worth a $ From You!

ARE WE, members of America's largest minority, willing to pay our share in the all-out fight to gain educational equality for our children?

That is the question that must be answered as outstanding civil rights attorneys pit all their legal acumen in an attempt to launch an all-out barrage against the last remaining legal protections used to maintain separate and unequal schools for Negro children.



During the past few weeks, the Courier has spearheaded the appeal for funds to help in this gigantic legal undertaking, one of the most important in the war against segregation and discrimination in our public school system. Every Negro in this country should be willing to contribute to this fight. every Negro should feel it his duty and right to participate in bringing about this objective to eliminate one of the worst blights on the democratic record of this our native land.

The Supreme Court, highest tribunal of the nation, has set Oct. 12, 1953, as the day on which it will hear arguments on this critical matter of segregation in public schools as maintained by many of our states.

The NAACP's brilliant legal staff, headed by Thurgood Marshall, is now preparing briefs to present in argument intended to strike at the very core of educational inequalities in our school systems.

One observer pointed out that these men are expected to perform a three-year task in three months. They feel they can do it . . . but they need financial assistance.

The task requires intensive research, extensive travel, expensive professional consultations and advice. These require money.

Attorney Marshall and his associates are virtually volunteering their time. Upon learning of the task with which they were confronted, every interested attorney volunteered to forego his vacation in order to attack this difficult task. Many are taking time away from lucrative law practices in order to grapple with this vital problem.

We can ease the way by contributing to this fund to help fight the battle. Right now your nickels, dimes and dollars will provide valued ammunition in this fight for freedom.

Note that in the previous arguments before the Supreme Court on this matter, the South was represented by Atty. John Davis, brilliant New York corporation counsel, who charged his clients $100,000 as his fee for entering the case.

His opponent was Thurgood Marshall who is paid a $12,000 annual salary by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There was no extra fee paid by Negroes to Mr. Marshall.

The high priced and very high-powered Mr. Davis admitted that he had an able adversary in Mr. Marshall.

Again the question is asked: Are we willing to pay for these services which we are receiving?

You can mail your contributions, regardless of how large or small, to the Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Make all checks payable to the NAACP Defense Fund.

Editorial

NAACP FREEDOM FUND

Readers of this newspaper in business and the professions in Newark, only a few of whom we contacted personally to give the drive a good start, responded generously to our first appeal last week on behalf of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund and the Fighting Fund for Freedom. Initial contributions totalled $215.

The first for $50 came from a physician who, in a brief letter accompanying his check, said:

"It would seem to me that a city of the size and importance of Newark could easily subscribe four or five times the comparatively small sum of $600 (pledged by the Newark NAACP Branch), if an alert and well-planned campaign is put in action."

This physician's comment, we hope, will inspire his associates in the medical and other professions, our men and women in business, and a very large number of the 350,000 of us who live in New Jersey to contribute TODAY to the NAACP Fund according to our individual ability.

The NAACP's legal staff, according to Thurgood Margood Marshall, special counsel, need $38,700 for research to buttress their arguments against the "separate but equal" theory of the Dixiecrats when they go back before the U. S. Supreme Court on October 12 to re-argue the five school-segregation cases.

Some of the nation's best constitutional and civil rights lawyers believe that the high court—by virtue of its decision to hear the cases re-argued—is leaning toward handing down a ruling that would be the most momentous for us since the infamous Dred Scott decision that "the colored man has no rights that the white man is bound to respect."

But one of the major reasons why member newspapers of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, including the AFRO-AMERICAN chain, are co-operating in the NAACP's fund drive is because we don't want this to be another case of "too little and too late."

Despite our exemplary human relations and civil rights laws, we in New Jersey are not yet enjoying first-class citizenship by a long shot.

The 350,000 of us—104,000 in populous Essex county, including 76,000 in Newark—are but a small segment of a race of 15 million, the majority of whom live in the South. Their destiny is ours also, and we can never be really free so long as they are held in semi-bondage economically and are denied equality of citizenship.

Send your contribution of $1.00 or more TODAY to NAACP in New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN Fighting Fund for Freedom, 173 West Kinney st., Newark 3, N.J. Enclose a note with the name, address and telephone number of the contributor. Send contribution to: The Editor, NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom, 173 West Kinney st., Newark 3, N.J.

All contributions will be forwarded by us to the NAACP in New York City and published in this newspaper.

Do not make checks or money orders payable to the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN but to "The NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom."

Call the attention of your white employer, friends and neighbors to this drive—give them a copy of this newspaper which tells all about it—and explain to them that the victories won by the NAACP in the Supreme Court have helped to solidify the civil rights of all Americans.

$1,000 FOR FIGHTING FUND—Walter White, second from right, NAACP executive secretary, accepts with thanks a thousand dollar check from Arthur Osman, president. District 65 of the Distributive Processing and Office Workers Union, CIO, as Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer; and Henry Hamilton, right, vice-president, look on.

And Still Climbing

'EE' Fund Near $15,000 Mark

Continuing its climb into the realm of five figures, the Courier's "EE" Fund Drive reached $14,449.63 this week, prodded by seven days of contributions which totalled $1,209.78.

Not among the least of the contributors were churches, clergymen and religious organizations which donated $466.08 for the week.

The Western North Carolina Conference of the AME Zion Church, and Ebenezer Baptist Church of Beckley, W. Va., handed in $100 apiece. Wallace Chapel AME Zion Church of Summit, N. J., gave $58.57 and the First Baptist Church of West Wickham, W. Va., sent in $40, as did Greater Union Baptist of Shreveport, La.

* * *

OTHER LARGE contributors were Peoples Institutional Baptist of Seattle, Wash., $35, and Welcome Baptist of Beckley, W. Va., $28.20. The Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., gave $50.

Baptist organizations contributed $403.33 of the monies turned in by religious groups for the week.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS
(Week of December 19)

N. Johnson, Wildwood, N. J.	$ 8.00
Western N. C. Conference AME Zion, Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
Mrs. Gertrude F. Brown, Port Arthur, Tex.	50.00
L. Wooden, Coffeyville, Kan.	24.00
Menelik Court 53, Daughter of Isis, Walnut Creek, Calif.	2.00
Mrs. Kate B. Sanders, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. E. Ladrey, Alexandria, Va.	1.00
Mrs. R. W. Holloway, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Ernest George, New Orleans, La.	8.00
Pennsylvania Colored Sunday School Union, B. E. Hopkins, President, Lucernemines, Pa.	5.00
J. C. Jackson Sr., Bonham, Tex.	5.00
King David Lodge 18, F&AA York Mason, McAlpin, W. Va.	4.23
T. F. Burnett, Bartow, Fla.	2.00
Mrs. Nana E. Robinson, Lexington, N. C.	1.00
Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Waller, Dyersburg, Tenn.	10.00
Pleasant Brooks, McDonald, Pa.	25.00
Pride of Dover Tenysle 784, IBPOE of W., Dover, Del.	5.00
Rev. L. J. Vandever, Wilmore, Ky.	1.00
Woman's Baptist Mission Society of First Baptist Church, Herlong, Calif.	8.00
T/Sgt. R. Abernathy, 6319th Supply Squad, Box 299, San Francisco, Calif.	5.00
Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and Community Center, Huntington, W. Va.	15.00
A. Lovett Smith, Flint, Mich.	2.00
Chaplain and Mrs. R. E. Horsley, Tyler, Tex.	3.00
Eddie Emuson, Louisville, Ky.	2.00
E. S. White, Malden, Mass	3.00
Greater Union Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Spellman, Shreveport, La.	40.00
Arnita Burr, Hillsboro, Ohio	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Jackson, Wellington, Kan.	2.00
J. S. Pattillo, DeQuincy, La.	1.00
Mrs. R. Pattillo, Beaumont, Tex.	1.00
J. S. Pattillo, Beaumont, Tex.	1.00
B. Pattillo, Beaumont, Tex.	1.00
G. Pattillo, Beaumont, Tex.	1.00
U. Pattillo, U. S. Air Force Reese A. T. Base, Lubback, Tex.	1.00
R. Pattillo, Xavier University, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Rev. S. M. Washington, Hammond, La.	1.40
Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Hackett Jr., New Orleans, La.	5.00
W. M. Slockton, Uniontown, Pa.	1.00
Central Street Baptist Church, Rev. S. A. Abram, Beckley, W. Va.	16.82
Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. Corey O. Mitchell, Beckley, W. Va.	100.00
Mount Vernon Baptist Church Rev. H. E. Davis, Stanaford, W. Va.	10.00
Morris Temple Baptist Church, Rev. J. B. Harris, Covel, W. Va.	7.50
First Baptist Church, Rev. Walter Harris, West Wickham, W. Va.	40.00
Welcome Baptist Church, Rev. J. A. Divers, Beckley, W. Va.	18.20
Iorris Wein, Beckley, W. Va.	2.00
Welcome Baptist Sunday School, Rev. J. A. Divers, Beckley, W. Va.	10.00
First Baptist Church, Rev. W. J. Carter, North Beckley, W. Va.	10.00
St. John Baptist Church, Rev. H. E. Davis, Raleigh, W. Va.	15.61
Patterson Temple Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Hunt, Big Stick, W. Va.	5.10
Mount Zion Baptist Church, Rev. S. P. Prince, Besoco, W. Va.	10.10
Rev. C. E. Phillips, East Beckley, W. Va.	5.00
D. McCullough, Lake Park, Fla.	1.00
Mrs. M. Cobbs, Johnstown, Pa.	1.00
O. A. Dennis, Olympia, Wash.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Finch, Pittman, Nev.	5.00
Anonymous, Coffeyville, Kan.	10.00
Wallace Chapel AME Zion Church, Summit, N. J.	58.57
Sfc. M. Troutman, RA 14396120, Co. I, 22nd Inf. Regt., 4th Inf. Div., APO 39, c/o P. M., New York City, N. Y.	1.00
Peoples Institutional Baptist Church, Dr. F. W. Penick, Seattle, Wash.	35.00
Norman James, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Zola Oliver, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Henry Coleman, Dunsmuir, Calif.	1.00
Fred Matthews, Galveston, Tex.	1.00
Novella Jewett, Tyler, Tex.	1.00
Rev. B. F. Gray, Leesburg, Fla.	1.00
Mrs. B. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Al-Ashraf Court No. 106, Mrs. William Moreanius, Ann Arbor, Mich.	25.00
G. L. Mosley, Bellefonte, Pa.	1.00
First Lieut. C. L. Taylor, 769 Med. Det., APO 35, c/o P. M., New York City, N. Y.	2.00
Virgil Warren Mason City, Iowa.	2.00
A. M. Johnston E. McKeesport, Pa.	2.00
Arthur V. Pepp, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Gorilla Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.	10.00
C. C. Bigelow, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
D. V. Sawyer, Los Angeles, Calif.	6.25
Advance and Contributions, Chester L. Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.	182.00
Republican Party of Columbiana County, Emerson T. Smith, chairman; Letha Astry, chairwoman, Salem, Ohio	10.00
R. L. Mason, U.S.S. Tunny, S.S.G 282, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Carver High School P-TA, J. W. Grimes, Madison, W. Va.	10.00
Leslie Porter, Waupun, Wis.	1.00
Binghamton Educational Equality Committee: C. R. Woodard, chairman; William Glasco, Mrs. Gertrude Haines, Mrs. Mabel Townsend, Mrs. Margaret Cave, Mrs. Bessie Crawley, Claude Fawcett, Frank Dorsey, Azzie Taylor, Binghamton, N. Y.	12.50
Sara Allen Temple 274, IBPOE of W., Binghamton, N.Y.	5.00
Antler Lodge 494, of Elks, Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00
Trinity AME Zion Church, Binghamton, N. Y.	11.00
Beautiful Plain Baptist Church, Binghamton, N. Y.	7.00
L. Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
Azzie Taylor, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
James Staton, Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00
C. Rosenthal, Binghamton, N. Y.	20.00
W. Fuster, Binghamton, N. Y.	.50
S. Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
William Lee, Binghamton, N. Y.	2.00
Ed Yates, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
L. Woolfolk, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. E. Erby, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. L. Mayo, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Manuel Monserrate, Binghamton "EE" Committee, Binghamton, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Helen Inderlied, Binghamton "EE" Committee, Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00
Concord Baptist Church of Christ, Rev. Gardner Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
Blanche White, Bogue, Kan.	1.00
Neuton Cyril Dujor, Boston, Mass.	11.00
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium Employes, Chicago, Ill.	26.00
S/Sgt. Norman Harris Jr., Walker AFB, Roswell, N. M.	1.00
Lone Star State Club, Chicago, Ill.	20.00
Royalton Carpet Company, Chicago, Ill.	20.00
Dr. Clarence Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Mrs. Alice Beasley, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Mae D. Brant, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ivan Raynor, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Olive Diggs, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. M. Stratton, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Contributions for the Week	$1,209.78
Grand Total	$14,449.63

Annual Report Lists Outstanding Drives Throughout Nation

NEW YORK—A non-partisan political action campaign designed to increase registration and voting among Negro citizens, and an all-out legal attack against segregation in public elementary and secondary schools are cited as the highlights of the year's activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a year-end report released by Walter White, executive secretary.

The first of these, the political action campaign, was launched early in the year. At a meeting in Jacksonville, Fla., in January, a program was devised for a non-partisan drive to double the number of registered Negro voters in the Southern states. More concrete action was planned in Atlanta in April, at a political action institute where emphasis was placed on training workers in the techniques of organizing registration and voting drives.

THE NAACP also reports that it sent its top officers to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions to present proposals for strong civil rights planks and to work for inclusion of these planks in party platforms. In addition, the voting records of all members of the Eighty-second Congress on matters pertaining to civil rights were published for the guidance of voters. Several paid field workers and countless volunteer workers were active in the vote drive.

Following the November Presidential election, a compilation of the Negro vote in forty-eight cities was published by the association. Statistics on the vote in predominantly Negro wards and precincts were gathered through questionnaires sent to persons in key areas, and through newspaper clippings.

On the legal front, Mr. White's statement notes, the big news for 1952 was the full scale attack on segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, culminating in the presentation of five precedent-shattering cases before the United States Supreme Court earlier this month. Four of these cases — involving segregation of Negro pupils in the schools of Clarendon County, S. C.; Topeka, Kans.; Prince Edward County, Va., and a suburb of Wilmington, Del., were argued by attorneys for the NAACP, headed by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. The fifth, seeking to end segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia, was argued by attorneys retained by the D. C. Consolidated Parents League.

VARIED PROGRAM

Mentioned by the NAACP head as other high points in the year's varied program were.

1. The meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in Washington, D. C., in February, organized by the NAACP and co-sponsored by fifty-one other national civic, labor, intergroup, veterans, fraternal and religious organizations;

2. The reopening of the fight against the filibuster with presentation of arguments before the Senate Rules Committee for revision of Senate Rule 22 to provide for limitation of debate by majority vote.

3. The abolition of segregation in the famous Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, in January, after a picket line was maintained steadily for six years by the Baltimore NAACP branch;

4. The staging of the first annual mammoth benefit show in Madison Square Garden in March, co-sponsored by Lena Horne and Oscar Hammerstein II, with great names of show business on the entertainment roster;

5. The opening of a permanent regional office for the Southeast in Birmingham, Ala., in March, bringing the total of NAACP regional offices to three (in addition to the Washington bureau, which conducts legislative activity), and,

6. The holding of the forty-third annual NAACP convention in Oklahoma City, in June, and the awarding (posthmously) of the Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement to Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leader who was killed in a hate bomb explosion on Christmas night, 1951.

"Throughout the year," Mr. White said, "members and friends of the NAACP carried a heavy weight in their hearts—the assasination of Harry T. Moore in that Christmas night blast that wrecked his home and killed the Florida NAACP leader and his gallant wife. Harry and Harriette Moore were casualties in the continuing battle against bigotry and discrimination. We of the NAACP felt their loss very keenly and rededicated ourselves to the struggle to achieve the goal for which they died."

Also mourned by the association was Dr. Louis T. Wright, distinguished surgeon and chairman of the NAACP board of directors for twenty years. Dr. Wright, who was surgical director and chairman of the medical board of Harlem Hospital at the time of his death on Oct. 8, was known throughout the world for his contributions to medical research and to the cause of human rights. The NAACP will conduct a Louis T. Wright memorial membership campaign in 1953.

NAACP Releases Year-End Report; School Cases, Vote Drive Highlights of 1952

New York.—A non-partisan political action campaign designed to increase registration and voting among Negro citizens, and an all-out legal attack against segregation in public elementary and secondary schools are cited as the highlights of the year's activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a year-end report released today by Walter White, executive secretary.

The first of these, the political action campaign, was launched early in the year. At a meeting in Jacksonville, Florida, in January, a program was devised for a non-partisan drive to double the number of registered Negro voters in the southern states.

Concrete Action

More concrete action was planned in Atlanta in April, at a political action institute where emphasis was placed on training workers in the techniques of organizing registration and voting drives.

The NAACP also reports that it sent its top officers to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions to present proposals for strong civil rights planks and to work for inclusion of these planks in party platforms. In addition, the voting records of all members of the 82nd Congress on matters pertaining to civil rights were published for the guidance of voters. Several paid field workers and countless volunteer workers were active in the vote drive.

Following the November presidential election, a compilation of the Negro vote in forty-eight cities was published by the Association. Statistics on the vote in predominantly Negro wards and precincts were gathered through questionnaires sent to persons in key areas, and through newspaper clippings.

Education Cases

On the legal front, Mr. White's statement notes, the big news for 1952 was the full scale attack on segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, culminating in the presentation of five precedent-shattering cases before the United States Supreme Court earlier this month.

Four of these cases—involving segregation of Negro pupils in the schools of Clarendon County, S. C.; Topeka, Kans.; Prince Edward County, Va.; and a suburb of Wilmington, Del., were argued by attorneys for the NAACP, headed by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel.

The fifth, seeking to end segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia, was argued by attorneys retained by the D.C. Consolidated Parents League.

NAACP
ATTORNEYS

JC SCHOOL CASE LAWYERS—NAACP attorneys representing plaintiffs in the school segregation cases being argued this week before the U. S. Supreme Court are, from left, Robert L. Carter, NYC, assistant special counsel, assistant counsel in Topeka, Kan. case; Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, chairman Virginia legal defense committee, Virginia case; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, South Carolina case; Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Virginia case; Jack Greenberg, assistant counsel, Delaware case; James M. Nabrit Jr. and George E. C. Hayes, Washington case. Not shown in photo are Harold Bouleware, South Carolina case. and Charles Scott, Kansas case.

NAACP
BRIEF

EDUCATION-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DISCRIMINATION

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP who directed the compilation of the $40,000 book is so sentimental that he sends Christmas cards to dogs with whom he is acquainted. He makes a great show of disliking work or physical exertion but has been working steadily since he took his first job as an errand boy at a grocery store in Baltimore, at the age of seven. Today, he travels over 50,000 miles a year in the pursuit of his profession.

$40,000 Book

Afro American P. 6

It has 256 pages and 80,000 words. It may be the most important document we have ever compiled. It cannot be purchased at your neighborhood bookstore.

Baltimore, Md.
Date 12-5-53

By Carl Murphy

The brief filed with the Supreme Court in the five school segregation cases by Thurgood Marshall and his associates in the NAACP Legal Department cost $40,000.

Since the funds were put up by citizens all over the country, there has been tremendous book interest in its 256 pages and 80,000 words.

Also, since only a limited number of these briefs have been printed for circulation among lawyers and others interested in the case, they cannot be purchased at the bookstands.

Nevertheless, it is likely to be one of the most important documents in our day and interest is at top peak everywhere as to what is in it.

The first 21 pages contain a statement of the cases and a summary of the conclusions.

PART ONE

The rest of the brief is divided into three parts.

Part one takes up 45 pages. It answers the question whether or not the Supreme Court has the power under the 14th Amendment to abolish segregation in public schools.

Court Has This Power

According to Thurgood, of course the Supreme Court has this power and has exercised it repeatedly to tell the states that they could not segregate colored people in residential areas of cities, on railroad coaches, pullman trains, exclude them from primary elections or from serving on juries, nor could the states pay their employees unequal salaries.

The states have been required in any number of cases not to use color or race as a basis on the college and university level and it is argued that if the Supreme Court can do this in the case of higher education, it can do the same thing with elementary and high schools.

Part one also points out that except for the mistaken belief that the separate but equal doctrine is a correct explanation of the meaning of the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court would have no problem at all before it.

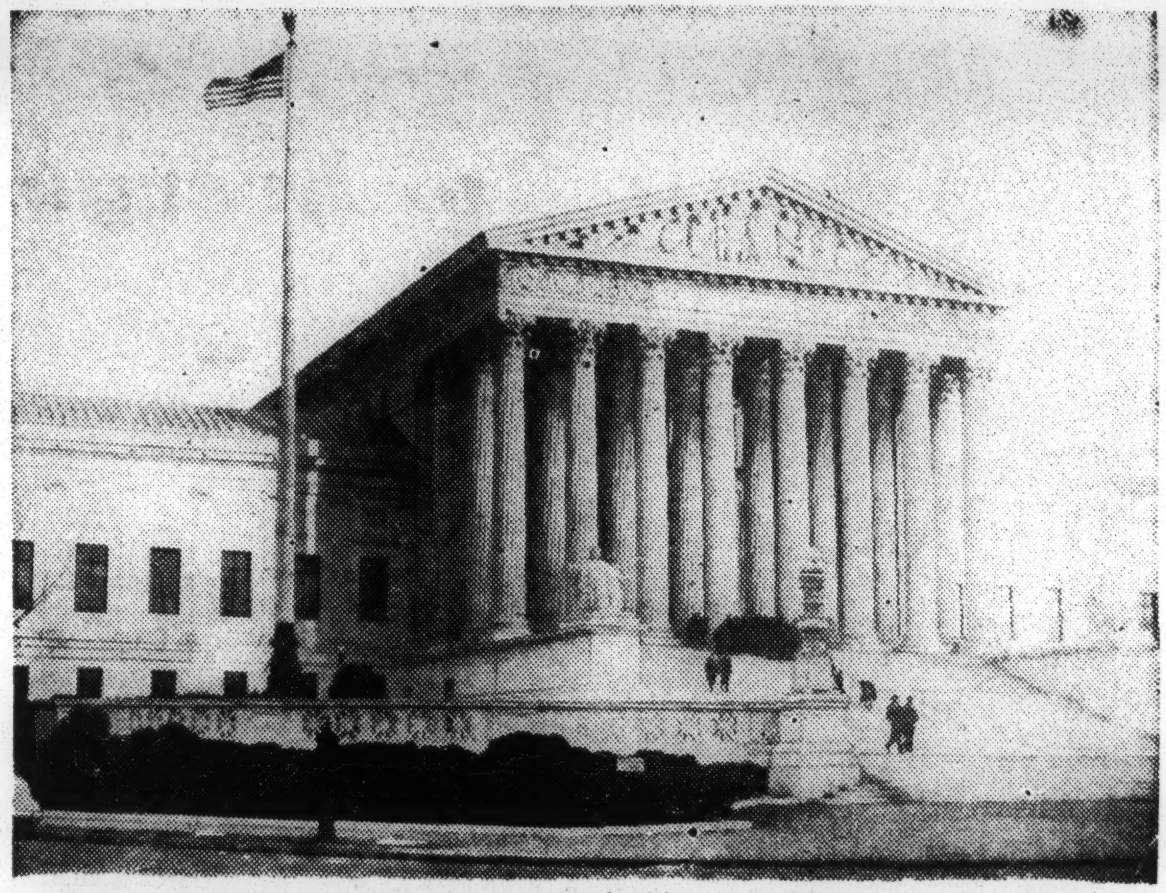
A Supreme Court interpretation that equality, as stated in the 14th Amendment, can mean separate but equal, Thurgood says is really an amendment to the 14th Amendment which was designed to prevent any state law from distinguishing between colored and white persons.

Law Shall Be The Same

In other cases, the Court interpreting the 14th Amendment, said that "the law in the state shall be the same for the black as for the white." No discrimination shall be made against colored people on the ground of their color, and any discrimination is practically a brand upon them and their inferiority and a stimulant to race prejudice.

Thurgood calls the separate but equal theory as having been conceived in error. It constitutes a nullification of the amendment, and is a far cry from the claim that "our Constitution is color blind and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

As to the South's threats to disturb the peace if segregated schools are discontinued, the brief quotes a U.S. Solicitor General, speaking before the high court, as having said in a previous case "many things may rouse a man's prejudice and stir him to anger but he is not always to be humored in his wrath. Dost thou well to be angry?"



WHERE THE BOOK WENT—Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C. where the $40,000 book was filed.

Following that pronouncement the Supreme Court said that "It is urged that segregation will promote the public peace by preventing race conflicts. "Desirable as this is and important, as it is to preserve the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by laws which deny rights created or protected by the federal Constitution."

Concept Taken From Slavery

The history of segregation laws in the Southern states reveals their main purpose was to organize the community upon the basis of a superior white and an inferior Negro caste.

This is the concept taken from slavery.

These states desired to build a social order in which the status of colored people would be as close as possible to that which they had held before the Civil War.

The South made an effort even to repeal the 14th Amendment and it failed, but it did secure from the Supreme Court in one case (Plessy vs. Ferguson) an opinion that the equality provided by the 14th Amendment could be obtained in separate institutions designated for the races.

This was a great nullification of the 14th Amendment as originally conceived and added to the Constitution.

Without it, the racial caste system in the United States could not have lasted so long.

Because of it, an inferior place for colored people was gradually defined in the courts, the schools, libraries, parks, theaters, hotels, residences, residential districts, hospitals, insane asylums.

A Legal Fiction

Everywhere including on sidewalks and in cemeteries segregation is destined to secure inequality.

"Separate but equal is a legal fiction. There never was and never will be any separate equality. The U. S. Supreme Court has never used the separate but equal doctrine to sustain the validity of the state separate school laws.

"Our Constitution cannot be used to sustain ideas and practices which we as a people abhor. That the Constitution is color blind is our dedicated belief."

The separate but equal doctrine should now be overruled."

PART TWO

The 119 pages which constitute Part 2 of the $40,000 book is the largest section in it and it answers the Supreme Court's question as to whether the congress, which submitted the 14th Amendment, and the state legislatures and conventions, which ratified it, understood that it would abolish segregation in public schools.

Thurgood's answer is that the 14th Amendment was intended to destroy all caste and color legislation in the United States, including racial segregation.

Political scientists, historians, experts and attorneys, specialists in the period between 1820 and 1900 who worked in the last 22 weeks on this subject, came up with the answer that those who drew up this amendment intended that it would deprive the states of power to make any racial distinction in the enjoyment of civil rights.

These framers, Thurgood said, were the men who came to the 39th Congress, many of them abolitionists, dedicated to the principle of complete equality for all men.

Equal Benefit For All

Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, whose resolution was introduced in the 39th Congress in 1865, called for "the organization of an educational system for the equal benefit of all without distinction of color or race."

Representative Hubbard of Connecticut "The era is dawning when it will be a reproach to talk in scorn about the distinctions of race or color."

Representative Dawson of Pennsylvania? "The supporters of the bill held the white and black race are equal and children ought to attend the same schools with white children and to sit side by side with them."

Republican Majority

In this Part 2 section of the $40,000 book, Thurgood and his associates point out that the Republican majority in the 39th Congress was determined to prevent future congresses from diminishing federal protection of the rights of colored people.

Rep. Thaddeus Stevens said that the 14th Amendment was made necessary by the oppressive codes which had become law in the southern states.

"Unless the Constitution defends them, those states will, I fear, keep up this discrimination and crush to death the hated freedmen.

"Some have said my civil rights bill secures the same things. That is partly true, but a law by congress is repealable by a majority, and I need hardly say that the first time that the South with their copperheaded allies obtain the command of Congress it will be repealed.

"This amendment once adopted cannot be annuled without two-thirds of Congress, and that they will hardly get."

Rep. Garfield of Ohio, defending the 14th Amendment, said the Civil Rights bill is now a part of the law of this land but every gentleman knows it will cease to be a part of the law whenever the sad moment arrives when that gentlemen's party (Democrats) comes into power.

Rep. Bingham, father of the 14th Amendment, answering critics that it took state rights away from the states said:

"No state ever had the right under the forms of law, or otherwise to deny to any freedman the equal protection of the laws or to abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizen of the Republic, although many of them have assumed and exercised the power and that without remedy."

Gov. Holliday Of Virginia

Discussing the state of public education at the time of the 14th Amendment, Governor F. W. M. Holliday of Virginia in 1880 was quoted as saying that "the public schools were a luxury to be paid for like any other luxury by the people who use their benefits."

Also quoted is an opinion of a leading Southern publication, DeBow's Review, which summed up the matter of education for colored people during slavery as: "Under the institution of slavery we used to teach them everything except to read."

Thurgood said that the framers of the constitution knew of this attitude toward the education of colored people and they also knew that no educational systems even for whites were created in the Southern states until after the close of the Civil War.

Thurgood points out that from the kind of arguments which went on in the state legislatures and the conventions which ratified the 14th Amendment the eleven former slave states seeking readmission to the union understood that the 14th Amendment stripped them of power to maintain segregated schools.

Education Without Distinction

Florida, for example, immediately adopted a constitution in order to enter the union which provided for the education of all children without distinction.

Several years later, Florida passed a law forbidding any racial distinction in the public schools, conveyances, accommodations and amusements.

It was only 20 years later that the first compulsory school segregation provision appeared in Florida.

South Carolina's new constitution after the war provided that "all the public schools, colleges, universities of this State, shall be open to all without regard to race or color." More than a quarter century elapsed before South Carolina in 1895 changed these laws to require racial segregation in public education.

The majority of the 22 union states ratifying the 14th Amendment understood that it forbade compulsion of race segregation in public schools. Four union states failed to ratify.

The Connecticut and Rhode Island legislatures forbade separate schools in 1868.

Massachusetts had outlawed separate schools before the amendment was passed.

Maine and New Haven seem never to have had any separate schools.

New York passed a law in 1873 opening common schools and public institutions to all.

Michigan took a number of steps. It banned racial discrimination by insurance companies, removed the bar against interracial marriage, prohibited racial separation in all places of public accommodation, recreation and amusement.

Neither Maryland nor Kentucky have ever enacted a law specifically forbidding racial segregation in public schools.

PART THREE

Part three consists of eleven pages.

It is the shortest of the sections in the book and answers the Supreme Court's question: "If the high court should ban segregation in public schools should it be done immediately or gradually."

Thurgood and his associates take the position that the children should be admitted forthwith to public schools without distinction to race or color.

There is no legal justification or precedent for postponement and they can suggest no terms for a decree which will secure effective gradual adjustment, because that decree would not protect our rights.

As to threats of grave disorders and abolishing the public school system if segregation is outlawed, the brief says, this court can't be intimidated by threats of unlawful action.

Immediate desegregation will not have the untoward consequences anticipated.

Law-Abiding People

The states in question are inhabited in the main by law-abiding people who up to now have relied upon what they believed (erroneously) as we have demonstrated, to be the law.

It cannot be presumed that they will not obey the law as expounded by this court.

Supplement

At the very end is a supplement of 36 pages analyzing the political, social, and legal theories surrounding the adoption, submission and ratification of the 14th Amendment. The conclusion of Thurgood Marshall and his associates is that it was the intent and understanding of the congress, states and legislatures which voted on the question, that this amendment banned all state, imposed racial restriction.

Colored children, it said, in these cases, are arbitrarily excluded from state schools set apart for the dominant white group.

Such a practice can only be continued on a theory that colored people, because they are colored, are inferior to all other Americans and therefore must be segregated from other human beings.

Such a ruling by the high court in these cases would destroy the intent and purpose of the 14th Amendment and the very equalitarian meaning of our government.

$1.880 Received by
Scholarship Educational
Fund.

Two contributions amounting to a total of $1,880.12 have been received during the past ten days by the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund, announced Emory O. Jackson, chairman.

Jackson said that the Birmingham Branch NAACP sent to the fund $1,080.12 while the Tuskegee Branch reported $800.

A statewide campaign for $15.000 was launched several months ago. The money is to be used to finance action designed to open the doors of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to Negro students.

....

The Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund is affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches. Serving as Treasurer of the Fund is Dr. E.W. Taggart with Mrs. G.R. Lee serving as Secretary.

World
P.1
Tues. 5-19-53
Birmingham, Ala.

Clipping File-Code 14j

Prisoners Contribute $582

'EE' Fund Tops $11,000

$582 For 'EE' Fund—Gladys M. Johnson, Detroit edition manager of the Courier, is surrounded by NAACP executives, prison officials and inmates as she accepts a check for $582.51 for the Courier's "EE" Fund from prisoners at Jackson Prison (Michigan). Left to right: Arthur Johnson, executive secretary, Detroit NAACP; the Rev. William Saunders, prison chaplain; Edward Colbert, director of classification; Dr. J. J. McClendon, NAACP board member; Paul Cohen of Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Hicks, Chicago; Jimmy Tolbert, Chicago, and Guy Brown of Manhattan, Kan. Seated with Mrs. Johnson is Samuel Sharp, who conceived the idea of raising the money.—Johnson Photo.

Voice Behind Bars

Prisoners Give $582 to 'EE'

By GLADYS M. JOHNSON
(Courier's Detroit Edition Editor)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Johnson went to Jackson Prison last week to receive money collected by 638 inmates for the Courier EE Fund. This is her story of what happened in the "Big House."

JACKSON, Mich.—Within the cold gray walls of "The Big House"—Jackson Prison—638 guys are united in a common purpose. It puts to shame those of us who are free to think, and worship, and vote, and fight, for human dignity.

Six hundred and thirty-eight prisoners volunteered to give their "widow's mite" to carry on the fight for "Equal Educational" advantages in the South. These men banded together without thought of race or creed to give $582.51 to the Courier EE Fund.

I MADE THE trip to Jackson last week with Dr. J. J. McClendon of the national and local NAACP boards and Arthur Johnson, local NAACP executive secretary, and Courier cameraman Jimmy Johnson. I wanted the NAACP executives with me because I knew it would mean so very much to the prisoners to see these men; to know that they too cared enough to put aside their busy lives for a day to make the 150-mile trip.

The money had all been volunteered; no one was solicited. An article had been printed in the prison organ and men gave from 10 cents to $5.75 (the largest donation).

Jews, Catholics, Italians, Baptists, Irishmen, Scots, Methodists, Negroes and Atheists—Republicans and Democrats—they are all up there and they all saw the need.

FIVE INMATES conceived the idea, Samuel Sharp of Birmingham, Ala.; Paul Cohen of Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Hicks, Chicago; Guy Brown of Manhattan, Kan., and Jimmy Tolbert of Chicago. Jack D. Perrin of Chicago, who also worked on the fund, has since been paroled.

It was Jimmy Tolbert who first brought the matter to my attention in a letter and article as beautifully written from a journalistic standpoint as any I've ever seen. These men are willing to come from behind the facade of their "numbers" and assume their real identities for this cause.

Samuel Sharp was the "brain." He had requested that he be permitted to make such a collection under a previous warden, who denied his request. He was adamant and under the present warden, William Bannon, he found favor and a champion. Warden Bannon gave him the "GO" signal, only requesting that it be done on a strictly volunteer basis, no one was to be pressured. No pressure was needed.

We arrived at the prison gates at exactly 12:30 P. M., the hour we had been given for the interview by John Spencer, the warden's administrative assistant. At the last minute the warden had been called out of town. We went through the intricate procedure of being admitted within those high walls, four doors and many locks and many guards.

EDWARD COLBERT, Director of Classification, Individual Treatment Department, was with us, also the chaplain, the Rev. William Saunders (former assistant at Second Baptist Church) who had helped so much in planning this thing.

At long last we arrived in a delightfully cheerful room, bright and airy and looking out on Cell Block No. 15, where the recent "trouble" occurred.

Here we chatted at length on matters of rehabilitation. I mused as the men talked of psychiatric rehabilitation, medical techniques inside the prison, etc. I wondered how anyone ever escapes; how they get there in the first place and why, and what they do when they are released.

The Rev. Mr. Saunders had gone to get the men I was to see. He arrived about forty-five minutes after we entered that cheerful room with a small band of men all dressed alike in blue jeans. The first one was a small fellow with very kind eyes. He clutched a bulky envelope. The others filed in behind him in perfect regimentation. It was Samuel Sharp who spoke and he lifted his chest perceptably with pride when Mr. Colbert introduced him to me and the rest of our group as "Mr. Sharp." For that moment he was a valuable citizen and he was to be treated so.

* * *

IN DUE TIME we went through the formality of photographing the presentation of the check for $582.51. Then we all relaxed and chatted just as though we were in someone's lovely living room.

There was enough material for many, many features, right in that room and some day I intend to seek out some of these human interest stories. For now I am concerned with the Courier "EE" Fund and this highly interesting facet of it.

I was most touched, emotional soul that I am, when Paul Cohen, had to tell me in answer to a query, that he can "never come out again." He has been there for twelve years now, and was one of the most enthusiastic about this ideal of ours—he has not lost hope or his faith in men—he has adjusted himself.

These men, many of whom, will never see the "outside" again, believe with their hearts and souls and their dimes and quarters that we MUST HAVE EDUCATION EQUALITY.

NAACP Also Asks Prayer in Cases

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking churches throughout the country to offer special prayers on Sunday, December 6, in behalf of the public school segregation cases which will be re-argued by NAACP lawyers in the United States Supreme Court the following day.

In an action letter to the local branches, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, and Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., NAACP church secretary, "raise the preparedness and competency of the lawyers who will argue the case against segregation. Our lawyers need our full support—not only our financial contributions and good wishes, but also our prayers," the letter asserts.

"We are urging our branches," it continues, "to ask the ministers in their respective communities to lead their congregations in a special prayer on Sunday, December 6, beseeching divine guidance and victory in the public school segregation cases to be argued the next day. Prayers are essential to our success."

The Columbus, Ohio, branch has already urged churches in that city to offer this special prayer. In addition, the branch is holding a mass meeting on the afternoon of December 6 with Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, as the principal speaker.

NAACP SPONSORED

Negro Churches Pray For Segregation Ban

Negro churches throughout Atlanta held special services yesterday to pray that the U.S. Supreme Court will outlaw segregation in public schools. The services were sponsored by the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Atlanta Negro church organizations adopted a joint resolution urging silent prayer today to end school segregation.

Referring to the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court as a "momentous case of a nation trying to save its own soul in order that the nation might grow strong, clean and great," the resolution set forth this prayer:

"That God will guide the justices of court, that He will give them wisdom and strength so that their decision will help to root out of our nation's life a source of sin and injury so that we may be led into that fuller fellowship on which is the strength of our nation today."

EXCERPTS

Excerpts from statements of some of the Negro ministers who introduced yesterday's prayer services follow:

The Rev. Homer C. McEwen, First Congregational Church: "Segregation is inherently wrong because it impedes the coming of Christ's Kingdom here on earth. You cannot build brotherhood across walls . . . the least an intelligent people can do is remove the legal support for hatred and discrimination."

The Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Ariel Bowen Methodist Church: "Segregation is a costly evil, unbrotherly, unfair and it retards the progress of the entire nation."

"NO ROOM"

The Rev. R. B. Shorts, Butler Street C.M.E. Church: "There is no room for segregation in God's building program here on earth. It is now in the making for one great brotherhood for our nation."

The Rev. S. C. Usher, St. Paul Episcopal Church: "If segregation in public schools is outlawed the good white people and the good Negro leaders should come together and work out a solution for their local problems and not leave it up to the radicals of either race."

The Rev. William Holmes Border, Wheat Street Baptist Church: "The United States can not preach democracy and live segregation."

The Rev. H. I. Bearden, Big Bethel A.M.E. Church: "The public school segregation system has failed; people in America know now that there cannot be separate and at the same time equal education."

FOR FREEDOM — Dr. E. S. Sprott, left, presents $500 check to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, as contribution to the association's "Fighting Fund for Freedom." Dr. Sprott is president of the Beaumont, Texas, NAACP board.

Freedom Fund Adds Members

NEW YORK — The committee of volunteers organized by Mrs. Lulu B. White of Houston to raise $10,000 for the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom" continues to grow with the addition of 22 new members this week.

Pledged to raise $1,000 each through personal solicitation are the Rev. Carolyn N. Bell, Evansville, Ind.; the Henry W. Wheeler family of St. Louis (Mr. Wheeler is president ofthe local branch); R. N. Chaney, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Winston Meyers, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; C. O. Pearson, Durham, N. C.; Wilbur Halyard, Milwaukee; Henry L. Hobson, Riverhead, L. I.; Mrs. Rose Johnson, Waterloo, Ia.; Mrs. Ronnie Cooke, Houston; Father Thomas E. Little, Philadelphia; Joseph Landesman, Rkchmond, Calif, and Mrs. Madeline William, East Orange, N.J.

The following agreed to raise $100 each; Mrs. Estelle Smith, Onancock, Va.; Mrs L. L. Graham, Burlington, N. C.; Marshall Currin, Charleston, Mo.; Mrs. L. Purnell, Accomac, Va.; Mrs. L. C. Crofton, Nashville, Ark.; William Cratic and Father Denzil Carty, Minneapolis; Mrs. Fannie Clay, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Hattie Kendrick and Mrs. Juanita Gholson, Cairo, Ill.

N.J. Union Gives $400 To Aid Fighting Fund

NEW YORK — The first contribution by organized labor to the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom" was received this week from units of District 4 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO.

Upon solicitation by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant, the district office and four locals in northern New Jersey, gave a total of $400 to the fund.

Other conributions to the fund received during the week include $100 from Dr. Eugene T. Reed of Amityville, L.I.; $5 each from NAACP branches in Colorado Springs, Colo., and Cross, S. C.; and $15 from Dr. R. Preston Beshears of St. Joseph, Mo.

Branch Ends Drive

In immediate response to a resolution adopted at the 44th annual NAACP convention urging all branches to increase their membership by at least 25 per cent, the Grand Rapids, Mich., branch completed its drive with a total of 1,800 members, 800 more than its quota of 1,000. The campaign, which collected $4500.00 in memberships and contributions, was conducted under the leadership of Rev. V. Williams, membership committee chairman, and Rev. Albert C. Keith, drive director.

Donations To 'EE' Are Listed

Interested persons from all over the nation are responding to the Courier "EE" appeal, designed to aid the legal department of the NAACP, in its fight to bring about Equal Education for all in the nation's schools.

Below is a partial list of contributors who have sent their monies directly to the Courier for the NAACP Defense Fund.

James Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 3.00
Lloyd Sanders, New York, N. Y.	3.00
Charles R. Butcher, Carlisle, Pa.	1.00
Mary A. Parker, Washington, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Ada Mae Harris and son, Earl, Richmond, Calif.	25.00
Thomas Taylor, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
John Collins, Wardell, Mo.	1.00
James Blacksher, McGehee, Ark.	1.00
James Booker, Beard, W. Va.	3:00
Elmer Otey and Sons St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
Walter Luttrell, Lafayette, Ala.	1.00
M. B. Miller, Talladega, Ala.	5.00
John B. and Harriet C. Hall Boston, Mass.	2.00
Lavell Ogden, Mobile, Ala.	1.00
A. M. King, Massillon, Ohio	1.00
Abraham Pender, White Springs, Fla.	1.00
Douglas Emerson, Castle Point, N. Y.	5.00
Noah Harris, Berkeley, Calif.	1.00
Rev. J. E. Clayton, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Total	$81.00

Contributions, large or small, can be sent to the Courier, P. O. Box 1828, Pittsburgh, Pa. Checks are to be made out to to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

CIO Workers Give to NAACP 'Fighting Fund'

NEW YORK — The first contribution by organized labor to the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom" was received this week from the units of District 4 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO. Upon solicitation by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant, the district office and four locals in northern New Jersey, gave a total of $400 to the fund.

Other contributions to the fund received during the week include $100 from Dr. Eugene T. Reed of Amityville, L. I.; $25 each from NAACP branches in Colorado Springs, Colo., and Cross, S. C.; and $15 from Dr. R. Preston Beshears of St. Joseph, Mo.

Freedom Fund List Growing

NEW YORK — The committee of volunteers, organized by Mrs. Lulu B. White of Houston to raise $100,000 for the NAACP "Fighting Fund for Freedom," continues to grow with the addition of twenty-two new members this week.

Pledged to raise $1,000 each through personal solicitation are the Rev. Carolyn N. Bell, Evansville, Ind.; the Henry W. Wheeler family of St. Louis (Mr. Wheeler is president of the local branch); R. N. Chaney, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Winston Meyers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. O. Pearson, Durham, N. C.; Wilbur Halvard. Milwaukee; Henry L. Hopson, Riverhead, L. I.; Mrs. Rose Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Ronnie Cooke, Houston; .Father Thomas E. Little, Philadelphia; Joseph Landesman, Richmond, Calif., and Mrs. Madeline Williams, East Orange, N. J.

The following agreed to raise $100 each: Mrs. Estelle Smith, Onancock, Va.; Mrs. L. L. Graham, Burlington, N. C.; Marshall Currin, Charleston, Mo.; Mrs. L. M. Purnell, Acomac, Va.; Mrs. L. C. Crofton, Nashville, Ark.; William Cratic and Father Denzil Carty, Minneapolis; Mrs. Fannie Clay, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Hattie Kendrick and Mrs. Juanita Gholson, Cairo, Ill.

Informer To Help In Freedom Fund

HOUSTON — At his request, Carter Wesley met with the Finance comimttee of the NAACP Sunday, July 19, at the Courts of Calanthe building, consisting of Maceo Smith, Mrs. Lulu White, Dr. H. Boyd Hall, Sid Hilliard, Attorney T. H. Dent, H. M. Morgan and Mrs. Pearl Anderson, and worked out plans for his participation in a $25,000 Texas Fighting Fund for Freedom.

The June national meeting of the National Publishers Association had agreed to help raise funds for expenses in preparing argument and data for the October 12 reargument of the five educational cases. The NNPA administration had asked all publishers to conduct movements to raise funds for the purpose by October 7.

Carter Wesley asked for a conference with the NAACP heads, to avoid any conflict with plans that were already afoot by the Texas Branches of the NAACP.

It developed that the Texas Branches had already set a budget of $18,000, and had already launched their program under the title, "Funds for Freedom." Also, Mrs. Lulu White, a Houstonian, had been made chairman of the NAACP's national "Funds for Freedom" drive at the St. Louis meeting.

Maceo Smith had letters to show that he had submitted to the national office, and received approval of a plan to raise the original $18,000 plus $7000 in this fiscal year, to be applied $7000 to the national office, and $18,000 for state business.

After much discussion it was finally agreed that in addition to those general divisions, the publishers of Texas would help to raise as much of the $7000 between now and October 7 as possible, which sum would be sent to aply on expenses of preparing for the reargument. It was also agreed that the NAACP Branches of Texas would get credit for this amount along with all other.

TOGETHER AGAIN

This is the second time Carter Wesley and The Informer have worked with the NAACP in Texas since the break in 1946. when Thurgood Marshall came down and called Carter Wesley and The Informer "Uncle Toms" in the Denison meeting.

The first time was when the Houston committee raised the $10,000 for the Sweatt fund to fulfill an obligation which the NAACP had undertaken toward Mr. Sweatt.

The members of the finance committee pointed out that they could not stop the $25,000 drive they had already begun, as all literature and other materials were out. So it was agreed that that drive should go on, and that the publishers and others who are interested in the special "reargument" fund would ask donors to give to that fund, sending the money to their respective newspapers, and if they should send it in conjunction with the other fund, to earmark the part of it that was intended to go for the expenses for the educational cases, so it would be clear.

All the publishers of papers in Texas are asked to join in urging their readers and friends in their resective communities to send donations to them to help defray expenses in gathering information that the Supreme Court is asking to be brought in the rehearing set for October 12.

LEADS OUT

Mrs. Pearl Anderson of Dallas led off the drive for the special fund for the expenses of the rear gument with a $100 check Sunday.

Fight for Freedom To Cost Million a Year

NEW YORK.— "To achieve our objective of complete emancipation the next ten years will require an annual budget of $1,000,000," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People SA the special committee meeting here to map plans for the Association's Fighting Fund for Freedom.

"Our goal is an America of equality, opportunity, peace, freedom and security for everyone," the NAACP leader asserted. "This goal is now within our reach, but to achieve it requires a supreme effort on our part. Work and more work on our program."

A Continuing Job

"Funds and more funds to carry that program out. Our job will not end with the banning of segregation by court ruling or executive order, or legislation. We have a continuing educational job to do to make non-segregation a working reality. Especially, we must work to expand the Negro vote and make it an effective voice in local and state contests as well as in national elections."

Dr. Tobias asked for "wholehearted response not only on the part of our NAACP members and branches but also on the part of other individuals and organizations such as churches, fraternal orders, labor unions, business and professional associations, because success of our campaign will contribute importantly to their own organizational objectives."

Techniques of fund raising were outlined to the committee by Harold L. Oram, a New York consultant specializing in fund raising for non-profit organizations. In the final analysis, Mr. Oram said, nothing takes the place of the personal appeal based upon an important current issue.

Set Up In St. Louis

The committee, set up by the St. Louis convention and composed of the chairmen of the seven NAACP regional representatives of youth section, board and staff members, met all day on October 8 to outline a program, to prepare a plan of action, and to devise methods of raising the vital funds to carry out the program.

Attending the session were regional chairmen Joseph Kennedy, San Francisco; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.; James A. Crumlin, Louisville; William Cratic, Minneapolis; Dr. P. A. Stevens, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and James Stewart, Oklahoma City. Youth representatives included Benson Jennings, Chicago; Miss Ina Henriques, New York City; and Al Henderson, Piqua, Ohio. In addition to Dr. Tobias, the board of directors was represented by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Dr. Algernon Black, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

Staff members participating in the conference included Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; Rev. Walter P. Offutt Jr., church secretary; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; Miss Bobbie Branche, office manager; Julia Baxter, Division of Research and Information; and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

A subcommittee was designated to draft and execute final plans for the intensification of the Fighting Fund campaign.

NAACP Abandons Theory Of Separate But Equal

Convention To Hear Harold E. Stassen

Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator and former Governor of Minnesota, will address the closing session of the 44th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people at Kiel Auditorium Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

Stassen replaces Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam who will be unable to attend because of participation in the 250th anniversary of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, in Philadelphia on the same day of the NAACP meeting. "My regret is matched by my disappointment," the Methodist prelate wired upon discovering the conflict in the dates.

Sharing the platform with Stassen at the Sunday afternoon session on June 28, will be Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. Music at this session will be by the Mariners, popular and internationally famous quartet of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Research Staff To Study School Issue

Legal counselors for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that they have completely abandoned the separate but equal theory and plans are underway to fight for total destruction of segregation in housing, education, employment, public accommodations, railroad coaches and stations.

A three-sectioned staff, comprising some of the nation's leading historians, scientists and lawyers, is being assembled to do research necessary to answer questions posed by the United States Supreme Court in the five public school cases to be re-argued during the week of October 12.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counselor, told newsmen this week the NAACP will use the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the national Constitution in attacking segregation on five fronts.

He said a comprehensive suit will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against all southern railroads because segregation is still practiced in rail coaches and rail stations in some cities.

The whole aim of the Association now is to intensify and expand attacks on segregation, and according to Marshall, Negroes are maddest about segregation in rail coaches and dining facilities in some rail stations.

Emphasizing the cost of re-argument of the school cases, Marshall cited a figure of $32,000. He had previously made a plea to Negro newspaper publishers in their convention at Baltimore last week that they make an urgent call to all citizens and organizations for emergency funds.

Segregation in housing, employment and public accommodations will be fought on the local level and the national office will turn attention to housing during 1953-54.

In a workshop session Wednesday afternoon, Marshall mentioned some of the hold-backs to integration in the school systems and said because of certain fears, Negro and white teachers have been against it.

Atty. W. Robert Ming Jr., of Chicago, also mentioned the fact that Negro teachers in Cairo, Ill., resisted efforts of the NAACP in order to protect their jobs.

Marshall maintained that if segregation is completely abolished, there will be jobs for all teachers because there is a great shortage especially in white schools throughout the country.

Other speakers at the Workshop included Dr. H. Boyd Hall, Corpus Christi, Texas; D. E. Byrd, New Orleans, La., and James Nabrit, Washington, D. C.

Americans Ready, Says Chairman

There is only one course to pursue in the fight for equal rights, declared Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and that course is definitely not one of gradualism.

Dr. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and executive director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, was the keynote speaker at the opening session Tuesday of the 44th annual convention of the NAACP meeting this week at Kiel Auditorium.

The masses of American people are ready for the approaching end of discrimination and segregation based on race, he said, pointing out that fair-minded white people in Atlanta, Ga., helped elect three Negroes to city offices recently.

"You either eliminate segregation or you don't eliminate it," Dr. Tobias said in a ringing message to approximately 1200 people in the Opera House. "Either a man is a citizen or he is not a citizen."

Explaining that Negroes help bear the burden of the cost of government, Dr. Tobias charged that "no government, either national, state or local, has the right to deny tax provided services to any of its citizens."

The speaker told members of the NAACP that "the battles we are fighting (against second-class citizenship), are making legal and social history in America."

Dr. Tobias proposed that the association launch at the close of the convention a Fighting Fund for Freedom, aimed at a ten-year crusade against inequality.

"We, as a nation have gone a long way since the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by Abraham Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863 towards the goal of equality which is pledged in our Federal Constitution," he said. "But no thoughtful American can assert that the goal has been achieved or is close to fulfillment."

He said such a fund would indicate both the maturity of thought on the basic issue of civil and human rights and a willingness of Americans of every race, religion, economic class or political party to help complete the job.

"We need and ask every loyal American to give our ten-year crusade and the Fighting Fund for Freedom his enthusiastic support," Dr. Tobias said. "By so doing, he will be working for a better America for us all."

Mayor Raymond R. Tucker told delegates that "we are deeply honored to be your host city for this convention" The Mayor said the St. Louis Council on Human Relations is striving to bring about better understanding of all citizens in the city.

After welcoming delegates and inviting them to visit the places of historic interest here, Mayor Tucker said, "I wish you Godspeed in the deliberations to follow."

Howard B. Woods, city editor of the Argus, gave the welcome address on behalf of the St. Louis branch NAACP. He pointed out that since its organization in 1914, the branch here has been in the forefront of the fight against segregation and discrimination.

"Depite its conservative background," Woods said, "St. Louis has taken its place among the great metropolitan centers of the world in major social reforms. While we here in St. Louis are not necessarily proud of our problems, we do not shirk the responsibility of facing and solving them."

Dr. Tobias outlined five major points as the future objectives of the NAACP. He said:

"1. We shall give wholehearted support to the United Nations in its battle to the death against totaliarianism where it is found.

"2. We shall continue to oppose the vicious apartheid (segregation) practice of the Malan government of South Africa that brazenly insults and persecutes the 80 per cent of its black majority in the Union.

"3. On the homefront we shall continue relentless warfare against all forms of racial segregation on the ground that such segregation is constitutionally wrong, therefore, legally indefensible, and because it is at variance with moral and religious principles.

"4. We shall pursue more vigorously than ever, our registration campaign, realizing the importance of the ballot in achieving the goals toward which we are directing our efforts.

"5. We shall promote a campaign of education designed to bring about mutual trust and understanding across racial lines, so that unfounded fears of social and political change may be dissipated."

Henry Winfield Wheeler, president of the St. Louis branch NAACP, presided at the opening session.

Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National NAACP, read messages to the association from President Eisenhower, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, West Africa, and Senators Thomas C. Hennings Jr., of Missouri and Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

NAACP Participants On Networks Here

The address of Senator Symington at the 44th annual NAACP convention will be nationally heard over NBC and locally over Radio Station KSD at 9:45 p.m., Friday. W. Robert Ming, professor of law at the University of Chicago, will be the guest of Walter White over Radio Station KWK and Mutual Network from 10:30 to 10:45 a.m., Sunday.

NAACP Deleaates Walk Out Of St. Louis YMCA

By JAMES L. HICKS

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The board of directors of the NAACP walked out in a body from a dinner at the St. Louis YMCA, Thursday afternoon, after learning the YMCA had refused to allow colored youth delegates to the convention to live there.

The walkout was led by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, who himself is a former national secretary of the YMCA.

It came as the board prepared to sit down at one of its sessions at dinner, which was arranged for them by the local NAACP committee.

Boston Delegate Snubbed

According to reports, as the board prepared to eat, one of its members came in and reported the Y on Tuesday had refused living quarters to a colored youth delegate from Boston because of his race.

After establishing the truth of this report, the 22 members present rose in a body and walked out the building, leaving their dinners on the table untouched, but paid for.

As they walked out, two colored waitresses employed at the YMCA are reported to have said "thank God. We wish there were more people like you."

Dr. Tobias remained behind to let the Y know reasons for the board walkout, although he thoroughly sanctioned the move.

First Incident

It was the first racial incident to mar the convention; and delegates deplored the fact it came from a Christian organization.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, was not on hand when the walkout was staged. Mr. White had been at Keil auditorium, addressing a dinner meeting of trade union delegates while the board met at the Y.

Ate At Auditorium

As he arrived at the Y, he met board members coming out and promptly turned around with them after hearing their reasons for leaving.

The board then reassembled back at the Kiel auditorium and had their dinner in the auditorium dining room.

The board members who participated in the walkout were: Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore, Dr. Ulysses Wiggins of Camden, N.J.; Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, N.C.; Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Theodore Berry of Cincinnati; Dr. Nathan Christopher of Cleveland, the Rev. James Hinton, Columbia, S.C.; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. James McClendon, Detroit; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth;

Alfred B. Lewis, Greenwich; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City; Dr. Tobias, New York; Samuel Williams, Orange, N.J.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Dr. J. M. Tinsley , Richmond; Dr. Joseph Perry, Tukeegee; John Lewis, New Orleans; T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; John Hammond, N. Y.; and Mrs. L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland.

Delegates Refused

The delegates who were refused were Walter Carrington of Everett, Mass., a youthful member of the board of directors; Robert Hairston and William Payne of East Orange, N.J., and Clifton Moore of Syracuse, N.Y.

The above four men and three white delegates were referred to the Y for living quarters by the local housing committee.

A clerk first told the group that there were rooms available to them, but another official of the Y came up and after noticing the interracial group stated that there were no rooms available.

Shunted About

When Carrington questioned the woman, she told him that reservations had been made at the colored Y in his name and made a telephone call purporting to proving it.

Carrington, however, had made no reservations and said so. After the colored Y was called, the Y official said she could take one of the group at the white Y.

When the group selected Carington as that one, she again recanted and said no rooms were available.

Cancel Y Dance

The three white youths who were in the group with Carrington were Tony Levy of Newark, Arthur Gold of East Orange, N.J., and Louis Sharpe of Philadelphia.

Herbert Wright, NAACP national youth secretary, told reporters immediately after the incident that his organization had canceled a dinner dance meeting which they had scheduled at the Y on Saturday night.

When reporters contacted the local NAACP, Chairman Henry W. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler immediately called the Y and demanded an explanation.

All A Mistake?

A Mr. Grasso, who is educational director of the Y, told Mr. Wheeler it was all a mistake. He said an inexperienced clerk on the desk had told Mr. Carrington's party that she had three double rooms available, but that one of the more experienced clerks came to the desk at that time and stated this was not true.

It was learned that the young woman who first spoke to Carrington was a Miss Sullivan, and the woman who contradicted her statement was a Miss Evelyn Humphrey, who is Grasso's secretary.

Mr. Grasso, in a talk with this reporter, stated that the policy of the Y is to accept residents without regard to race or color, and he added that there was a colored man living at the Y at the present time. He was unable to give the man's name.

This was verified by a member of the staff of the colored YMCA, who said that it is the policy of the white Y to admit colored people, but he said that the rub comes in the enforcement of this policy by staff members.

The colored Y official indicated that he thought Carrington had been discriminated against, but he vigorously denied that it was YMCA policy.

NAACP Board of Directors Walks Out of Dinner at Jim Crow Y.M.C.A.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The board of directors of the NAACP walked out in a body from a dinner at the St. Louis YMCA Thursday afternoon after learning that the YMCA had refused to allow colored youth delegates to the NAACP convention to live there.

The walkout was led by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, who himself is a former national secretary of the YMCA. It came as the board prepared to sit down at one of its sessions at a dinner which had been arranged for them by the local NAACP committee.

According to reports, as the board prepared to eat, one of its members came in and reported that the Y on Monday had refused living quarters to a youth delegation from Boston because he was colored.

Leave Dinners Untouched

After establishing that this report was true, the 21 members present rose in a body and walked out the building leaving their dinners on the table untouched, but paid for.

As they walked out, two colored waitresses employed at the YMCA are reported to have said, "Thank God. We wish there were more people like you." Dr. Tobias remained behind to let the Y know the reasons for the board's walkout.

It was the first racial incident to mar the convention and delegates deplored the fact that it came from a Christian organization.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, was not on hand when the walkout was staged. Mr. White had been at Keil auditorium addressing a dinner meeting of trade union delegates while the board met at the Y.

Mr. White finished his talk to the trade unionists and hopped a taxi to the YMCA located about four blocks away from the auditorium.

As he arrived at the Y he met the board members coming out and promptly turned around with them after hearing their reasons for leaving.

The board then reassembled back at the Keil auditorium and had their dinner in the auditorium dining room.

The board members who participated in the walkout were Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore, Dr. Ulysses Wiggins of Camden, N. J.; Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, N. C.; Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago; Theodore Berry of Cincinnati; Dr. Nathan Christopher of Cleveland; Rev. James Hinton, Columbia, S. C.; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; Dr. James McClendon, Detroit; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City; Robert C. Weaver, New York; Dr. Tobias, New York; Samuel Williams, Orange, N. J.; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond; Dr. Joseph Berry, Tuskegee; John Lewis, New Orleans; C. T. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; John Hammond, New York and Mrs. L. Pearl Mitchell of Cleveland.

N.A.A.C.P. Addressed By Stassen

ST. LOUIS, June 28 (AP).—Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen said here today this ountry's successful leadership in the world "depends to a large degree" upon the fairness and justice in America to all citizens without discrimination.

In a speech before the closing session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's convention, Mr. Stassen said:

"You have correctly noted that much more needs to be accomplished in the advancement of the colored peoples within America. You also know that the rest of the world does not realize how much progress has been made by the colored peoples within America."

Charges Distortion

He said misunderstanding, unfortunate lack of information and "deliberate distortion by our enemies" combine to present an erroneous picture to other nations. He said the N. A. A. C. P. can do more than any other organization "to give the facts to the world in true perspective."

He noted the objective of the Mutual Security Program under President Eisenhower's leadership is "peace with justice—peace with freedom—peace with progress."

White Speaks

In another speech at today's final meeting, Walter White, of New York, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said two-thirds of the world's people who are brown, yellow or black "no longer accept, believe or submit to white supremacy."

He said the social revolution which today sweeps through parts of the world faces the "white, industrialized world with a challenge as great as Communism."

"Rhee Is a Symbol"

He said of South Korean President Syngman Rhee's refusal to accept truce terms: "Rhee is a symbol of Asian determination no longer to accept

Sees Conflicts

He said a conflict between the passively and submit meekly to whatever the world decides."

Eisenhower Republicans" and the "Taft-McCarthy wing of the party" is "clearly visible in the failure to fulfill the Presi-

dent's campaign promises to appoint qualified Negroes to important posts in government."

Although Mr. White said he believes Mr. Rhee's position is unsound "to the point of being suicidal," the West "might just as well learn now that the old order is ended."

The organization voted to hold its convention at Dallas, Tex., in June, 1954.

Louisiana Group Rallies

'EE' Fund Hits $13,000 Mark

Swollen with a whopping $798.15 contribution from Lake Charles, La. citizens, a total of $1,384.29 was received this week as Courier "EE" Fund coffers bulged with a grand total of $13,246.85.

Other major contributors of the week to the fund included members and officers of Los Angeles' Mount Sinai Baptist Church, under the pastorage of the Rev. H. B. Charles, who gave $100.

This sum, raised on the eve of the famous educational equality school cases, now being heard before the U. S. Supreme Court, is an indication of the concern of the race . . . all classes, all ages, both sexes . . . in the importance of the D. C. hearings.

AND FROM letters which are still pouring into the home office of this newspaper, there is every evidence that the Courier "EE" Fund, will approach the $15,000 mark before the campaign is finally closed.

Los Angeles' big affair, which takes place after the Courier's first editions go to press, is just one of the many last-minute efforts being made to raise additional funds.

Orchids this week go to the Lake Charles, La., group.

The group, spearheaded by dynamic Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, ended a ten-day drive, Nov. 28, which netted $798.15 for the "EE" Fund.

* * *

CHECKS FOR this amount were sent to the Courier in Pittsburgh last Thursday via its New Orleans office.

The drive, a "quick blitz" operation began Nov. 18, after NAACP President L. H. Connolly had designated his vice president, Mrs. Combre, as chairlady of the "EE" campaign, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cohen, co-chairlady.

Mrs. Combre told the Courier that the NAACP organized a committee of 100 persons each of whom was asked to raise at least five follars. Last Saturday when the captains met, a neat sum of $707 was reported. Other reports came in later bringing the total to $798.15.

* * *

OPENING THE branch meeting, Mrs. Combre gave a brief talk, read a poem, "GI Joe," then introduced Mrs. Cohen who delivered an address.

President Connolly thanked the NAACP and the Lake Charles citizenry for their fine cooperation. The Rev. W. C. Clark, pastor of the Christian Baptist Church, recited a special prayer asking God's blessings on the workers and donors, also for a favorable Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases.

Mrs. Combre said that many persons donated to the "EE" fund but asked that their names not be mentioned.

* * *

NAACP OFFICIALS told the Courier that the response from the City of Lake Charles was far better than Louisiana cities of larger population.

Saturday, Mrs. Combre, in talking with the Courier via long-distance telephone call, said that the drive had been extended . . . and that their new goal was $1,000, which they hoped to raise in ten days.

"EE" FUND CONTRIBUTIONS
(For Issue of Dec. 12, 1953)

Courier Concert of Philadelphia	$ 54.45
A. Guder, Cincinnati, Ohio	3.00
J. H. Adams, Cuero, Tex.	1.00
D. Hoopes, Esq., Reading, Pa.	1.00
Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Los Angeles	100.00
Delta Chi Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Evanston, Ill.	5.00
92nd Street Church of Christ, Los Angeles	15.00
Mrs. A. Branch, Chicago, Ill	2.00
Viola Branch, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. Lula Neal, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
G. Butler, Los Angeles	5.00
S. T. Henderson, Smithville, Tex.	1.50
Atward Moss, Coaling, Ala.	1.00
Joe Cameron, Coaling, Ala.	1.00
Will Bolden, Coaling, Ala.	1.00
Alfred Moss, Coaling, Ala.	1.00
Sgt. I. L. Allen, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Mrs. L. Peterson, Kentfield, Calif.	1.00
M. L. Dominick, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Mrs. A. B. Jeffers, East Liverpool, Ohio	1.00
H. Bailey, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	2.00
St. John AME Zion Church, Rev. P. D. McKinney, Highland Falls, N. Y.	21.00
P. C. Simmons, Monongahela, Pa.	2.00
Mrs. G. Ross, Marion, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. E. Moore, Marion, Ohio	.50
Mrs. M. Moore, Marion, Ohio	.50
Mrs. Martha Green, Marion, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. Esther Lett, Marion, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. A. Adams, Marion, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. B. Stevenson, Marion, Ohio	.50
Mrs. B. Rollins, Marion, Ohio	.50
Mrs. R. Williams, Marion, Ohio	.50
Mrs. Helen Sharp, Marion, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. J. White, Marion, Ohio	1.00
J. D. Taylor, Webb, Miss.	2.00
Abe Stephens, New York, N. Y.	5.00
W. A. Ferguson, Palatka, Fla.	1.00
People's Defense League J. Coleman, Morgan City, La.	5.00
E. Maclin, Arlington, Tenn.	1.00
R. Underwood, Waupun, Wis.	1.00
Dr. J. E. Randolph, Covington, Ky.	1.00
I. A. Michael, New York, N. Y.	1.00
W. A. Baker, Lima, Ohio	2.00
G. Brown, Bentoric, Miss.	2.00
Dr. and Mrs. J. Brady Troppe Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. A. Gray Jr., El Centro, Calif.	10.00
G. Hollaway, Waupun, Wis.	1.00
Burlington Baptist Church, Rev. Hart, North Kenova, Ohio.	5.59
O. Wilson, Lorain, Ohio	2.00
Wesley Union AME Zion Church, Harrisburg, Pa.	14.00
First Baptist Church, Dr. W. T. Richie, Huntington, W. Va.	43.00
A. D. Gaither, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
Sgt. C. Clayborne, New York, N.Y.	1.00
Mount Zion Baptist Church, Hammond, Indiana	14.50
J. D. Jones, Jesup, Ga.	1.00
J. P. Maxwell, Jesup, Ga.	1.00
J. Bennett Jr., Jesup, Ga.	1.00
Mrs. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio	1.00
Local NAACP Branch and St. James AME Zion Church, Rev. Rodeuck Quarterman and John White, Allentown, Pa.	25.00
H. A. Lundy, Barre, Vt.	1.00
Orwin County Civic League, Ocilla, Ga.	42.10
St. John AME Church, Rev. William H. White, Frankfort, Ky.	6.00
W. B. Weston, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
From one dining and tap car crews of the Olympian Hiawatha Streamliner of the Milwaukee Railroad:	
Cornelius Davidson	1.00
A. Perry	1.00
Hayward Dotson	1.00
C. O. Stevenson	1.00
C. D. Williams	1.00
G. McDaniel	1.00
W. D. Massie	1.00
Charles L. Fleming	1.00
George E. King	1.00
Albert Height	1.00
James S. Braxton, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
	$11.00
W. I. Doughtery, Waupun, Wis.	1.00
Arabic Court 95, Daughters of Isis, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
NAACP Branch, Many, La.:	
H. W. Belton	2.00
Mrs. M. Lee Thompson	1.00
Mrs. D. A. Thompson	2.15
Jim Garner	.50
Willie Green	.50
Mrs. L. M. Dee	1.00
Many Goodwill Club	15.00
New Jerusalem Bapt. Church	15.02
Bethel Bapt. Church	2.25
Mrs. Pearl Cross	1.50
Sam Hicks	1.00
Ben Newton	1.00
Bright Star Bapt., Florun, La.	6.43
St. John Bapt., Zwolle, La.	5.00
Saline Bapt., Converse, La.	5.00
Antioch Bapt., Negrut, La.	2.15
J. A. Mundy, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
F. Drake Sr., Standing Rock, Ala.	1.00
Sixth Periodic Maintenance Squadron, Sixth Bombardment Wing, Walker Air Force Base, Rosewell, New Mexico:	
A/1c William S. Banks	
A/1c Ray H. O'Neal	
A/1c James A. Causey	
A/1c Raymond Parker	
A/1c Charles W. White	
A/2c James S. Cannon	
A/2c Prince Mitchell	
A/3c Henry M. Wright	
A/3c Raymond T. Boyd	
A/3c Michael A. Morales	
A/3c J. C. Spearman	
Total..	12.00
Rev. S. J. Ellis, Texarkana, Tex.	1.00
Rev. W. M. Pulliam, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Argustus W. Marshall Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
R. B. Morton, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
J. Walters, Raton, N. Mex.	2.00
Fezzan Court 7, Daughters of Isis, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
Mrs. I. Taylor, Glen Jean, W. Va.	1.00
Henry Fields, Buki, Idaho	1.00
Lee Thomas, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Lewis Gibson, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Willie Owens, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. L. D. Perry, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. Gladys Perry, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
Mrs. L. M. Owens, Oakwood, Tex.	1.00
W. J. Trice, Waupun, Wis.	2.00
B. L. O. Berry, Miami, Fla.	1.00
V. O. O. Berry, Miami, Fla.	1.00
J. H. Rith, Lithia, Fla.	1.00
Community AME Church, Rev. James Jackson, Jackson, Mich.	35.00
Sacramento NAACP Youth Council, Sacramento, Calif.	8.00
LAKE CHARLES, LA. (Solicitors)	
Mrs. Combre and Rious	7.00
Mrs. Mary L. Slocum	5.00
Mrs. Idelle Mathews	19.75
Mrs. Leontine Moore	12.00
Warren Methodist Church	11.06
Miss Delores Duhon	5.50
Mrs. Bessie Lewis	5.00
Mrs. Ida M. Bell	1.90
Miss Annie Mae Fountain	5.00
Mrs. Julliet Williams	7.84
Mrs. Rochelle Epps	5.00
Mrs. Fannie Taylor	6.80
Mrs. Gertie Marshal	5.00
Mrs. Irene Hebert	2.00
Mrs. Julia Gordon	5.00
Mrs. Love Curtis	7.25
Mrs. Thelma Jones	8.50
Mrs. Thelma Smith	9.04
Mrs. Thelma G. Jones	5.66
Mrs. Frances Walker	6.60
Mrs. Lizzie Landry	6.00
Mrs. Neal Granger	5.00
Mrs. Lillian Semien	5.00
Mrs. Edna Law	6.90
Mrs. Naomi Kirk	5.10
Mrs. Beatrice Chandeler	17.00
Mrs. Fleming Morris	5.25
Fred Williams	16.10
Mrs. Leona Richard	6.00
Jessie White	10.00
J. C. Syas	5.00
Mrs. Leda Wilson	5.00
Mrs. Clarence Orebo	5.33
Mrs. Lillian Golden	8.00
Mrs. Ortholia L. Lute	6.00
Mrs. Cora Wilfred Shinnette	20.10
Mrs. Serena McClain	5.00
Mrs. Ruth Walker	5.00
Mrs. Mary E. Richardson	9.50
Major Moore	5.50
Mrs. C. H. Batiste	12.50
Mrs. Irma Augustus	31.00
Mrs. Lillian Noel	9.75
Mrs. Eugenia Laws	10.00
Mrs. Allen and Channel	10.35
Mrs. D. A. Combre	56.96
Mrs. Blanche Jacobs	6.78
Mrs. Catherine Sallier	3.50
Mrs. Inez Lewis	2.00
Mrs. Elnora Campbell	8.50
Mrs. Christine Ford	11.38
Christian Baptist Church	10.00
Mrs. M. J. Powell	8.00
Immaculate Heart Catholic Church (Gossport Section)	10.00
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	10.00
Mrs. Dorothy Tutson	5.50
Mrs. Frances Eiglin	11.01
Mrs. B. M. Pinkney	7.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Maxey	17.50
Mrs. Elnora Johnson	5.00
Mrs. Stella Tolliver	8.65
Mrs. Ersie Conlly	40.50
Mrs. Emma Eugene	12.30
Mrs. Julia Miller	25.50
Mrs. Lillie Johnson	5.00
Mrs. Maud W. Carrier	5.00
Mrs. Ruth Schexnayder	5.05
Mrs. Beulah Mae Smothe	8.50
Mrs. Emma Mae Perkens	5.00
Mrs. Arline Mayfield	7.00
Mrs. Helen Lyons	7.00
Miss Lena Hudson	11.00
Mrs. Helen Landry	8.00
Miss Thelma Hill	6.00
Mrs. Marjorie Joseph	5.00
Mrs. Josephine Lindsey	5.00
Mrs. Margaret Tolbert	5.50
Mrs. Rosa Tondell	5.00
Mrs. S. C. Bergeron	10.25
Mrs. Virginia Bill	5.71
Mrs. Sedonia Pellerin	10.05
Mrs. Carrie Bell	11.35
Mrs. Myrtle Clemons	26.08
Mrs. E. Cohen	.6.30
Mrs. Janie Guidry	5.00
This Week's Total	$ 1,384.29
Grand Total	$13,246.85

32b 1953 NAACP EDUCATION BRIEF

FILING OF BRIEFS ENDS 22 'ECTIC NAACP WEEKS

Mammoth Staff Works Endlessly On Recently Completed Arguments Which Supreme Court Will Hear On Dec. 7th

NEW YORK — The filing of the brief last week by NAACP lawyers in answer to the five questions asked by the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases represents the united effort of 130 people of all races from 45 of the 48 States. It brings to an end twenty-two rectic weeks of intensive research and study.

The staff of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., consisting of six lawyers, six secretaries and two clerks, swung into action on June 9, one day after the court asked its now famous five questions.

By midsummer, some staff workers were going two and three days without sleep, taking time out only to eat. By tde end of October, no one was getting more than three or four hours sleep at a time.

Enough coffee was consumed by the workers in the Legal Defense office to supply a regiment a full week.

Several of the lawyers have not had a meal with their families in four full months. The same is true of the clerical staff.

Thurgood Marshall, who directed the work of the experts, has slept in his own bed at home eight times in the past four months and has only had dinner with his wife twice in the past three months. Six of the lawyers who came to New York to work on the brief have not seen their wives in three months.

The secretaries and volunteers put in shifts of fifteen to twenty hours a day, seve ndays a week, without requesting extra pay.

All members of the NAACP legal staff gave up their vacation time.

The staff has used 1,000,600 sheets of copy paper, 6,000,225 sheets of manifold, 2,700 stencils, more than twelve million sheets of mimeographing paper and 115,000 sheets of carbon paper.

Many volunteers gave up endless hours after their regular jobs for the cause. Among the volunteers were Mrs. Nona Pierce, former secretary in the NAACP who volunteered her services and worked long hours proofing copy, and Leon Taylor. Scores of others across the country, particularly in South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia, have contributed thousands of dollars worth of working hours.

The financing of the NAACP cases was actually done by the American public, with individual donations starting from pennies contributed by orphans and school children, to thousands of dollars from groups and organizations. Their contributions ranged from $5 to $7,500.

The papers played an invaluable role in emphasizing the importance of the cases. In addition to running a series of thirteen advertisements calling attention to the work being done by the legal Defense, publishers and editors, throu editorials, urged readers to make contributions directly to he organization.

Individual fund-raising campaigns were conducted by some of the larger newspapers. The **Pittsburgh Courier** had its "E-E" (Equality in Education) campaign; the **Afro-American** carried on the "Dollar or more will open the door" campaign, and the **Birmingham World** called its campaign "Put Up or Shut Up."

Approximately $14,000 were collected through such efforts.

Social affairs were given by individuals and small groups in a number of cities. Several thousand dollars were raised in this manner.

Organizations such as the Masons, Elks, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust held meetings in the interest of the cases, and made sizeable contributions.

"We are overjoyed by the support we have received from our own group," said Thurgood Marshall. "The response and contributions for exceeded everything we had hoped for."

He pointed out that seventy percent of the money raised was contributed by the Negroes.

Marshall's original estimate was that the minimum cost of the cases would be $32,000. It was later raised to $39,200.

"It is doubtful if we could have gotten away as cheaply as we did had we not had the wholehearted and unqualified help and support of the experts who served without pay," Marshall said.

Some 325,000 miles were covered by lawyers who shuttled back and forth across the nation working on the cases, among whom are: Loren Miller, Los Angeles; U. S. Tate, Dallas; William R. Ming, Jr., Chicago; William Coleman, Philadelphia; Spottswood Robinson, III and Oliver Hill, Richmond; James M. Nabrit, George E. C. Hayes, Frank Reeves, Washington, D. C.

Legal Defense staffers are Thurgood Marshall, Director and Counsel; Robert L. Carter, Assistant; Constance Baker Motley, Jack Greenberg, Elwood Chisolm and David Pinsky associate lawyers; June Shagaloff and Daniel E. Byrd, Field Secretaries; Alice Stovall, secretary to Mr. Marshall; Princene Hutcherson, Grace Richardson, Phyllis Murray, Arlene Walton, Jean Brown and Dorothy DeLisser, secretaries; Maxine DeMena and Julia Stovall, clerks.

In addition, Julia E. Baxter, Research Assistant of the NAACP, spent many sleepless nights working on the research material. The entire clerical staff of the NAACP (National) gave of their time. Cecilia Suyat, secretary in the National Office of the NAACP, gave of her time, as did Anna Carter, June Nearon and Reginald Cooper of the clerical staff.

End Of Enforced Bias Is In Sight, NAACP Asserts

NEW YORK — (Special) — N. A. A. C. P. Executive Secretary Walter White and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall declared here that the job of eliminating enforced segregation is nearly complete, but warned that the opposition is solidifying.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

In a message delivered at the Association's annual meeting, White stressed the importance of "activating white and colored people in every community to become vocal against bigots" and said the NAACP should have trained workers who will be able to spot any possible trouble planned by diehards who would maintain segregation at any cost.

In reviewing the NAACP's program and activities for the past year, White listed the frontal attack against segregation in public education, culminating in the three-day argument before the United States Supreme Court of five cases challenging segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, as the greatest achievement in 1952.

The non-partisan registration and voting campaign, which doubled the number of Negro voters in the South between the 1948 and 1952 presidential elections, was also among the chief accomplishments of the NAACP during the past year, White said, and the increased political power of the Negro will be helpful in the transition to an integrated society

VOTERS GOAL

He told members of the Association present at the meeting that intensive effort will be made to bring the number of Negro voters in southern states to a figure between three and four million by 1956.

Other encouraging developments cited by White included the notable progress made in ending segregation in the armed services, decrease in the amount of mob violence, indictments in Florida for perjury in connection with bombings of homes and places of worship, and expansion of the NAACP, with the opening of a permanent regional office in Birmingham and the employment of several state executive secretaries.

GOAL

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, told members that as the Association comes nearer [illegible] to its goal, its job becomes more and more difficult, "because the opposition solidifies and our lukewarm friends run to cover."

Marshall outlined a legal program for the coming year, during which he said the fight against Jim Crow education "must move ahead and every semblance of segregation in transportation and allied facilities (including stations, waiting rooms, restaurants, etc.) must go."

The Supreme Court cases against segregation in public education, Marshall described as "one of the finest examples of cooperation between liberal lawyers and scientists."

He related that the Association presented the testimony of numerous expert witnesses from the fields of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, and education as to the harmful effects of segregation and added that thirty-two top-flight social scientists filed a memo with the Supreme Court documenting these effects.

Marshall paid tribute to the plaintiffs in the cases and to the NAACP branches and state conferences that supported them, all of whom he praised for their courage in the face of every type of threat from white supremacists.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, told members that though the Association still operates at a deficit, the financial picture in 1952 was an improvement over the previous year. Gloster B. Current, director of branches, told of the steady upward climb in membership and in the number of branches, college chapters and youth councils.

LEGISLATIVE PICTURE

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, outlined the hard fight ahead in the battle for enactment of civil rights legislation. He said that with northern and western Republicans replacing southern Democrats in committee chairmanships, "it can no longer be said that the South is the chief stumbling block in the path of civil rights. We must continue to turn the spotlight on the members of Congress from northern and border states who have the power to act if they want to do so."

"We are now doing and shall do everything that is honorable to make it possible for the new administration to give the country a good civil rights program," Mitchell asserted. "We have heard some statements from members of Congress that tend to arouse suspicion, but we shall assume that the leadership in both houses will act in good faith. To all members of Congress there is one thing that should be said. It is: 'At the end of each term there is a ballot box and the foes of civil rights in 1953 may be the defeated in 1954.'"

keynote address.

Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, discussed progress towards ending educational discrimination, especially in the South.

He said 2,000 colored students attended 17 state universities in the South during the past year and predicted increased enrollment in the future.

White said the Eisenhower administration has "not yet" filled its campaign promises on civil rights, but that the president has given "strong" assurances that he will use all power available to him to eliminate second-class citizenship.

Thurgood Marshall Tells Legal Plans

To Continue Fight Against Segregation

ST. LOUIS. — (INS) — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported Tuesday on legal action contemplated to further the group's fight against discrimination, especially in schools.

Marshall met newsmen at noon after two days of conferences with about 100 legal experts on civil rights.

The meeting was a preliminary to the formal opening Tuesday night of the 44th annual NAACP convention at Kiel auditorium in St. Louis.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, delivered the

DOPE 'N' DATA

by LOUIS E. MARTIN

That friendly grin on the handsome face of Thurgood Marshall is not as broad as it used to be. The fact is, the brilliant special counsel of the NAACP is almost killing himself with work to meet a very important deadline.

He has a date with the mighty justices of the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 8.

On that day, Thurgood and his associates have got to come up with the answers to some questions. You remember that the Supreme Court not long ago asked the NAACP lawyers some tough technical questions about the segregated school system. They set Oct. 8 as a date for a re-hearing on these crucial cases.

Thurgood says it took him a week to understand what those questions were really all about. Since he and his associates think they understand the questions, they are going nuts today trying to find ways and means to dig out the answers and to have them ready for the deadline day.

Now, all of us are always shooting off our mouths about Jim Crow. When we remind the white folks that we are treated like second class citizens we always point to the segregated toilets, street cars and public schools.

Every brother who fancies himself a public speaker is anxious to jump up and tell all about the awful laws that force the races to stand in separate corners in the public life of the South and.

We say we hate Jim Crow. We hate to see those signs "white only" on drinking fountains in the public parks of some of our cities. We all have stories to tell of the humiliation and anger we experienced in some brush with Jim Crow. Some of us dream of the day when all those signs, "white ladies" and "colored women" or "white gentlemen" and "colored men," will disappear from our native land.

Well, brothers if Thurgood and his associates win the segregation case now before the Supreme Court, old Jim Crow will get a stroke from which he will never recover. That victory will, like the rifle shot at Concord, echo around the world.

Thurgood and the legal department of the NAACP recognize that this school issue is the key to the kind of future we and our children shall have in America. Governor Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina recognizes it too. He wants white supremacy, and he not only says so, but he is working tirelessly for it.

What are our chances for victory? The answer to that question depends on the ability of Thurgood and his associates to get the answers, the right answers, to the questions of the Supreme Court.

They have to dig out those answers in two months and ordinarily such a research effort would take from two to five years.

Right now the greatest array of legal brain trusters ever called in a civil rights case are being mobilized by the NAACP legal department. Professors, lawyers, and research specialists from California to New York are being put to work by Thurgood.

Now, here is the joker. The expenses for this project to which the NAACP legal department is already committed run to fifty thousand dollars and they have a busted bank account. The Supreme Court pulled a surprise in asking those questions and the NAACP legal department was caught almost stone broke.

Thurgood took a chance and put the experts to work. We have got to get him the dough. Brothers, this is it. It's put up or shut up for sure. Let those dollars roll now and I believe the Supreme Court will make Jimmy Byrnes pull those signs down. Never could so little help us win so much.

THURGOOD MARSHALL NEEDS YOU!

Weekly p. 3 B New Orleans, La.
Sat. 12-5-53

A message of vital importance to every Negro in the United States!

"Does the dream of equality live in your heart? Then listen!

When America was an unimportant strip of colonial coast, the struggle for independence fired the hopes of oppressed peoples in the world because human rights were being defined in inspiring words.

All men, we said, are created equal. We shall render equal and exact justice to all, regardless of condition. Men died to uphold this pledge, yet many have also died in the intervening generations because realization of these promises was neither inevitable nor automatic.

Make no mistake about it. Equal rights can be secured, permanently. But only through the courts!

There, the fight is slow, systematic, unsensational and often discouraging. But each case won is another rung in the ladder —a rung upon which every Negro can stand!

The first rung was nailed home years ago in the U. S. Supreme Court. It found an Oklahoma provision, which prevented Negroes from voting because their ancestors had been ineligible, unconstitutional. Ever since, N.A.A.C.P. lawyers have been tirelessly at work in almost every court in the land.

You would be bored with the envolved language in the long, long list of cases the Legal Defense staff has argued. Some have dragged for nineteen years. Some have cost thousands of dollars. But, among other things, they have secured for the Negro the right to vote . . . defend his home . . . have a fair trial . . . live in "white" neighborhood . . . get an equal education . . . and enter professional schools. They are your benefits, and your children's!

Many more are yet to be won through the dogged determination of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, headed by Thurgood Marshall. There is but one barrier . . . money! This organization—which operates without profit to its members—is desperately in need of your contribution to carry on its vital work.

The past ten years have seen greater progress in the fulfillment of American rights than any other time in history.

Let's not stop here!

If the dream of equality lives in your heart, then open it and —by sending a contribution, large or small—help guarantee full citizenship for all!

Sincerely,

THE LOUISIANA WEEKLY

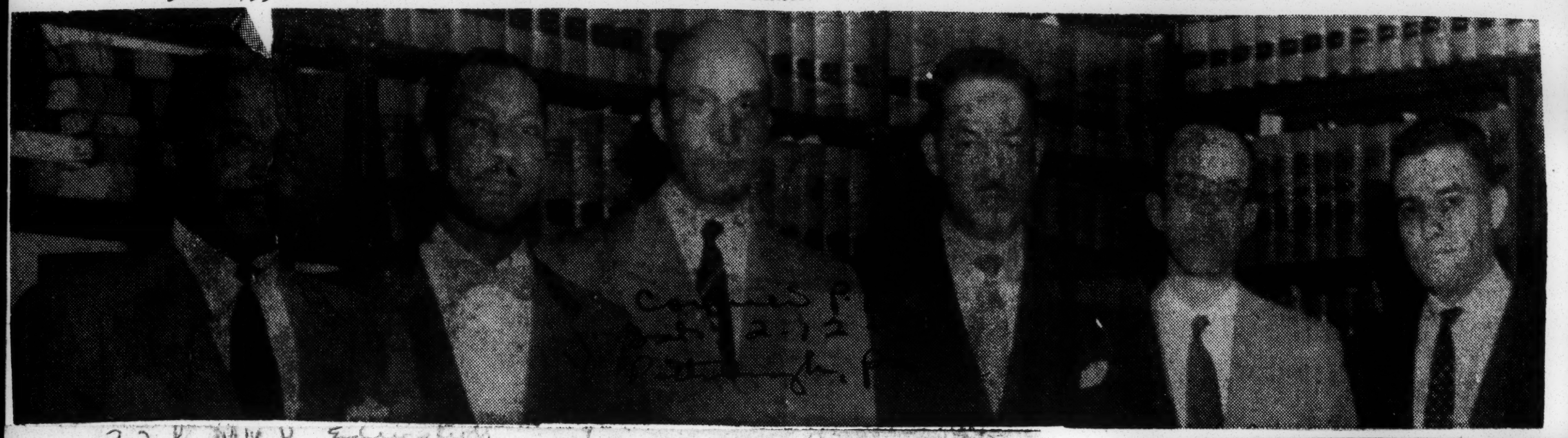
NOTE: *Your contribution may be deducted for income tax purposes. Send it to:*

N. A. A. C. P.
LEGAL
107 W. 43rd Street, N. Y. C., N. Y.

Didn't Sleep in Own Bed

Thurgood Marshall, the man who is directing the legal fight to wipe out segregation in Southern schools, didn't sleep in his own bed at home eight times during the four months he and his aides were preparing the brief which answers the five questions asked by the U. S. Supreme Court. And he had dinner with his wife only twice in the past three months.

Here are some other interesting facts about the case: One hundred and thirty people of all races from forty-five states spent twenty-two weeks of intensive research and study before the brief was filed . . . enough coffee was consumed by these people to supply a regiment for a full week . . . six of the lawyers who went to New York to work on the brief did not see their wives in three months . . . secretaries and volunteers worked in shifts of five each and twenty hours a day and seven days a week without pay . . . the NAACP staff used 1,600,000 sheets of copy paper, 6,000,225 sheets of manifold, 2,700 stencils, more than twelve million sheets of mimeographing paper and 115,000 sheets of carbon paper . . . and some 325,000 miles were covered by lawyers who shuttled back and forth across the nation while working on the cases.



32 b NAACP Education

Facing Supreme Court—These lawyers for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., this week are reargu-ing the five school segregation cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. Left to right: Louis L. Redding, Delaware case; Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel, assistant counsel, NAACP Legal Defense, Topeka (Kan.) case; Oliver W. Hill, Virginia case; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense, South Carolina case; Spottswood W. Robinson III, Virginia case; Jack Greenberg, assistant counsel, NAACP Legal Defense, Delaware case; James M. Nabrit Jr., Washington case, and George E. C. Hayes, Washington case. Not in photograph: Harold Boulware, South Carolina case, and Charles Scott, Topeka (Kan.) case.

Before Supreme Court

THURGOOD BLASTS DIXIE SCHOOL BIAS

Courier P. 1 Pittsburgh Pa. Dat. 12-12-53

32 b NAACP Education

By WILLIAM G. NUNN SR. and AUSTIN NORRIS
(Courier Managing Editor) (Editor, Courier Philadelphia Edition)

WASHINGTON—This is "EE Week" in the battle for civil rights!

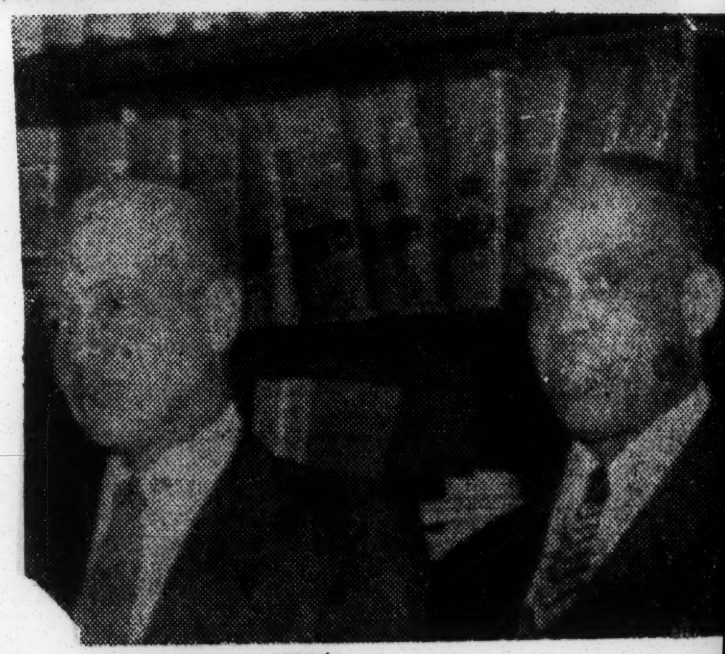
The Supreme Court of the United States is hearing oral arguments in five cases to determine whether segregation of races by states or sub-division thereof in its public school systems, is illegal . . . even if the segregated group is given equal facilities.

Only newspapermen with special passes were admitted to the courtroom Monday morning and spectators began lining up as early as 6 A. M. to get the fifty seats available for the historic de

The five school segreg Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, bate.

tion cases are from South Delaware and the District of Columbia.

These are the most important decisions on human rights considered by the Supreme Court since the Dred Scott decision which led to the Civil War. For segregation is the very bedrock of racial discrimantion. If it is eliminated all other forms of



ra[redacted]scrimination must soo

Th[redacted]ses are not only of vita[redacted]n to the South and the pe[redacted] of this nation, they are of paramount importance to the darker peoples the world over. The prestige of this country as the dominant world power can be damaged, or enhanced by the court's decision.

* * *

IF THE COURT only considered the justice in these cases, or if it is mindful of world opinion, it must decide that segregation of races is of itself discrimination. But there are pressures and problems created by long accepted wrongs and injustices which have apparently frightened former Supreme Courts away from even

passing on this question.

The NAACP and liberals interested in justice and a better chance for Negroes, have tried in vain for years to have the Supreme Court decide this issue, but each time the court has evaded and decided cases on the ground that facilities given Negroes were not equal to those furnished whites. The result of such decisions was to give Negroes a temporary relief in the particular case, but failed entirely to deal a death blow to segregation generally.

The NAACP and the forces allied with it are attempting to have the Supreme Court overrule the vicious propositions laid down in the Plessy v. Ferguson case decided in 1896 by the Supreme Court, which states that segregation of races by a state government or any of its subordinate agencies is legal, so long as the facilities given to the Negro segregated group are equal to that of the whites.

* * *

THE CLOSEST the court has come to overruling the Plessy v. Ferguson caase is in the cases of Sweat v. Painter and McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents. In these cases the court said that courses in a segregated law school could never be the equal of white law schools, therefore the Southern States must admit Negroes to state supported law schools.

Past Supreme Courts have been afraid to overrule Plessy v. Ferguson because of the threats of the South, which have been both political and physical. The South said it will never permit Negroes and whites to attend the same graded schools although Negroes are being accepted in increasing numbers in the law schools and graduate schools of Southern universities without incidents. A recent survey disclosed that 80 per cent of the whites of the South opposed a mixed public school system.

Negroes, however, are not alone in their fight against the South, as 60 per cent of the whites of the North oppose segregated school systems anywhere in the nation and the Federal administration has thrown its weight on the side of Negroes in a 188-page brief which asks the Supreme Court to outlaw segregation in the public schools of the nation.

* * *

IN THIS TITANTIC struggle both sides have marshalled their most powerful forces. The South is represented by John W. Davis, the nation's leading constitutional attorney, and he is supported by a score of Southern attorney generals and further aided by all of the best legal minds of the South.

The NAACP is represented in the oral argument by Thurgood Marshall, the best appellate lawyer the race has produced. He is supported by the outstanding Negro lawyers of the nation and an array of liberal legal experts.

It is only fair to name these attorneys who are giving their services without compensation, and come from all parts of the United States: Charles L. Black Jr., Elwood H. Chisolm, William T. Coleman Jr., George E. C. Hayes, William R. Ming Jr. Constance Baker Motley, James M. Nabrit Jr., David E. Pinsky, Frank D. Reeves, John Scott and Jack B. Weinstein, of counsel. Also Harold Boulware, Robert L. Carter, Jack Greenberg, Oliver W. Hill, Thurgood Marshall Louis L. Redding, Spottswood W. Robinson III and Charles S. Ccott.

* * *

WHEN MARSHALL'S voice rang out in indication as an advocate of an oppressed people, it was indeed at dramatic anomaly for a nation who more than 200 years ago gave the world the proposition that all men were created equal. It shows how far this nation must still go to live up to this doctrine of the "brotherhood of man."

There was almost a direct contrast between the two advocates. Marshall, six feet four inches tall, was more militant than suave. He gave the impression of a battler for the rights. While John W. Davis was a smooth courtier who gave the impression of an expert legal dancer who had to win on technicalities if he won at all, as he could not depend on the justice of his cause.

These cases were argued before the Supreme Court on Dec. 9, 1952, and on June 8, 1953, the court ordered the cases restored to the dockets for reargument and requested counsel in their briefs and oral argumentst to discuss certain questions. It was mainly these four questions that were discussed before the Supreme Court, although in reopening the cases all of the former arguments used in the original cases were in a general way presented.

* * *

THE FOUR questions which the Supreme Court requested additional briefs on were: "1. What evidence is there that the congress which submitted and the state legislatures and conventions which ratified the Fourteenth Amendment contemplated or did not contemplate, understood or did not understand, that it would abolish segregation in public schools?

"2. If neither the Congress in submitting nor the states in ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment understood that compliance with it would require the immediate abolition of segregation in the public schools, was it nevertheless the understanding of the framers of the amendment,

"(A) That future Congresses might, in the exercise of their power under section five of the amendment, abolish such segregation, or

"(B) That it would be within the judicial power, in light of future conditions, to construe the amendment as abolishing such segregation of its own force?

"3" On the assumption that the answers to questions 2 (A) and (B) do not dispose of the issue, is it within the judicial power, in construing the amendment, to abolish segregation in public schools?

"4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment

"(A) Would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

"(B) May this court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregation systems to a system not based on color distinction?

There was another question which the court asked to be discussed in their brief. This dealt with the kind of remedy which the court could grant. These questions prepounded by the court clearly show that it was intensely concerned with the practical effect of any decision which would change the status quo.

The briefs submitted by the counsel for the NAACP and by the Government showed that the Congress in passing the Fourteenth Amendment intended that the amendment should protect Negroes from any form of Governmental segregtion and that the various states understood this to be true when they adopted this amendment.

At press time, the courts were still listening without any questions being asked to the arguments of counsel.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Only the signature of Gov. Herman Talmadge was needed last week to put into effect his General Assembly-passed plan to keep segregation in Georgia schools, despite a possible U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing jimcrow.

Both the House and Senate passed Talmadge's proposed amendment for setting up private schools instead of public schools.

$11,862.56

'EE' Fund Going Up

Continued donations from churches and people throughout the country pushed the "EE" fund to a new total of $11,862.56. The sum of $625.64 was contributed last week.

Top contributor in the new total was the Union Baptist Church of Jennings, La., which added $53.75 to the inspired effort to rid the nation of segregation in the public school system.

Additional net proceeds from Courier All-Star Concert in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, $200.55. Previous reported, $2,393.82.

"EE" CONTRIBUTIONS
(Week of December 5)

Union Baptist Church	
Dr. G. C. Chaney, Jennings, La.	$53.75
Antioch Baptist Church	
Dr. Chaney, Lake Arthur, La.	7.18
Mt. Triumph Baptist Church	
Rev. J. Peterson, Jennings, La.	21.00
Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church	
Rev. J. Frank, Elton, La.	10.11
Golden Light Baptist Church	
Rev. R. W. Rosette, Battle, La.	9.00
Reno Lodge No. 84	
M. Linnet, C. C., Kinder, La.	33.65
Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
B. J. Slater, Englewood, Col.	5.00
L. Duplessis, Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
E. K. Jones, Flushing, N. Y.	2.00
F. D. Sherrer, Jacksonville, Fla.	2.00
Mrs. Cora G. Grady, McBean, Ga.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones Sr., Baldwin, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. C. Lee, Thomasville, Ga.	1.00
Mrs. M. R. Freeman, Nashua, N. H.	2.00
St. Paul AME Church, Fort Pierce, Fla.	10.00
Naomi AME Zion Church, Coney Island, N. Y.	10.00
Frolic Bar, Rita Thomas, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
Emmanuel Baptist Church, Rev. Simmons, Avery Island, La.	10.00
D. W. Jasper, TESN USS Perkins (DDR877), F.P.O., S.F., Calif.	5.00
H. D. Jordan, Providence, R. I.	3.00
Sadie M. Gore, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
S. B. Gore, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Neel Owens, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
J. B. Owens, Eastern Star163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Annie Funney, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
F. Williams, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
F. Williams, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Liela Corbett, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Ella Simmons, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Retha Chestnut, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Daisy Gore, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
V. P. Mitchell, Eastern Star 163, Myrtle Beach, S. C.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Browning, Boise, Idaho	10.00
W. J. Crissmand, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
L. V. Moore, Huntsville, Ala.	1.00
Q. F. Smith, Lafayette, Ind.	1.00
Dr. O. H. Kimbrough, Yark, Pa.	5.00
Nathanael Calten, Cambridge, Miss.	5.00
E. H. Breckenridge, Spokane, Wash.	2.00
G. D. Brown, Battle Creek, Mich.	1.00
Altie Hargroves, Coal Hill, Ark.	1.00
C. M. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla.	5.00
Parks Chapel AME Church, East St. Louis, Ill.	2.50
G. G. Taylor, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
A. Stephens, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
J. C. Echolds, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
L. Berry, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
L. Holdman, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
J. D. Nicholson, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. M. M. Joseph, E. St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
J. Holton, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
B. Matory, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
P. Hendricks Jr., E. St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
A Friend	.50
A Friend	.25
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Taylor, Washington, D. C.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Applegate, New York, N. Y.	1.00
First Baptist Granite Park, Rev. Wilson, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
W. Stevens, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
A. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
O. Culberson, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Rev. D. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
M. L. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
J. Price, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Mrs. M. Price, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Mrs. C. Stevens, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
E. McAdoo, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Mrs. McAdoo, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
B. Price, Little Rock, Ark.	1.00
Mrs. O. J. Wilson, Little Rock Ark.	1.00
G. Patterson, Jenkinsjones, W. Va.	2.00
W. B. Roy, Manassas, Va.	3.00
Eldorado Temple 32, IBPOE of W. Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
Service Printing Company, Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
M. Revels, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
C. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
W. Stephens, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Miss W. Morrison, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Moses Norwood, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
E. D. Warfield, Guthrie, Ky.	2.00
The Marionette Club, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
E. M. Ellis, Salt Lake, Utah	1.00
AME Zion Church, Hempstead, N. Y.	6.40
Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hayden and Family, Sacramento, Calif.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Club, Great Falls, Mont.	5.00
A. Martin, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Ivorgean Stone, Dayton, Ohio	1.00
J. L. Parker, Charleston, S. C.	2.00
William Tate, Edmondson, Ark.	5.00
L. E. Anderson, W. Va. State College, Institute, W. Va.	1.00
Mrs. H. Davis, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
E. S. Davis, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
C. E. Curtley, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. N. Molone, LaPlace, La.	1.00
Rev. E. J. Buckett, LaPlace, La.	1.00
L. B. and E. B. Jackson Providence 6, R. I.	4.00
Church of God Temple 16, Arkadelphia, Ark.	5.25
Artee Simpson, Arkadelphia, Ark.	1.00
A/2C Theodore Bolden, 6603 DM&S, APO 6, NBox 165, New York, N. Y.	1.00
C. A. Gibbs, Jacksonville, Fla.	10.00
J. Pittman, Campbell, Fla.	1.00
H. S. Toney, Cedarville, O.	1.00
Philorait Club, Seattle, Wash.	25.00
Theodore Gray, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Burley Thomas, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Isaiah Edwards, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Tom Brown, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Alfred Lee, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
J. W. Gray Jr., Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. B. Jordan, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. F. Braxton, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Mrs. L. Monroe, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
C. A. Lewis, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Isaac Campbell, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Robert Price, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
J. Arrington, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
R. Wealhird, Seattle, Wash.	.50
Thomas Jones, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Willie Loly, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Dewey Barker, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
	$ 625.64
Last Week's Total	$11,236.92
Present Total	$11,862.56

THE BIG FOUR of the NAACP gets together in a corner of Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis during 44th NAACP convention. Left to right are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Walter White, national executive secretary and Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of directors. Tobias was keynote speaker for the Tuesday evening sessions.

FROM CAIRO, ILL., these four smiling delegates arrived at St. Louis' Kiel Auditorium Tuesday for the 44th NAACP convention. Among them is the first Negro student to graduate from the Cairo Junior high school since Negroes were admitted last September. He is Enix Mason, jr., Left to right: Mrs. Hattie B. Kendrick, young Mason, Enix Mason, sr., and Miss Essie Dobbins. Mrs. Kendrick was Mason's teacher before he entered the white high school.

Stassen Asks Negroes Tell All of Gain

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28 (UP). Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today to help his organization clear up misunderstanding of America throughout the world.

Speaking at the closing session of the NAACP convention here, Stassen said that while "much more needs to be accomplished" in the advancement of America's colored peoples, the rest of the world is unaware of the progress already made.

"Sincere misunderstanding, unfortunate lack of information and deliberate distortion combine to present an erroneous picture to other natioins," he declared.

He urged the NAACP "to give the facts to the world in true perspective."

Stassen declared that "no peoples anywhere in history have made as rapid progress in a comparable length of time as have the colored peoples of America in the 90 years from the time of President Abraham Lincoln to the time of President Dwight Eisenhower."

He cited a drop in Negro illiteracy during the period from 95 to six percent; reduction in death and infant mortality rates; an enrollment of more than 3 million colored choldren in schools, with over 200,000 college graduates; 200,000 farm owners and more than one million union members, and average earnings over $1500 a year.

He said the objective of the Mutual Security Program is peace with justice, freedom and progress.

"It is recognized that weakness invites Communist aggression, poverty invites Communist infiltration, oppression invites Communist recruitment," he added.

By helping to correct misimpressions abroad, Stassen said, the NAACP will be "participating in the most important statesmanship needed today and will in turn receive added opportunities for further progress."

AT ONE OF THE WORKSHOPS Wednesday afternoon delegates to the 44th NAACP convention in St. Louis' Kiel Auditorium discussed attacking segregation and discrimination on the community level in public education, recreation and transportation. Thurgood Marshall was discussion leader. Other speakers pictured above were, left to right: W. Robert Ming, jr., Chicago; James M. Nabrit, Washington, D. C.; D. E. Byrd, New Orleans, La., and the Rev. James M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C.

NAACP To Hold '54 Convention In Dallas; Passes Resolution

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (SNS) — By a 5-vote margin delegates Saturday to the 44th annual convention of the NAACP decided to hold their 1954 meeting in Dallas, Tex.

Dallas beat New York City out in close vote of 167 to 162. The nominating committee had deadlocked on the two invitations which threw the decision into the hands of the delegates.

Named to seven-person committee to nominate candidates to the association's board of directors were four elected by the convention, namely George L. Davis, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Miley O. Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, Tuskegee and James Stewart, Oklahoma City.

Three were named from the board namely Doctors Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee; Harry Greene, Philadelphia, Pa. and U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.

A committee on conference procedure was elected as follows: Wilfred Reape, Amityville, N. Y.; Edward M. Turner, Detroit and Floyd B. McKissack, Durham, N. C.

GA. DELEGATES

Georgia delegates in attendance were Miss Peggy Church, J. R. Wilson Jr., Atty. D. L. Hollowell, Reginald Eaves, E. G. Wilson, Miss Harriet Mitchell, Miss Wilmotine Jackson, J. H. Calhoun, C. T. Perkins, Atlanta; Mrs. E. V. Wallace, Augusta; W. W. Law and C. Wimberly, Savannah and the Rev. Moore, Athens.

Earlier in the day the convention passed a bulky set of resolutions. Including a bolstered position of "unalterable opposition to every form of racial segregation, open and subtle, apparent and concealed, complete and partial."

The NAACP reaffirmed its "rejection of Communism as an anti-democratic way of life" and again called upon the branches to be "constantly on the alert for attempts of Communists and their sympathizers or supporters of any other totalitarian system to infiltrate and gain control of any units of our organization."

A strong resolution was adopted on "McCarthyism", criticism of the loyalty program, racial and religious tensions and other traditional NAACP ideas.

NAACP Wars On U. S. Segregation

Chicago Defender Sat. 7-4-53

Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS — In a five-hour session last Saturday morning at Kiel auditorium here over 800 delegates to the 44th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rededicated themselves to fight segregation and discrimination on every front.

The adopted resolutions to intensify their efforts to eliminate this scourge from American life.

In a four paragraph preamble to resolutions adopted, the convention declared great progress has been made, but much remains to be done in the decade between now and 1963.

The convention's preamble said that Negroes are still denied many rights enjoyed as a matter of course by white Americans and that black men and women are still kept at the lowest economic level through denial of equal educational and employment opportunities.

It was resolved that the association launch a ten year program to complete the work of emancipation by the time of the centennial of Lincoln's Proclamation in 1963.

The state of Missouri was included in those states denounced because their legislatures have refused to pass progressive laws in the field of civil rights.

In resolution against segregation generally the delegates reaffirmed their unaltearble opposition to every form of racial segregation, open and subtle, apparent and concealed, complete and partial.

Chicago, Ill

They further pledged themselves to continue the fight with renewed vigor in every area of the southern states and in the border northern and Western states and to appoint special committees to ferret out the scourge wherever practiced.

Sat 7-4-53

Specific reference was made to segregation in public schools and the convention resolved not to be misled or cajoled by the belated prove and neveer the Negro public schools fo rthe sole purpose of attempting to circumvent the program against segregation.

It was pointed out that guilded citadels of segregation are just as repulsive as segregated shacks and barns.

The convention through resolution called upon President Eisenhower to restrict the loyalty and security program to the state and defense departments and to the atomic energy commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President was also urged to release Lt. Leon A. Gilbert and others still in unjust confinement because they are victims of racial segregation policy of the army and Far East Command.

Of labor and employment, the convenion went on record as suggesting the trade union should be made an instrument to eliminate racial discrimination in employment. It deplored child labor, lack of adequate housing and the general inhuman economic exploitation in some states. The McCarran-Walters Act was condemned and so was the South African government for barring AME Bishops Frederick Jordan and Howard Primm from that country.

All-Out Campaign Against Segregation Is Announced

Atlanta Daily World 6-1

Atlanta, Ga

BY JAMES L. HICKS

ST. LOUIS — NAACP secretary Walter White rang down the curtain on the most militant convention the organization has ever held with an invitation to Southern demagogues to "rant and rave on," and a flat prediction that the jimcrow schools they are raving about will be completely integrated in a "short time."

Mr. White's slap at two southern governors and his optimism of the outcome of the school cases now waiting reargument before the Supreme Court, was typical of the defiance, and in line with the confident tone, which ran thru the entire five days of the NAACP's 44th annual convention here

He told a cheering crowd at the Keil auditorium Sunday that colored people are confident of winning the fight for equal rights because "we know we're on God's side." Tue 6-30-53

HAROLD STASSEN

Mr. White shared the dais with Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen who was also a guest speaker on the closing program presided over by Carl R Johnson of Kansas City, Missouri

White also declared that Syngman Rhee's opposition to the proposed Korean truce is evidence that Asia will no longer accept "what the white western world decides."

He said he believed Rhee's position was "unsound to the point of being suicidal." But he added that "the West might just as well learn now that the old order is ended."

WHITE SUPREMACY

White said the western world is only beginning to realize that two-thirds of the earth's population believes in white supremacy.

The NAACP official said he is convinced of President Eisenhower's sincerity on his civil rights stand. White named "the Taft-McCarthy wing" of the Republican party as a barrier to the fulfillment of the President's proposed civil rights program.

The nine hundred delegates from 40 states had returned to this city after an eighteen-year absence, faced with the raising of $32,700 legal fees for the reargument of the five school cases before the Supreme Court.

The fact that they were not in the least discouraged by this was established the very first day when Thurgood Marshall announced that the cases would be not only reargued but startled the delegates and the entire nation with the announcement that the NAACP has already drawn up plans to take legal action to end discrimination in transportation, public housing, waiting rooms and professional and graduate schools.

We're going to see to it" Mr Marshall said definatly "that all the states join the union."

The air of militance and confidence continued to build up in the various workshops staged at the conventions on the second day, and on Wednesday night City Councilman Archibald Carey of Chicago added to the fire by expressing confidence that President Eisenhower would keep his pledge to eliminate second class citizenship.

Thursday night with Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, N. C. presiding, Marshall again took the podium in Keil auditorium. This time his words were deliberate and weighed but this only served to emphasize the defiance and the confidence with which he spoke.

"Some will tell you that if they integrate the schools there will be bloodshed and riots. I say this will not happen. But if it does we will not be the first people to fight for what belongs to us."

Later in the convention as the busy delegates were going even deeper and even more fully into attacking jimcrow, a delegation representing the powerful AME Church appeared at the convention with the apparent intent on have the convention censure Mr. White for making an address at Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio on grounds that his presence there had encouraged segregation on Ohio's soil.

Once again the delegates displayed that they were not in a trifling mood. They listened patiently to the complaints of the AME church delegation and then informed them in no uncertain terms that they did not find anything wrong with Mr. White's appearance at the school.

NAACP Speakers Call For Total Integration

Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill.

A-f. Sat 7-4-53

ST. LOUIS — Top "names" in the field of human relations addressed the 44th annual convention of the NAACP here last week. Each one had the same basic theme — complete integration of Negroes into American life.

The meeting was keynoted by the association's board chairman, Channing H. Tobias.

"As has never been true before in the history of our organization, we must see the fight for rights of Negro Americans as part of a world struggle for freedom," the 71-year-old religious and civic leader declared.

LIBERTY AT STAKE

He said that life and liberty for all are at stake and civilization itself is in peril.

"On the home front," Tobias said, "we shall continue relentless warfare against all forms of segregation on the ground that such segregation is constitutionally wrong, therefore legally indefensible, and because it is a variance with moral and religious principles."

ARCHIBALD CAREY

Chicago City Councilman Archibald J. Carey Wednesday outlined four responsibilities which the American people must be willing to shoulder if the security and peace of the free world is to be maintained.

Two of these responsibilitieis, he said, fall on the shoulders of the white race and the other two must be borne by the colored people themselves.

White people, Carey said, must "recognize in enlightened self-interest, its obligation to abolish racial and religious discrimnation." Secondly, the Chicagoan said, whites must "recognize that discrimination and segregation are doing im easurable, if not irreparable, damage to our national prestige in world affairs."

Negroes and other minority groups, according to Carey, must "put their best foot forward, day in and day out," and they must "throw off the psychological shackles which generations of slavery imposed upon them."

WALTER WHITE

At a pre-convention press conference NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White told reporters that the association has abandoned the "separate but equal" doctrine. Now, White said, the Association will fight for the total integration.

The NAACP chief said a "hysteria of fear" is causing some persons to remain silent about controversial matters. He branded Republican Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin as leader of a group that seeks to suppress any group that disagreed with certain policies.

Symington, Stassen On Program

Returning to this city for its yearly conference for the first time since 1935, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opens its 44th annual convention in the Kiel Auditorium on Tuesday. Some 700 delegates from branches in all sections of the country are expected to attend and participate in discussions during the six-day convention which concludes on Sunday afternoon, June 28.

The convention will consist of business sessions, workshops and public mass meetings. The evening and Sunday afternoon sessions will be mass meetings to be addressed by eminent spokesmen for human rights. The workshops will be devoted to organizational, operating and program problems confronting the branches.

STASSEN TO SPEAK

The keynote address at the opening public meeting Tuesday night will be delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and chairman of the NAACP board of directors. Welcoming the convention at this session will be Mayor Raymond R. Tucker and Howard B. Woods, city editor of the St. Louis Argus.

Speakers at the closing session on Sunday will be Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, and NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White. Music at this meeting will be by the Mariners, popuar CBS quartet.

LABOR LEADER SCHEDULED

Other speakers scheduled to address the evening mass meetings include Archibald J. Carey, lawyer, clergyman and member of the Chicago City Council; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who argued the South Carolina school segregation case before the United States Supreme Court; Senator W. Stuart Symington who will present the 38th Spingarn Medal (awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement) to Paul R. Williams, noted Los Angeles architect. Wednesday night, youth units of the Association will present a dramatization of Margaret Walker's poem, "For My People."

CIVIL RIGHTS TOPIC FOR WORKSHOPS

A series of workshops is scheduled for the day sessions covering such topics as segregation and discrimination in public education, recreation, transportation, housing, employment and public accommodations; the role of organized labor and employment; legislative action on civil rights; a national health program; church cooperation; membership and fund raising; branch administration; and publicity and community relations.

Experts in the various fields will conduct the workshops with experienced personnel from the branches participating in the panel discussions.

THE CONVENTION OF 1935

When the convention met here in 1935, there were only 200 delegates from 38 branches in 26 states. This year, some 700 delegates representing 400 branches in 40 states are expected. At that earlier convention, the delegates were primarily concerned with the Negro's economic plight under the New Deal in the midst of the depression. The delegates adopted a new plan and program for the Association, stressing the need for remedial action relative to the Negro's economic status.

Lynching was still a vital issue, claiming 25 victims in 1935. The chief legislative issue for the convention was the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill designed to make mob murder a federal crime.

GROWTH OF THE NAACP

The NAACP, organized in 1909, now has 1200 local units in 45 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, with a membership of 225,000. Always working within the framework of the American constitutional system, the Association seeks the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation. In pursuit of this goal, it engages in legal action, sponsors civil rights legislation, and works to achieve a more receptive climate of opinion for its program.

The Association's membership, board and staff are interracial and includes many of the nation's outstanding champions of human rights. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York lawyer, is president. Among its board members are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Senator Herbert Lehman, Walter Reuther, Judge William H. Hastie, Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, Dean Erwin Griswold, Judge Hubert Delany, Carl R. Johnson and others.

Senator Wayne Morse, A. Philip Randolph, Newbold Morris, Bishop W. J. Walls, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Willard S. Townsend and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune are among vice presidents of the organization.

NAACP Convention To Hear Stassen

New York, June 11—Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator and former Governor of Minnesota, will address the closing session of the 44th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in St. Louis, June 23-28, 1953.

Mr. Stassen replaces Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam who will be unable to attend because of participation in the 250th anniversary of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, in Philadelphia on the same day of the NAACP meeting. "My regret is balanced by my disappointment," the Methodist prelate wired upon discovering the conflict in the date.

Sharing the platform with Mr. Stassen at the Sunday afternoon session on June 28, will be Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. Music at this session will be by the Mariners, popular and internationally famous quartet of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The keynote address will be delivered at the opening night session on Tuesday, June 23, by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Association's board of directors. Welcome addresses will be delivered by Mayor Raymond Tucker and Howard B. Woods, city editor, St. Louis Argus.

Others to address the public evening meetings of the convention include Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL.; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Archibald Carey, Jr., member, City Council of Chicago; Senator W. Stuart Symington; and Paul R. Williams, winner of the 38th Spingarn Medal.

Day sessions of the convention will be devoted to internal organizational business and to workshops on civil rights, the legal program, health, church cooperation, labor relations, the legislative program, employment, housing and public relations.

Courier Editorials

St. Louis Meeting

THE forty-fourth annual conference of the NAACP in St. Louis this week is, as usual, one of the year's most important gatherings, bringing together as it does the leaders in the campaign for full citizenship for colored people.

They come from all parts of the land to renew friendships, exchange experiences, and plan new strategy and tactics for the coming year.

Conferences of representative Negroes to discuss serious problems is nothing new in our history, the first having met in Philadelphia nearly a century and a quarter ago to cope with the threat of colonization of free Negroes in foreign lands.

In that gathering and subsequent ones the assembled representatives of the free colored people of the time expressed their determination not to leave this country but to stay here and fight for the abolition of chattel slavery and the gaining of all the rights and privileges of American citizenship under the inspired leadership of such stalwarts as Frederick Douglass.

Those who mobilized then to battle against physical, economic, social and spiritual bondage, lived to see slavery abolished and, indeed, fought on the field of battle to accomplish this goal.

They lived also to see the three civil rights amendments adopted and the implementing laws passed and, at least for a while enforced.

Then came the long night of reaction during which restrictive legislation, terrorism, economic discrimination and deprivation of the ballot thrust the Negro community back into a near-slave status which became increasingly onerous and destructive.

It was then when conditions seemed at their worst that the NAACP was organized by white and colored liberals in New York City and renewed with growing conviction and power the struggle for full citizenship in America.

Out of that initial meeting in 1909 has grown the powerful and influential organization that we know today and which has won the respect of friend and foe.

The NAACP which then seemed so weak and ineffectual with its handful of dedicated charter members has been largely instrumental in regaining for Negroes the right of residence, the right to vote, the right of transportation minus segregation, the right to education, the right to fair trial and jury service, the right to public accommodation, the right to fully free defense service and, to an increasing extent, the right to work.

It was a slow and difficult progress and to a distressing extent the goals have not been attained in large areas of the land, but the public atmosphere has undergone such a change that to many it seems those grandiose objectives are in sight

Where but a handful met at the first within the near future. There are now annual NAACP meetings, there are six-day sessions representing all the varied peoples hundreds of delegates at the sessions who make up our population, young and old.

This gathering of outstanding, enlightened and sincere men and women dedicated to the cause of human freedom and equality has always been an inspiring to all those who humanity, an America. won, there than ever because of the many indications that vic-

tory is not far in the offing, what with the favorable outcome of so many recent struggles.

To make those victories doubly sure, the Assocation needs far more support than it has ever had because all kinds of warfare need members and money.

Carrying on this noble fight should not be regarded as the responsibility of a few hundred thousand Negroes but of the fifteen million souls in the colored community.

Considering the great stakes in this struggle, a membership in the Association should be regarded as an evidence of sincere interest in one of the greatest crusades of our time.

Tobias Delivers Keynote Address

NAACP's 44th Meet Opens in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS—Returning to this city for its yearly conference for the first time since 1935, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its forty-fourth annual convention in the Kiel Auditorium Tuesday.

Some 700 delegates from branches in all sections of the country are participating in discussions during the six-day convention which concludes on Sunday afternoon.

The keynote address at the opening public meeting Tuesday night was delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

* * *

SPEAKERS AT the closing session on Sunday will be Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, and NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White. Music at this meeting will be by the Mariners, popular CBS quartet.

Other speakers scheduled to address the evening mass meetings include Archibald J. Carey, lawyer, clergyman and member of the Chicago City Council; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel who argued the South Carolina school segregation case before the United States Supreme Court; Senator W. Stuart Symington, who will present the thirty-eighth Spingarn Medal (awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement) to Paul R. Williams, noted Los Angeles architect. Wednesday night, youth units of the association will present a dramatization of Margaret Walker's poem, "For My People."

The NAACP, organized in 1909, now has 1,200 local units in forty-five states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, with a membership of 225,000.

N. A. A. C. P. TO FIGHT RAIL STATION BIAS

Suit to Name Roads and Some Southern Cities, Counsel for Group Declares

By SETH S. KING

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, June 23—A petition challenging the existence of separate facilities for Negroes and white persons in railway stations in the South will be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next four weeks, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

The case, according to Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., will be filed against all interstate railways operating in Southern states and against several southern cities.

Mr. Marshall said the action would mark the first full challenge to this phase of segregation.

In conjunction with this suit, a broader attack will be made on segregation in railway coaches is barred only in the Virginia, where the N.A.A.C.P. won a law suit to prevent it.

These legal actions are part of an over-all plan that the attorneys for the association formulated today as its forty-fourth annual convention opened here.

Plan Efforts on Housing

Other phases include attacks on segregation in housing, education, employment and public accommodations, such as restaurants and hotels.

"Aside from the railroad station case, our main field of concentration will be housing," Mr. Marshall said. "We will continue to challenge segregation in Federal projects by citing the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Our attack will be made on the grounds that Negroes have been denied the right of due process of law when they are denied accommodations in a Federal development."

"At our conferences here today we have instructed attorneys from N. A. A. C. P. chapters throughout the country to challenge any instances of segregation in public or private housing," Mr. Marshall said. "We are urging our people to go into neighborhoods where they want to live, and if they have any trouble, to let us know."

With respect to fair employment practices Mr. Marshall said his staff had a theory by which the association could force such action in the absence of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act. He declined to give the details, but said legal steps probably would be started within the year. Any action on segregation in schools will generally be delayed until the United States Supreme Court decides on the five cases pending before it, he said. These will be reargued the week of Oct. 12, and a special fund of $32,7000 has been raised too for new legal and research work.

The attack on segregation in public accommodations still is in the theory stage, Mr. Marshall said, and no definite plan has been formulated.

Tobias Asks 10-Year Program

The N. A. A. C. P. counsel said he expected the case of segregation in railway stations to be carried through the federal courts regardless of how the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled. He declined to name the southern cities that would be cited.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the organization's board of directors, in a prepared heynote address tonight formally opening the six-day convention, called for a ten-year program, aimed at elimination of all segregation. His aim was to have it completed on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

He also pledged the association to a continuing fight against colonialism and separation policies in Africa and other nations, and to a more vigorous campaign to encourage Negroes to register to vote.

1954 Confab Will Be Held In Dallas; Fund Proposed

ST. LOUIS—A nation-wide campaign to eliminate discrimination against Negroes was announced by the NAACP at its 44th annual convention here.

The group adjourned after deciding, by a 5-vote margin, to hold the 1954 meeting in Dallas, Texas.

The anti-bias program was disclosed to the delegates by Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington, D. C., chairman of the organization's Health committee.

Dallas beat New York City out in close vote of 167 to 162. The nominating committee had deadlocked on the two invitations which threw the decision into the laps of the delegates.

Named to seven-person committee to nominate candidates for the association's board of directors were four elected by the convention, namely George Davis, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Miley O. Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, Tuskegee; and James Stewart, Oklahoma City.

Three were named from the board namely Doctors Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee; Harry Greene, Philadelphia, Pa. and U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.

A committee on conference procedure was elected as follows: Wilfred Reape, Amityville, N. Y.; Edward M. Turner, Detroit and Floyd B. McKissack, Durham, N. C.

Earlier, Dr. Channing H. Tobias laid before the NAACP convention a ten million dollar fund raising program to be spanned over a ten-year period aimed at the full emancipation of colored Americans by 1963.

He made it plain that the end of his ten year fund rasing plan was timed to coincide with the 100th aniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and said the money raised during that period would be used by the NAACP to 'knock out by 1963 all that remains of second class citizenship in America.'

The plan which Dr. Tobias labeled a "Fighting Fund for Freedom" was enthuiastically received by nine hundred delegates to the NAACP's 44th annual convention Thursday but Dr. Tobias told the press that before it would become NAACP policy it would have to be implemented in detail by the organization's seven regional directors.

The present NAACP budget is $365,000 a year.

Dr. Cobb, said the discrimination was against admission of Negroes as patients and hospital staff physicians. He continued:

"In the past, the injured in accidents have been turned away to die, a woman in labor has given birth in the streets in the Nation's Capital, diabetic coma has gone undiagnosed and untreated, all because hospital doors are barred.

"The time has come when such callous inhumanity may no longer be tolerated. The notorious basement wards for colored patients must be eradicated..."

Discussing the NAACP National Health Program, the Washington physician said racial discrimination also is found in professional medical education, medical societies and pre-payment medical care plans.

Dr. Cobb reported progress in the first two fields and said that in the last five years 11 of the 26 Southern medical schools which previously barred Negro students, now admit them. He also said admission to medical associations is also permitted Negro physicians now in the district of Columbia and nine Southern states.

Reports had been circulated through the convention that some delegates would challenge the financial statement of the organization which for many years has been presented in a rather abbreviated form.

Earlier in the day the convention passed a bulky set of resolutions. Including a boistered position of "unalterable opposition to every form of racial segregation, open and subtle, apparent and concealed, complete and partial."

The NAACP reaffirmed its "rejection of Communism as an anti-democratic way of life" and again called upon the branches to be "constantly on the alert for attempts of Communists and their sympathizers or supporters of any other totalitarian system to infiltrate and gain control of any units of our organization."

A strong resolution was adopted on "McCarthyism", criticism of the loyalty program, racial and religious tensions and other traditional NAACP ideas.

Sidelights Of N.A.A.C.P. Convention In St. Louis

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

By JAMES L. HICKS

ST. LOUIS.—The spiciest gossip around the convention centered around the New York representative of a nationally known organization (not a whisky firm) and an attractive delegate from Atlanta. Fri. 7-3-53

Seems they made the rounds of a few parties together and the gentleman got lit up and got ideas when they returned to the Jefferson hotel where both were staying in separate rooms. A scuffle took place when the lady's ideas did not coincide with that of the gentleman and he proceeded to loud talk her and chase her through the halls of the swank hotel.

Some of the more sober delegates corraled him, however, before the commotion reached the ears of the management and it all blew off calmly. There were anxious moments for a while, however.

Everyone at the convention was convinced that a certain delegate from Grand Rapids will have some tall explaining to do when he reaches home. His wife called him each day from Grand Rapids and he was paged all over the convention—but he never was found. Delegates cracked that he probably went to the wrong convention.

The Billy Williams quartet of the TV "Show of Shows" opened at the Riveria in the middle of the convention. The delegates turned out in large numbers and the quartet rocked them each night by dedicating songs to NAACP delegates much to the enjoyment of all. Billy and his boys stayed at the Atlas, a colored hotel.

Moving powers behind the convention were big husky Harold Garner, general chairman of the convention and Mrs. Kitty Hall who did the difficult immediately and the impossible in a few minutes. At 3:50 p.m. one afternoon, Garner walked up to Henry Lee Moon and said: "It is now 3:50. Tell me are you going to need any minor miracles accomplished before four o'clock. I would like to take a shower."

Some delegates did not like the speech of Architect Paul Williams too well. Mr. Williams, in accepting the award, broadly hinted that the class of a person could be determined by the way his house looked from the outside. This did not set well with hard-working low income people who are bottled up in slum housing and can't get away from it.

The Keil auditorium sported a bar complete with all you wanted —for the price. When some delegates saw it they immediately said Mrs. Lillie Jackson of Baltimore would have it shut down. Mrs. Jackson, however, did not seem to worry about it.

Many of the delegates from points north were surprised at the way whites and colored mixed at the dances and night clubs in St. Louis. Nothing happened.

Reporters covering the convention were willing to admit what this reporter has known for a long time: that Henry Lee Moon of the NAACP is the best public relations man in the business. I didn't say one of the best. The best. Henry knows all the answers because he has long since been asked all the questions.

Delegates were wholly in accord that the physical facilities offered by St. Louis made for one of the best conventions in a long time. Mrs. Lillie Jackson of Baltimore, who has never been known to bite her tongue, gave her stamp of approval to the air conditioned Keil auditorium and Dr. Channing H. Tobias told the press that he was gratified by the way St. Louis as a whole had received the convention.

As usual, the staff of the national office of the NAACP worked around the clock to keep the convention running smoothly and up to the standards of past years. The attractive girls of the national office slaved like pot washers and one delegate was heard to remark that the rooms in which the young ladies stayed were the most wasted expense of the convention because "they never get a chance to sleep anyway." They really were that busy.

Dallas, Texas, came to the convention dead set on carrying it back to Dallas. Mrs. Juanita Craft was the driving force behind the move. The national office however wanted the convention moved nearer to New York to cut down expenses.

Dr. Tobias, serving his first convention as chairman of the board proved one of the most popular figures at the convention. Aging but definitely robust and active, he brought to the convention a calm which was not present under the late Dr. Louis T. Wright. Tobias is an expert at handling the press and was always on hand when they wanted to talk to him. Dr. Wright, certainly one of the great ones of the NAACP, was well liked by the press but Dr. Wright was more of a doctor than he was a public relations man and he just didn't like the idea of the press probing him for inside information on the organization. The result was that he generally shied away from newsmen at the conventions.

Best quote of the convention came from Dr. Tobias who said in one of his speeches: "We can now eat in Washington but we must also eat in Baltimore. We can now ride Pullman cars, but we must ride everything that rolls. We are voting in Atlanta, but we must vote in every county in Georgia. We have a democratic army in Korea, but we must have one at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Ft. Leonard Wood in Missouri and Ft. Belvoir in Virginia."

Charlie Bynum of the Infantile Paralysis fund had what certainly must have been the bridal suite at the swank Jefferson Hotel where most of the delegates stayed. At one point in the convention, late at night the lobby of the Jefferson looked like the lobby of the Theresa Hotel in Harlem during a world series.

Other delegates stayed at the Statler and the Atlas and colored hotels. Wesley South of the Johnson publications and Sidney Williams of the Chicago Urban League were turned down at the Hotel Sheraton despite the fact they had reservations. Some delegates stayed there however. The Hotel Chase, where Dorothy Dandridge was playing and reported to be staying, did not open up to delegates.

A Minnesota delegate came to the convention with a resolution of censure on Walter White for inviting ex-Minnesota Governor Harold Stassen as a guest speaker. He charged Stassen with a poor civil rights record.

Joe Makel, Calvert Whisky's "Man of Distinction" pulled off one of the top hospitality parties at the convention in his two-room suite at the Statler. Joe Christian of Seagram also threw a delightful party at the Jefferson. Bill Chase of Schenley came through with another. Joe Albright, the ex-Veterans Administration staffer, was on hand with a booth in the lobby passing out Baby Ruth candy bars. He is now a public relations man for the Curtis Candy Company who makes them.

Cutest couple at the convention were Attorney and Mrs. Vel Phillips of Milwaukee. Both of them are lawyers in business together and look like a couple of school kids.

Best laugh of the convention came when Dan Byrd told the story of the buzzard and the monkey in which the monkey told the buzzard to "straighten up and fly right" after getting a death grip around the buzzard's neck with his long tail. Byrd said colored people now have a strangle hold on the segregation issue and all they have to do now is to squeeze hard and tell white folks to "straighten up and fly right."

Someone asked Thurgood Marshall what could be done to break up the oft-repeated notion that colored students should go to colored schools for social contact." Thurgood said he thought people went to college for education. And he added that it's really not social contact that send many colored students to jim crow schools. "A lot of 'em go to get husbands" said Thurgood. "How about the men" someone asked. "They go to get wives" Thurgood said.

After Attorney Carey of Chicago made his ringing speech on Wednesday night he was besieged by admirers and got separated from Walter White at the convention hall. Carey looked all around for Walter and then went with this reporter over to the Jefferson where Walter was staying, in hopes to find him at some of the numerous parties going on there. He found Walter all right. But not at a party. He was in his room in bed and sound asleep, thoroughly knocked out from the convention pace.

One of the really hard workers at all NAACP conventions is Herb Wright, national youth secretary who never gets the credit in the press he is due because the work he does is overshadowed by the work of the adult program. But he has worked wonders with the kids and if he keeps it up the NAACP will be in safe hands when we get too old to fight.

Dallas Wins Call Convention Kansas City, Mo Next Year

Delegates Vote To End All Jim Crow in 10 Years

By JAMES L. HICKS

ST. LOUIS.— NAACP Secretary Walter White rang down the curtain on the most militant convention the organization has ever held with an invitation to Governors Talmadge and Byrnes to "rant and rave on," and a flat prediction that the jimcrow schools they are now raving about will be completely integrated in a "short time." Mon. 7-3-53

Mr. White's slap at the two southern governors and his optimism of the outcome of the school cases now waiting reargument before the Supreme Court, was typical of the defiance and in line with the confident tone, which ran through the entire five days of the NAACP's 44th annual convention here. P. 1

He told a cheering crowd at the Keil auditorium Sunday that colored people are confident of winning the fight for equal rights because "We know we're on God's side."

Harold Stassen Speaks

Mr. White shared the dais with Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen who was also a guest speaker on the closing program presided over by Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Missouri.

Despite the harshness of his criticism of the enemies of civil rights, and his confidence in ultimate victory, Mr. White's words were never stronger than, or out of line with the rest of the convention, because the whole theme of the convention had been one of militance, defiance, and confidence.

The nine hundred delegates from 40 states had returned to this city after an 18-year absence, faced with the raising of $32,700 legal fees for the reargument of the five school cases before the Supreme Court. Call

The fact that they were not in the least discouraged by this was established the very first day when Thurgood Marshall announced that the cases would not only be re-argued, but startled the delegates and the entire nation with the announcement that the NAACP has already drawn up plans to take legal steps to end discrimination in transportation, public housing, waiting rooms and professional and graduate schools.

Dr. Tobias' plan was labeled a "Fighting Fund For Freedom" and the delegates cheeringly and confidently endorsed it despite the Marshall said defiantly "that all fact that it calls for a million dol-

Walk Out Of Dinner

By Thursday the delegates and NAACP officials were practicing militance and confi- what they were preaching and to build up in this was never more evident than shops staged at when the 22 man national board on the second day rose from their dining tables at day night City Coun- the YMCA and stalked out in a Carey of Chica- body immediately upon learning to the fire by ex- that the YM had discriminated ence that President against colored delegates to the ld keep his pledge convention. They paid for their cond class citizen- unteaten dinners and walked out with never a backward look. Thursday night with Kelly Alex-

All Must Join Union

"We're going to see to it" Mr. Marshall said defiantly "that all

ander of Charlotte, N. C. presiding. Thurgood Marshall again took the podium in Keil auditorium. This time his words were deliberate and weighted but this only served to emphasize the defiance and the confidence with which he spoke. Kansas City, Mo.

"Some will tell you that if they integrate the schools there will be bloodshed and riots. I say this will not happen. But if it does we will not be the first people to fight for what belongs to us."

Meanwhile as the convention continued to progress the delegations were hearing nationally known authorities attack various facets of segregation and were preparing programs and resolutions in opposition to jimcrow living.

Attack Missouri Jim Crow

The resolutions and their expressed opposition ranged from attacking discrimination in the Missouri state legislature to jim crow in major league baseball.

There was nothing namby pamby about the way the delegates stated their opposition to such things. They simply pointed to a discrimination and said, "We don't like this and we want it stopped."

The adopted resolutions included among others a sound thumping to Senator McCarthy, and his book-burning program, struck at Communism, attacked the method in which the loyalty program is being handled, urged continuation of the racial relations program in housing, called on President Eisenhower to implement his civil rights program, scored attacks on academic freedom, and rapped the designation of colored people in newspaper crime stories.

Book Not Banned

Midway the convention, Mr. White became provoked at being hounded by reporters for comment on the banning of his book "Rising Wind" from government libraries. Mr. Dulles answered denying the report was true and virtually apologizing to Mr. White.

Late in the convention while the busy delegates were going even deeper and even more fully into attacking jimcrow, a delegation representing the powerful AME church appeared at the convention with the apparent intent on having the convention censure Mr. White for making an address at Central State college in Wilberforce on grounds that his presence there had encouraged segregation on Ohio's soil.

"Once again the delegates displayed that they were not in a trifling mood. They listened patiently to the complaints of the AME church delegation and then informed them in no uncertain terms that they did not find anything wrong with Mr. White's appearance at the school.

The militant youth delegation to the convention flexed its muscles on Friday and became involved with experienced chairman Robert C. Weaver on a minor parliamentarian issue.

Mr. Weaver attempted to spank the youth delegates and set them down but they were not to be dismissed lightly and in one of the second liveliest fights on the convention floor, the youngsters soundly thrashed the chairman before the whole convention, appealing his ruling from the chair and beating him out on the appeal.

Dallas Wins Convention

The internal harmony and the external militancy of the convention was even more clearly shown on Saturday when the delegates met to select the site of the next convention.

A pitched battle along strict North-South lines saw the convention finally awarded to Dallas, Texas, over New York City by the margin of five votes. After the bitter battle, the most fiery of the whole convention, the convention immediately closed ranks again. Chairman Theodore Berry of Cincy, Ohio also received a reversal in this session.

Friday night brought the highlighting award of the Spingarn Medal to architect Paul Williams of California and an address by Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Senator Symington, who revealed that his mother was one of the founders of the NAACP, was high in his praise of the work of the organization.

In summary it appears that the whole convention could be boiled down to Mr. Marshall's opening words at the conventin:

"We are going to see to it that every state joins the union."

Symington Lauds Civil Rights Progress

"New Jersey Afro-American"

By Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The NAACP was pictured Friday by a distinguished U. S. Senator as an organization whose program has "helped strengthen the moral leadership of the United States in the family of nations."

The picture was drawn by Missouri Senator Stuart Symington at the 44th annual convention as he presented the NAACP's 38th Spingarn Award to architect Paul Williams of California. About 1800 boosters and delegates witnessed the presentation. Sept. 7-5-53

Mr. Williams was cited for his contributions to his profession and his work in designing some of the nation's most beautiful homes. P93

In making the presentation Senator Symington was high in his praise of the NAACP and its program. Newark, N.J.

Own Own Homes

Pointing to the long struggle of the NAACP in the field of civil rights, and listing all of its major accomplishments in that field, Senator Symington said "When the history of this generation is written, I predict this will be proclaimed your greatest contribution."

Mr. Williams in responding to the award urged his listeners to seek to own their own homes. He suggested that the ownership of homes by colored people can go far toward erasing second class citizenship.

With an obvious reference to the ownership of Cadillac cars Mr. Williams said:

Would Erase Stigma

"Various minority groups are often renowned for different business activities, such as produce farming, ownership of restaurants, laundry specialists and even owners of a certain brand of automobile.

"Wouldn't it be great to be known as the minority group which has the greatest percentage of home owners? This will automatically erase any stigma of second class citizenship. This will make us tax paying citizens with a voice."

Mr. Williams in urging the ownership of more homes by minorities also had a word as to what type of homes they should own. He said the outward appearance of a neighborhood "usually indicates to the passer-by the class of citizens living there."

Property Values

He then suggested that his listeners abandon old or middle aged homes in fringe neighborhoods and buy more attractive property. He did not however, suggest how people with low incomes could do this.

The California architect also urged that once such homes were obtained that they be maintained, saying:

"The failure to paint your home and keep up the front lawn affects your neighbor's house; and when this occurs to several houses in your block the neighborhood starts to decay and property values drop.

The meeting held in the Keil auditorium was presided over by Mrs. R. P. Beshears of St. Joseph, Mo.

Special Way To Health

Declaring that there in "A Special Way" the NAACP can help the Mutual Security program Mr. Stassen said,

"You have correctly noted that much more needs to be accomplished in the advancement of the colored peoples within America, you also know that the rest of the world does not realize how much progress has been made by the colored people within America.

"Sincere misunderstanding, unfortunate lack of information and deliberate distortion combine to present an erroneous picture to other nations. You can do more than any other organization to give the facts to the world in perspective.

Aid To Advancement

"In so doing you will not only assist in the nation's objectives of peace and security, you will also assist in the further advancement of al peoples within America."

Mr. Stassen also told his audience of approximately 1000 that the method and objectives of President Eisenhower's program is to "seek the steady advance of all friendly peoples of every race, color and creed."

Mutul Security Administrator Harold Stassen appealed to the NAACP Sunday to help his agency inform the world of the progress colored people have made in America.

He made the plea at St. Louis Kiel Auditorium where he was principal speaker at the closing meeting of the 44th NAACP convention.

NAACP Lawyers, North And South Plan Attack On "Jim Crow" Waiting Rooms

Nashville, Tenn. Globe

Nashville, Tenn.

St. Louis, June 28—Following a three session conference of 100 lawyers from 26 states, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced a program by which the NAACP may "make each of the Supreme Court decisions equally effective in every state, every county and every city in the country." The NAACP counsel reported to a press conference during the 44th annual NAACP convention here this week that the lawyers' conference had formulated plans "to put Negroes in every graduate and professional school in every state including Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina from which they are now excluded. The plans call for filing necessary legal proceedings to abolish jim crow coaches on trains, to get rid of jim crow waiting rooms in stations, to break down jim crow travel in trolley cars and buses in every city and put an end to segregation in public housing developments. "We are ging to see to it," he said that "all the states join the union, though belatedly."

Jan 7-5-53

At the close of the special lawyers conference, Mr. Marshall and other members of the NAACP legal staff joined workshop discussions on plans for attacking segregation and discrimination on the community level in public education, recreation, transportation, housing, employment [illegible] accommodation. Participating in these discussions were the Rev. James H. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches; Dr. H. Boyd Hall Corpus Christi, Texas; W. Robert Ming, Chicago; Daniel Byrd, New Orleans; James M. Nabrit, Washington, D. C.; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches; Miss Ella J. Baker, New York City; Donald Jones, Cincinnati; Mrs. Constance Motley, New York City and Herbert E. Tucker, Boston. Discussion leaders at these workshops were Mr. Marshall and Robert L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel.

P1

Nashville, Tenn

7-3-53

An Illuminating Report

THE NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., has just released to the press a reprint of an article from The Journal of Educational Sociology for March, 1953, by Dr. Fredric Wortham of New York City's LaFargue Clinic which is illuminating and provocative.

Entitled "Psychiatric Observations on Abolition of School Segregation" it reports the result of a study made in late 1951 by a group of twenty-two Delaware school children at the LaFargue Clinic by the author and his associates.

From this tiny sampling, the psychiatrists found, in sum, that: "segregation leads to an insoluble emotional conflict acting as a foreign body and becoming a potential source of later difficulty. Because of the association of segregation with authority there arise doubts about authority in general, and tension in all interpersonal relationships."

Translated from professional jargon to plain English, they are telling us that those who are in, have been in or will be in segregated school are subnormal and anti-social.

Dr. Wortham insists that "school segregation is anti-educational, interfering with education in the larger sense," and that "school segregation is a public health problem," although conceding that "it is wrong to ascribe an emotional disorder or the presence of 'hostility' to every child so affected."

The children examined were "mostly children who had been transferred to integrated schools some six months before, but included also some children, both Negro and non-Negro, who had remained in segregated schools or were in schools to which Negro children were now admitted."

After all this labor, what did the professors find?

The children, it seems, all made better academic progress in integrated schools, all learned how to use dictionaries and reference books "which was an entirely new departure for them," there was "the absence of disturbing incidents," the "conflicts caused by state-ordained segregation were removed," and the children of the two "races" adjusted themselves "constructively" and in friendly manner.

The author concludes that "abolition of segregation removes a handicap that interferes with the self-realization and social adjustment of the child. The much-predicted ill effects of such a step did not eventuate."

It goes without saying that the Courier is opposed to racially segregated schools and has always fought for an integrated school system, but we think some of the doctor's implications and conclusions are unwarranted, and amount to a reflection upon Negroes.

Most Negroes in the United States have attended or are attending segregated schools, and we emphatically deny that they are subnormal or anti-social because they are not or have not been attending integrated classes (any more than whites are subnormal or anti-social because they attend separate schools.)

There are extremely few Negro schools today without dictionaries or reference books, there are no more "disturbing incidents" in the average segregated school than in the integrated one; and that Negro and white children ordinarily get on well together in classes is too trite an observation to burden a so-called scientific study.

Educational segregation is opposed, not because of the allegedly bad affect on the learning and morale of Negro children (but presumably not on whites!) but because it helps perpetuate bi-racialism in the United States, because it fosters social injustice, and because it is unnecessarily expensive.

Since the end of the war a certain school of "thinkers" has striven mightily to popularize the fiction that Negroes are subnormal or half-crazy because of laws or customs which tend to further close association with others of their kind; and for "proof" they cite a score or more colored people examined out of 15,000,000!

As a gimmick in a legal action seeking to end segregated schools this may be permissible, but when it is put forward as science, all sensible citizens must object.

It is a reflection on the Negro to say that he must be in the company of white people in order to be normal, stable and intelligent; and the case against segregated schools can be made powerful without resort to that "scientific" argument.

Psychiatric Observations on Abolition Of School Segregation

It has been our contention all along that segregation is discrimination per se, and we are hoping those nine old gentlemen up Washington way, who interpret our laws, will take this view when they render an opinion in the five separate school cases now before the court.

Effort was made to present this view during the McLaurin case before the three-judge panel in Oklahoma City sometime ago, but we believe in the Clarendon, North Carolina case this type of evidence has been fully developed and presented to the Supreme Court. There is no question about the dwarfing of children spiritually, who are forced in immaturity to daily live in an atmosphere legally described as inferior.

Arnold de Mille, press relations secretary of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., NAACP, has just forwarded to us a study made by Frederic Wortham, M. D., devoted to the emotional disturbances and deterioration he has observed in children forced to live as second class human beings. We hope all of our readers will read what Dr. Wortham has to say and that the Supreme Court in its determinations upon this subject will have this slant of view.

The article by Dr. Wortham follows:

What happens psychologically to children who have been in segregated schools and find themselves in a school where no segregation is practiced? No study has ever been made utilizing such an incisive social experiment. The problem of importance both practically and theoretically. Practically, because the question has been raised in good faith as to what the effect on children would be if such a change should be decreed; theoretically, because it affects the whole theory of education as a part of the safeguarding of mental health and because it raises the question of the application of clinical phychiatric methods in such a virgin field of investigation.

It must be conceded at the outset that, as the editor of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, Mr. Glenn R. Winters, expressed it in connection with the effect of mass media on children, "not everything is susceptible to statistical representation." In other words, the best psychiatry can do in such a problem of social psychology is to collect all the facts, including the details that fall by the wayside in the ordinary textbook routine, and then formulate an opinion based on them. This is a field of clinical judgment and admittedly not one of mathematical certainty.

Late in 1951 a group of Delaware school children were examined at the Lafargue Clinic in New York City to determine the psychological effects of school segregation. We found, as Dr. Francis J. Braceland has summarized it, that "segregation leads to an insoluble emotional conflict acting as a foreign body and becoming a potential source of later difficulty. Because of the association of segregation with authority there arise doubts about authority in general, and tension in all interpersonal relationships."

The results of this study were presented before the Court of Chancery in Wilmington, Delaware, where Mr. Jack Greenberg and Mr. Louis L. Redding, lawyers of the NAACP, represented a group of children and their parents who were contesting segregation. In my testimony I stressed that school segregation is anti-educational, interfering with education in the larger sense, and since educational influences are part of children's mental health, school segregation is

a public health problem. I pointed out that the harm is potential and that it is wrong to ascribe an emotional disorder or the presence of "hostility" to every child so affected. Tubercle balilli do not cause tuberculosis in every individual who has inhaled them. Public health legislation is based on potential harm and on a positive concept of health.

Dal. 4-25-53

Chancellor Collins J. Seitz decided against segregation, an opinion upheld by the Supreme Court of Delaware. As a result Negro children were admitted to two schools in Delaware, an elementary and a high school, which were not previously integrated.

In order to determine the psychological and educational consequences, a research team of staff members of the Lafargue Clinic went to Delaware in February of this year. It was composed of a psychiatrist, Dr. Hilde Mosse, a teacher, Elaine Vaughan, and two psychologists, Mrs. Julanne McQueen and Samuel Jenkins. Mr. Redding and the local NAACP made this and the previous study possible. A group of 22 children was examined. They were mostly children who had been transferred to integrated schools some six months before, but included also some children, mostly Negro and non-Negro, who had remained in sergegated schools or were in schools to which Negro children were now admitted. Ten of these children had been previously examined at the Lafargue Clinic as part of the original study. The children were examined in individual interviews, by tests and through group discussions.

Although the time period is short and the number of cases small, clear and definite statements can be made. The most positive conclusion is that all the Negro children of this study who changed from segregated to integrated schools made distinctly better academic progress than they had shown before. They all stated that themselves, as a to them surprising fact, and it was borne out by checking with adults. For example, the first girl to be admitted to an integrated elementary school following the Court decision told how much better she did in school than before. She was eight years old. Her mother's comments agreed: "She seems to be better in so many ways now. She never did so well in her grades before. The principal called me up and said she is a lovely child to work with, she wants to learn. Something changed her in every way. She does better, even in her language. She is more interested in learning."

Part of her progress is of course due to better facilities. In the integrated school the children learn to use dictionaries and reference books, which was an entirely new departure for them. They also had specific courses and study groups which they had not had before. The classes are smaller. In the words of a 16-year-old high school boy, "You can ask questions during class because there aren't so many kids, and I guess you learn more." But the most potent reason is emotional motivation. The conflicts caused by state-ordained segregation were removed. All human beings have conflicts; but this particular one is artificial and unnecessary and its relief evidently brings quick results.

Next in importance seems to be the finding that children are more democratic than adults. Despite all the adults' dire forebodings and [illegible] the mistaken theories of some psychologists, Negro and non-Negro children adjusted on the whole constructively and in a friendly manner to the new situation. The sudden change in the reality situation was much less disturbing than the previous reality. The first time when a Negro child goes to an integrated school is a momentous occasion. One must be insensitive not to realize the inherent emotional impact of such a day. But the children took it in their stride. One 15-year-old boy said: "When I first went there I didn't trust any of them. Ever since then I trusted everybody," Another boy, 12 years old, said: "When I first went there I had a funny feeling. I had the feeling you'd better put your running shoes on so you can run and they don't catch you."

Of course some expectations were disappointed. A 14-year-old girl said: "I thought they'd come to our house and we'd go to their houses. When I went there first I felt like to cry. The first day I thought I'd die." The absence of hostility and violence was noticeable." "I thought they'd treat us worse than they did," said a 15-year-old boy. "I thought the children would beat us up. But they treated us very well." On the whole the girls had a harder time than the boys. Psychological speculation would be inappropriate here. As the aunt of one of the children expressed it, "The girls are not out in the street so much. They don't get to mingle with the other side. The boys play ball and go fishing together and they don't have any fights about it."

A finding made in our previous study came out even more clearly in this one. Individual interviews and tests are not enough. A great deal of valid data can be elicited only by group examinations carried out by experienced workers in an atmosphere of friendliness and objectivity.

Another observation was the absence of disturbing incidents. There was some transitory name-calling and embarrassing giggling or laughter in the beginning. This occurred especially in the evidently tense situation when children wait for school buses which Negro children were not previously permitted to ride in. The adult educational effects of desegregation were noticeable, too. For example, Negro parents were admitted to P-TA groups.

A practical conclusion to be drawn from the details told us by some of the adults and children is that the transition from segregation to desegregation could be made simpler for all concerned. There could be lectures in schools and outside of schools explaining to children and adults the historical, social and psychological questions involved.

Summarizing these observations, one can say that the abolition of segregation removes a handicap that interferes with the self-realization and social adjustment of the child. The much-predicted ill effects of such a step did not eventuate. As one parent put it: "If they leave it to the children themselves it would be all right. It is really only what the older people say that makes it harder for children to get along with other children."

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE

Supreme Court Ruling Hailed

War on 'Ghettoes' Pledged by Marshall

WASHINGTON—NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall pledged here last week that the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund will continue its war on ghettoes in the wake of the blow struck at restrictive covenants by the U. S. Supreme Court last week.

The High Court ruled that property owners cannot be sued for damages if they sell their holdings to Negroes despite agreements aimed at prevented non-Caucasians from moving into "all-white neighborhods."

The suit had grown out of an action taken by three Los Angeles property owners, Olive B. Barrows, Richard Pikaar and M. M. O'Gara against one Leola Jackson. Miss Jackson had sold her property in 1950 without including the racial restriction in the deed.

* * *

MR. MARSHALL commented, "We are certain that the die-hard white supremacists will come up with some ingenious scheme, but we will have to meet them the same way as others." He said the High Court's 6-1 ruling was a "natural sequence to the other restrictive covenant cases."

He concluded, "We are certain that we can satisfactorily meet any other efforts to circumvent these Supreme Court decisions."

NAACP LAWYERS STUDY FINDINGS: — Piled upon the table are the results of the research of more than 60 lawyers, historians and social scientists who have collaborated with the N. A. A. C. P. legal staff in compiling information with which to answer the questions asked by the United States Supreme Court for re-argument of the public school segregation cases in December. Studying these findings are, left to right, Oliver W. Hill and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, both of Richmond, handling the Virginia case; Rober L. Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel, who argued the Topeka, Kansas case; Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP Legal Staff, who opposes John W. Davis in the Clarendon County, South Carolina case; Jack Greenberg (standing behind Mr. Marshall), the Delaware case; George E. C Hayes and James Nabrit, both of Washington, the District of Columbia case.

Tobias Succeeds Dr. L. T. Wright On NAACP Board

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, diretcpr of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, was today elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He suceeds the late Dr. Louis T. Wright who died on October 8, 1952, after having served as chairman of the NAACP board for 20 years.

Elected to serve with Dr. Tobias as vice - chairman was Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of opportunity fellowships of the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

New board members elected by national referendum of NAACP branches for three year terms are Walter Carrington, Everett, Mass., student at Harvard Law School and NAACP delegate to the Young Adult Council and the World Assembly of Youth; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New New York City, President of the College of the City of New York; Earl G. Harrison, Philadelphia, former Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania; and John G. Lewis, Jr., Baton Rouge, La., chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP branches.

Re-elected to the board were Kelley M Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston; Dr. W. Montaugu Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Dr Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lillie M Jackson, Baltimore; Carl R Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York City.

Dr. Tobias, long a leader in the civil rights field, was a member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, 1946-47. For many years he was senior secretary for colored work of YMCAs of the U. S. A. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and a member of the boards of Hampton Institute in Virginia and of Palmer Memorial Institute in North Carolina. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Marshall Field Foundation.

In addition to his activities in the field of races relations in this country and in Africa and Asia, Dr. Tobias is a member of the board of directors of the Modern Industrial Bank of New York, and of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. In 1948, he was awarded the Spingarn Medal presented annuall yto a Negro American for distinguished achievement.

Speech By Walter White Ends 3-Day Civil Rights Workshop

Speech by Walter White here Sunday afternoon at St. Paul Methodist Church in which he assailed politicians whose anti-Negro outbursts aid Russia's Joe Stalin, closed out a three-day civil rights workshop sponsored by the seven-state Southeastern Regional Lead-NAACP.

Delegates voted to hold the second NAACP Southeastern Regional Leadership Conference in Savannah, Ga., February 26-28, 1954. The conference also adopted a policy statement and a series of resolution, one hitting an assertion by a Birmingham City Commissioner who said Negro citizens are "worthless" as policemen.

It was announced that $112.37 was raised at the Sunday meeting and $75 at the opening meeting held Friday night at Union Bethel Independent Methodist Church.

Sessions were held Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Eighteenth Street Branch YMCA.

WHITE'S BOOK RESTORED

Dulles Tells N.A.A.C.P. Copies Are Back on Shelves Abroad

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that copies of a book on race relations by its executive secretary, Walter White, had been restored to the shelves of the State Department's overseas librarires.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on June 22 that Mr. White's book, "A Rising Wind," a report on race relations among troops of the United States in Europe during World War II, had been removed from the libraries of the State Department's International Information Administration in New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

The association said Mr. White had asked for an explanation and in return had received a letter from John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, saying "I am assured that copies of your volume have been replaced on the shelves from which they were originally inadvertently removed."

Walter White's Feature In The Saturday Evening Post

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, was probably at his best in a descriptive narration and pointed conclusions, in his great article, "How Detroit Fights Race Hatred," appearing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The article dealing with many phases of the race angle and social patterns, is strictly characteristic of the man and the work he has effectively carried on across the years.

Mr. White begins: "Detroit has been variously called the arsenal of democracy, the grand duchy of Ford, the world capital of the assembly line, and many other things which it proudly accepts. But this hustling town has also been called the hotbed of race riots, a title it naturally resents, but which it has done little to correct until quite recent years."

Mr. White has not forgotten the famous Sweatt case and very interestingly he goes into it with a punch that makes Clarence Darrow live again in that dramatic defense he put up for the Sweatts.

Mr. White in his own unique literary style, deals with Gordon, a little colored boy who attended school with a little white lad who invited him to dinner, with his mother's consent, without telling her Gordon was colored.

In this paragraph alone there is rich meat for students in the study of the cures for social problems and how through acquaintanceship, come better racial and social relations.

Step by step Mr. White gives a running story how almost noiselessly the transition of a once white community may be turned over to colored settlers.

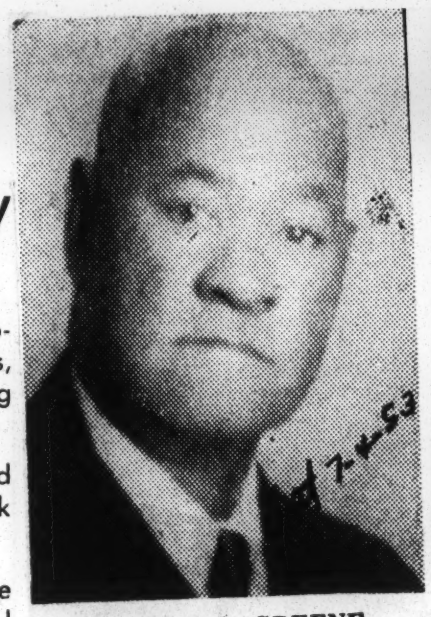
Upon reading his article, one would immediately refute the statement that property depreciates as colored inhabitants move in.

Mr. White tells how the churches have encountered and solved situations due to race prejudice and social tensions.

Hardly there is a phase of the entire social agenda and the psychology of racial complexes, but what isn't treated in this article.

Mr. White is an authority of the first water; his position and his wide travels have equipped him with an inexhaustible resource which is seldom equaled and never surpassed in social problems.

He is truly a diplomat to American, a consul in his own front yard and an evangelist of peace.



BISHOP S. L. GREENE

WALTER WHITE

Calls Church School Jim Crow Also

Replying to recent threats by the AME church to boycott the NAACP over his appearance at Central State college in Ohio, as a commencement speaker, Walter White said this week that segregation and integration work both ways.

The NAACP chief said that he would have been equally as subject to criticism had he spoken at the AME supported Wilberforce university since it was an all-Negro school. Bishop Frank Madison Reid of South Carolina had called White's appearance an "insult to the battle for freedom in education which Wilberforce is waging."

The board of trustees of Wilberforce voted to make a formal protest to the NAACP over White's appearance and threatened to invoke a nation-wide boycott.

STATE SUPPORTED

Central is the state-supported school which occupies part of the campus at Wilberforce in Ohio. It was separated from the church school in 1947. Church officials charge that it is a segregated school supported by state funds.

White said he was "puzzled" by Bishop Reid's action whom he regarded as a courageous fighter for civil rights. He called Central a "mildly integrated" school.

"While the fight must be continued against being barred on the basis of color, we must at the ame time in our schools, church and other institutions be not only willing to accept integration, but to work actively for it," he added.

FORMAL PROTEST

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia last week where the council of bishops was meeting for the board of missions of the AME church, Bishop Sherman L. Greene, president of the council said that the council endorsed the action of the trustee board in making a formal protest over the appearance of White.

Bishop Breene said that White should be well acquainted with the implications over the separation of the two schools.

The head of the AME church said that the church had always loyally supported the NAACP and he regretted the incident as an "unfortunate thing." He did not comment on the proposal to order a nation-wide boycott throughout the 7,000 churches.

Bishop Reid could not be reached for a reply to White's statement.

Achievement of Eisenhower recounted by Walter White

MOBILE, Ala. — "While the Eisenhower administration has failed to live up to its campaign promises on labor and farm programs, it has, by and large, adhered to its pre-election pledges in the field of civil rights," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said at the closing session of the 8th annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of Naacp Branches here last Sunday.

"As a candidate, President Eisenhower gave assurance that he would use his executive power to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation in all areas under federal jurisdiction. Shortly after his election, he repeated this promise to an Naacp delegation which called up on him," White told the delegates.

"On the record, it is evident that the administration is trying to live up to this commitment," the Naacp executive asserted. "Among achievements in this area are (1) revitalization of the Government Contract Committee which has moved to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in contracts the government has let to private firms and which recently succeeded in getting the District of Columbia to include similar clauses in all of its contracts; (2) the response of Attorney General Herbert Brownell to the invitation of the United States Supreme Court to present the government's position in the public school segregation cases; (3) Mr. Brownell's refusal to appoint to the office of United States Attorney an Oregon state senator who led the opposition to the enactment of a civil rights law in that state; (4) the order to cease segregation in schools maintained for the children of military personnel at military posts; (5) the order to abolish segregated facilities for the use of civilian personnel in Navy yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and elsewhere; (6) approval of the Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from restaurants in the District of Columbia; and (7) appointment of Negroes to offices not previously held by colored persons."

BYRNES APPOINTMENT SCORED

"These are all to the credit side of the administration," White said. "However, on the debit side are the incredible appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes as a United States delegate to the United Nations and the suspension of the requirement that banks handling farm loans must observe fair employment practices.

"Some of the executive measures are, to be sure, merely the extension of steps initiated by previous administrations. In some instances, the program of integration has been accelerated by the present administration. The indication is that the administration is making a sincere effort to live up to the President's campaign pledges."

White said that the administration has failed to submit a civil rights legislative program to Congress and also recalled that, as a candidate, General Eisenhower had made no promise to support a federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

The Naacp, he asserted, is continuing its efforts for a comprehensive civil rights legislative program including an FEPC with enforcement powers. He expressed the hope that the administration would present such a program to the next session of Congress and push for its enactment. Senator Irving Ives of New York, he said, had at the suggestion of the Naacp proposed revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law to ban discrimination and segregation by employers of labor unions covered by the act.

Segregation Issue in South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

May I express appreciation and admiration for John N. Popham's excellent story, "School Bias Issue Divides the South," which appeared in the Dec. 14 issue of The Times. Once again Mr. Popham demonstrates that he is one of America's best reporters.

Having made seven trips to the South during the past six months I can testify to the objectivity and accuracy of his report on how the South is facing the possibility of a Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in schools. One of the most remarkable and heartening aspects of the entire situation is that a notably small percentage of Southerners is paying attention to the appeals to mob violence of certain Southern politicians. I am increasingly convinced that the transition —should one be ordered by the court— will be gratifyingly peaceful unless deliberate acts of violence are fomented.

Reports like those of Mr. Popham are immensely valuable in offsetting the troublemakes.

WALTER WHITE,
Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Dec. 14, 1953.

32b 1953 NAACP WALTER WHITE

'Can't Defeat a Man by Calling Him Names'—Yergan

* * * * * * * * *

Spingarn Medalist Defends His Position on Africa; Scores Walter White

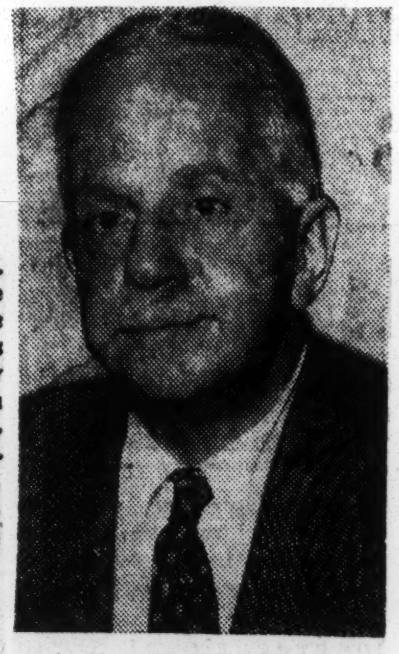
(For the past three months there has been a caustic exchange of charges and counter-charges between Dr. Max Yergan, authority on Africa, and Walter White, NAACP secretary. This controversy has aroused so much public attention that the Courier interviewed Dr. Yergan to find out his opinion on the issues involved. The interview, at the Yergan home in Ossining, N. Y., follows.—Editor).

QUESTION: Dr. Yergan, there has been much in the press recently indicating a considerable difference of opinion between you and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following your long statement in U. S. News and World Report *on Communism in Africa. Mr. White and other Negro press commentators charged that you were defending Prime Minister Daniel Malan of South Africa. Is there any truth in that charge?*

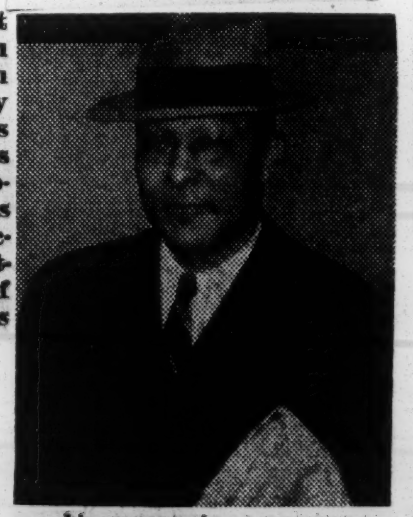
DR. YERGAN: None whatsoever. Walter White, Lester Granger and others who criticized my interview on Africa have been challenged to support their untruthful charges that I was defending Prime Minister Malan of South Africa. They have not come up with any support because there is none to be found in my interview. The bankruptcy of the Whites and Grangers, on this issue, is fully revealed in their method. They resort to personal attacks, instead of dealing with issues. I call for an intelligent, constructive approach to the problems of South Africa. They resort to name-calling and demogogy. Their criticisms show that they not only did not read my interview on Africa, but that they have read little else with intelligence on that Continent.

QUESTION: Several writers took exception to your expressed opinion that the world should understand the viewpoint of the Malanist South Africans, and that the whites and natives of that country should come to some sort of agreement. Would you care to elaborate on that?

DR. YERGAN: Certainly, I urge that the point of view of Dr. Malan should be understood. You cannot deal with another man's position until you understand it. You cannot defeat a man merely by calling him names. You may get the dubious satisfaction of calling him a so-and-so, but he wins the victories. That is what Dr. Malan has been doing—winning victories one after another. Even his Parliamentary opposition helped him win a victory just a few days ago. Dr. Malan has outthought his opponents; he has had the courage of his convictions. He works while the Walter Whites talk. I say again that writers who undertake to deal with South Africa have the responsibility of getting the facts before handing in their copy.



. . . in this corner
WALTER WHITE
. . . NAACP secretary



. . . his opponent
DR. MAX YERGAN
. . . African authority

FAVORS NKRUMAH, MALAN MEETING

I stand by my conviction that the black and white populations of South Africa have to reach an agreement. Both populations have to live there; both want security. That security can only be obtained by discussion and agreement. The first step needed is to break the impasse that keeps Europeans and Africans apart. I think Dr. Malan is much more to be blamed on this point than Africans. In other areas of racial conflict in Africa I have urged racial consultation on a continent-wide scale. My proposal was published in a letter in the New York Times, Aug. 19. There is need in Africa for the symbolic and dramatic coming together—say of Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. Progress is always possible when the door of conversation is left open.

QUESTION: It has been implied that you do not believe that the Africans are ready for self-government. What is the ground for such implication?

DR. YERGAN: The nearest approach to self-government in Colonial Africa is in the Gold Coast, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Nigeria. These areas are now demanding complete self-government within the British Commonwealth. They will get it. I believe in and support fully what the Gold Coast, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Nigeria are achieving. I indicated this in a letter published in the New York Herald-Tribune on July 17. These countries have had the advantage of a sound and expanding economy. They have the best trained leadership in Colonial Africa which has had experience at every level of administration. These leaders recognize the absolute need for economic and financial relations with other countries. A delegation from the Gold Coast is coming to Canada this month on vast financial matters. Of course, I want to see the whole of Africa come to the same level of achievement and I am confident that it will do so.

QUESTION: Mr. White and others made statements to the effect that you were once close to the Communists and headed organizations such as the National Negro Congress and the Council on African Affairs, which were dubbed as subversive by the Attorney General. What would you like to say about that? And why do you think it was felt necessary by your opponents to bring up this matter in a debate about Africa?

HAVE NEVER BEEN A COMMUNIST

DR. YERGAN: I have stated freely and voluntarily under oath before a committee of the United States Senate that I am not and have never been a Communist nor a member of the Communist party. I also stated equally as freely and voluntarily what everybody knows—namely that I was in organizations such as the National Negro Congress and the Council on African Affairs in which there were Communists and fellow-travelers. When I became aware of the anti-American character of these organizations, I denounced them and left them and have opposed these and all other such bodies ever since. The vicious attack made upon me by Walter White is beyond my understanding; unless it was to draw the heat from himself and the scrutiny to which his organization may now be subjected. His attack on me is all the more incomprehensible when he has within his organization people who were also members of the National Negro Congress and the Council on African Affairs. He has a vice president who pleaded the Fifth Amendment before a Senate Committee that questioned him about his Communist affiliation. White also has several members in the National Lawyers Guild already named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950 as "the legal bulwark of the Communist party." At this very time this organization is under charge by the United States Attorney General as a subversive organization.

QUESTION: Didn't you receive the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP for your work among the natives in South Africa? When was that?

DR. YERGAN: Yes, I received the Spingarn Medal for my work in South Africa. The award was made back in 1933 at the annual meeting of the NAACP in Chicago. I have a vivid recollection of that meeting under the able leadership of Roy Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP.

QUESTION: Have you been to Africa since the end of the war, Dr. Yergan? How many times were you there and where did you go?

DR. YERGAN: Before the war, I lived in Africa for nearly twenty years. Since the war, I have made four visits to that continent. One was to Egypt, Kenya Colony and East Africa. The second was to North Africa; the third was a long tour completed in 1952 which took me into every part of the continent—west, central, south, east and north and required five months. My last trip was a short one to Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

QUESTION: Now, Dr. Yergan, when Mr. White denounced the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as delegate of the U. S. to the United Nations, you declared in a letter to the New York Times that the appointment was in the best interest of the United States, or words to that effect. Considerable exception has been taken to that statement by Walter White and others. What did you really mean? Do you approve of Governor

Byrnes' racial attitudes, as your critics have implied?

CALLS WHITE INCONSISTENT

DR. YERGAN: My main purpose in writing the letter of Aug. 3 to the New York Times on the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the American U. N. Delegation was to call attention to the inconsistency of Walter White in criticizing the appointment of Governor Byrnes by the President. White had said that the Russians would criticize the United States of America because of Governor Byrnes' record on race. I pointed out that Walter White had not shown the same regard for Soviet criticism in a statement he had made. His statement was definite grist to the Soviet propaganda mill. White had said in St. Louis that "minority groups in this country were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely because of the hysteria of fear that was now gripping the United States." He gave no evidence to support this statement.

MAKE PROPAGANDA AGAINST GOD

I said that Governor Byrnes' appointment was in the interest of the United States, because as Secretary of State and in other responsible government posts he had had experience in dealing with Russians and was the first to advocate a "get-tough" policy with that most dangerous enemy of our country and of all other free countries. As to Russian propaganda against the United States of America, the Russians make propaganda even against God. They also reject Him; what can the United States of America expect from Russia?

I do not approve of Governor Byrnes' racial policies. His racial policies were not involved in his appointment to America's UN delegation. What was involved was the welfare and protection of the United States against our Russian foe. Our country's welfare and protection come first.

QUESTION: Now, Dr. Yergan, do you feel that any good can come from injecting the problems of American Negroes into world political controversy? If not, why not?

DR. YERGAN: I most certainly do not believe that any good can come from injecting the problems of American Negroes into world political controversy. The United States is so far ahead of countries having comparable racial issues that it is not funny. This includes Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America. By my book, that is just about the whole world. Walter White is concerned about what Russia will say about our country. I have not read anything that Mr. White has said in condemnation of Russia's murderous racial policy both within Russia as well as within Europe and Asia.

QUESTION: Pursuing this question further, do you feel that there is or can be some direct and close connection between the racial problem inside the United States and the larger international problems which would warrant American citizens injecting this problem into the United Nations or other world bodies?

FIGHT DOMESTIC BATTLES HERE

DR. YERGAN: I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind about this question. As I said in my letter of Aug. 3 to the New York Times, race relations are not perfect in the United States, but this country is working hard at them and we are not doing badly. In fact, we are making tremendous progress and there is nothing that Russia can show us. Our domestic battles should be fought where they can be won and where they are being won—and that is within the United States.

QUESTION: You will recall, Dr. Yergan, that about five years ago the NAACP prepared and presented to the United Nations' Division on Human Rights a document purporting to report on alleged genocide against Negroes by American whites, impliedly a systematized campaign of extermination. Now, what we would like to ask is whether you think that was helpful or harmful for American Negroes to so appeal to an international body against their own country?

THE GENOCIDE DOCUMENT

DR. YERGAN: I think the spectacle of Mr. White and Mr. DuBois presenting a document to the United Nations about alleged genocide against Negroes by American whites was stupid and disgraceful. When I condemn that action, I criticize myself also, for one of the things I remember with contempt about the National Negro Congress was a Communist-maneuvered statement sent to the United Nations criticizing the United States' handling of the racial question. That was a Communist move which I denounce and repudiate completely. I did so when I left the National Negro Congress. I haven't the slightest doubt that Walter White served the cause of the Communist conspiracy when his document was presented. I have no doubt whatsoever in regard to Dr. DuBois. The NAACP should repudiate that action and wash its hands in retrospect.

QUESTION: Do you feel that there is any fundamental difference between your views and policies and those of Mr. White? If so, what are they?

STEP-BY-STEP ACHIEVEMENT

DR. YERGAN: Yes, I think there are some basic differences between the views and policies of Walter White and myself. I list a few below: Mr. White's approach to the problems of Negroes in America is via propaganda and exaggeration. He is a sensationalist. Anything to get into the news seems to be his objective. If such methods ever had value, they are largely out of date now. Race relations in this country have reached a higher level. The time has now come for the more painstaking method of proceeding on the plan of carefully established fact and through conference with all concerned. This is the method of step-by-step achievement. It is the method that will win in the South, where most Negroes live, as well as in other parts of the country. Even though this is the harder method, it is more rewarding to the cause of Negroes than propaganda. This is the method of the legal department of the NAACP, the non-propaganda section which is really helping the cause of democracy and race relations.

SAYS WALTER'S TECHNIQUES OUTMODED

Mr. White would set up two groups in this country: Negroes and America. He is constantly talking about what America must do for Negroes. He would set Negroes in Georgia at war with Georgia, and Negroes in New York at war with New York. In the same way, he thinks in terms of a battle between Negroes and America. He is wrong in this respect. Negroes in Georgia are Georgians, and in New York, Negroes are New Yorkers. In this country, Negroes are certainly Americans, and Walter White should give up his harmful method of trying to drive a wedge between racial groups. Even the professional racist should find new and better techniques. Our increasing struggle for full citizenship rights must be made as Americans and not as a group apart from other Americans.

One final difference. I am definitely anti-Communist. Mr. White seems to me to belong in that category which is best described as anti- anti-Comumnist.

32b 1953 NAACP WALTER WHITE
GOV. JAMES F. BYRNES

Max Yergan Attacks Walter White Stand On Appointment Of Governor Byrnes

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (Special) —In a release of August 3rd, Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, replies to my criticism of his speech made at St. Louis June 22nd. I took exception in my criticism to Mr. White's statement that "minority groups in this nation were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely because of the hysteria of fear that seemed to be gripping the United States." In a letter to the New York Times published in that paper August 3rd, I said that Mr. White's statement is 'first class grist for the mill of Soviet propaganda.' In the same letter I took exepection to Mr. White's criticism of the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. Following is my reply to Mr. White's release of August 3rd.

In his release of August 3rd, Mr. Walter White could have dealt with the principle I raised when I commended the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. Instead, Mr. White resorted to evasion and smear tactics. He also, quite erroneously, states that I have defended Dr. Malan of South Africa; where as actually I have pointed out the necessity of understanding South Africa in the effort to arrive at responsible, constructive and realistic proposals and not merely calling Dr. Malan names. But to the Byrnes appointment.

There is a principle involved in this appointment. The issue is not the racial question, nor the racial philosophy of Governor Byrnes, with which I have never agreed. The issue is the primary and overall interest of the United States in its conflict with Soviet Russia. Racism is not an immediate threat to the United States. Soviet Russia is an immediate threat and is our most dangerous enemy.

Mr. White would dismiss the Soviet threat to the United States as secondary. I believe it is primary. I believe that we Negroes should see it in that perspective. When the call comes to fight for our country, Negro and White must respond equally. If Russian planes bomb America, destruction will be rained on everybody alike.

Does the perspective I suggest mean that we Negroes should lessen our efforts for our fullest rights? It most certainly does not. The work of several organizations in this respect has been productive. But my point is that we must put first our responsibility to help preserve our country so that our fullest rights may continue to be won and enjoyed. This cannot be done by specious argument; a man does not try to drive bargains with his country; he is his country. This he shows by unmistkably giving first place to his country's vital interest. The unparalleled advantages to Negroes in being Americans are immeasurable. Hence the need to distinguish clearly between our unceasing efforts to promote democracy at home and the need for the fullest national unity in opposing the communist enemies who would destroy all democracy.

The World Jewish Congress now meeting in Geneva has just "petitioned" Soviet Russia to "permit" Jewish citizens in that country to organize. That is one evidence that communist rule cannot be equated even with the most defective form of democracy.

It seems to me that the appointment of Governor Byrnes is related to the task of the United States to preserve itself and is therefore part of the principle I am stressing. We are voting our wealth and men to mobilize our defensive strength. We must also be a unified people. Whether we like Governor Byrnes or not, he represents millions of Americans who are a part of what must be an increasingly unified American people. I believe that our organizations and leaders should stress that point, for it is of basic importance to the future of Negroes in America and is part of the principle of national security and survival which, without question, must have prior claims upon us all.

NAACP attacks Yergan approval

NEW YORK (ANP) — Max Yergan's commendation of the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes to the United States delegation to the United Nations is "incredible," Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP said last week.

Dr. Yergan, former executive director of the Council on African Affairs, in a letter published in New York dailies, said:

"The appointment of Gov. Byrnes to the American delegation is in the interest of this country and is to be commended."

Ignoring the South Carolina governor's long record of anti-colored pronouncements and activity, Dr. Yergan praised Governor Byrnes because of the latter's anti-communist position. He also attacked White for his opposition to the Byrnes appointment.

N. A. A. C. P. Protests Byrnes as U.N. Delegate

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Eisenhower today named Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, as one of the delegates and Henry Ford 2d as one of the alternates on the United States delegation to the eighth U. N. General Assembly session in September.

Earlier the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had expressed "shock and dismay" over the impending appointment of former Secretary of States Byrnes.

Walter White, president of the organization, sent the President a telegram asking him to withdraw the name of Gov. Byrnes, whom Mr. White branded as "an open advocate of and a spokesman for racism." As an example he cited Gov. Byrnes' threat to abolish the public school system (in South Carolnia) if segregation is banned."

When the nominations were announced White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said he had no comment on Mr. White's message.

In addition to Gov. Brynes the President nominated as members of the American delegation Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge jr., chief United States representative to the U. N., and Rep. Frances P. Bolton, R., Ohio, and Rep. James P. Richards, D., S. C., both members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The fifth member of the delegation, who does not require Senate confirmation, as do the others, is Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Other Alternates

The alternates nominated in addition to Mr. Ford were Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York, now a delegate to Unesco; Archibald J. Carey jr., a Negro Alderman of Chicago; James D. Zellerbach, of San Francisco, president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., and Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

The eighth U. N. Assembly session will convene in New York on Sept. 16. The session which will open on Aug. 17 to arrange for the Far Eastern political conference growing out of the Korean truce will be a reconvening of the seventh session.

Mr. Hagerty said that Secretary Dulles will attend the eighth session from time to time and on such occasions will be ex-officio head of the American delegation. In his absence his place will be taken by Ambassador Lodge.

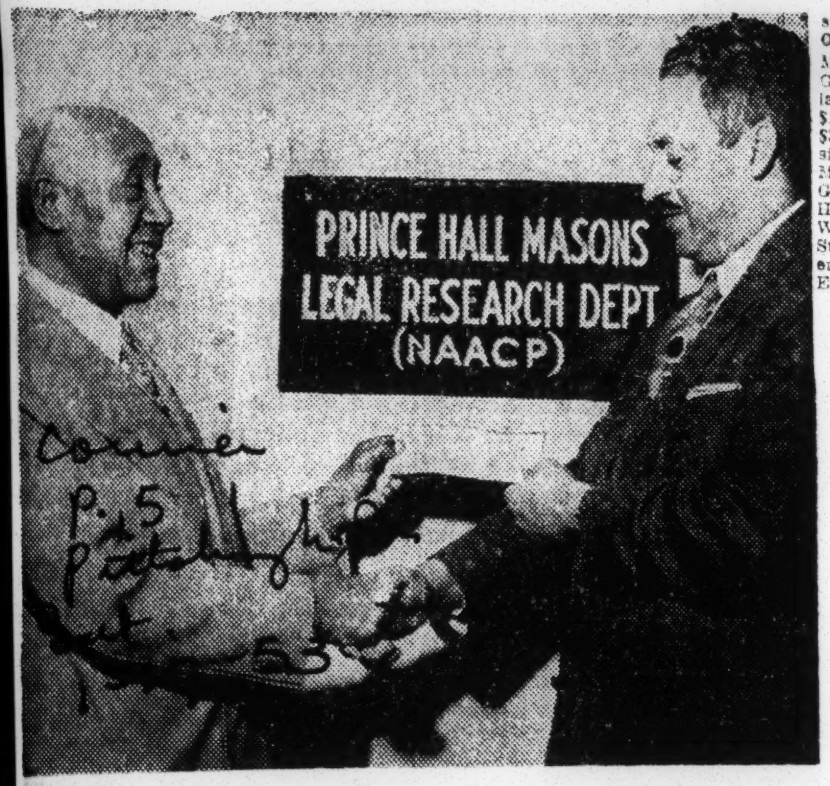
Fears Red Propaganda

Walter White in his telegram to President Eisenhower yesterday said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was "shocked and dismayed" by the selection of Gov. Byrnes as a delegate to the U. N. General Assembly. He urged withdrawal of the nomination, saying Gov. Byrnes' membership on the American delegation "will contribute substantially to Soviet propaganda against this country."

Gov. Craig Declines Post

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27 (AP) —Gov. George N. Craig today "declined with regrets" an invitation to be a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations. He said the Indiana Constitution prohibits him from taking such a position without resigning as Governor.

PRINCE HALL MASONS PLEDGE $20,000
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND



$5,000 to NAACP—John Wesley Dobbs (left) of Atlanta and Grand Master of Georgia's Prince Hall Masons, presents a $5,000 check to Atty. Thurgood Marshall of New York. Money will be used by NAACP in fighting school segregation cases.

$5,000 From Georgians

Prince Hall Masons Give $18,000 to NAACP Defense Fund

NEW YORK—With the presentation last week of a $5,000 check, the Prince Hall Masons brought to a total of nearly $18,000 their 1952 contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational fund in fulfillment of a $20,000 annual pledge made to Thurgood Marshall, fund director, by the grand masters of the fraternal order at a meeting in Denver in 1951.

The presentation was made here on Jan. 5 by John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia. This sum, along with other contributions from the order, sustains the Prince Hall Masons' Legal Research Department (NAACP). This special fund is used to pay the salaries and other expenses of two lawyers assigned to research projects in connection with such issues as public school segregation cases.

IN MAKING the presentation Mr. Dobbs gave assurance that the Masons in his jurisdiction will make a contribution for 1953 in excess of the $5,000 donated to the project for 1952. He also promised to use his influence to get the Masons of other states to match the generosity of the Georgia lodges.

Other contributions to this fund have been received as follows.

Waite H. Madison, Grand Master of Missouri, $1,000; Prince Riley, Grand Master, South Carolina, $500; Dr. William D. Washington, Grand Master, Massachusetts, $430; Fred W. Hickman, Grand Master, Wisconsin, $250; Amos T. Hall, Grand Master, Oklahoma, $500; John G. Lewis, Grand Master, Louisiana, $4,675.60; William O. Green, Grand Master, Michigan, $100; Willard W. Allen, Grand Master, Maryland, $100; P. G. Porter, Grand Master, Kansas, $300; James C. Gilliam, Grand Master, Mississippi, $1,000; L. L. Lockhart, Grand Master, Texas; $500; Ashby B. Carter, Grand Master, Illinois, $1,000; Starling J. Hopkins, Grand Master, California, $500; Williard Allen, Supreme Commander, United Supreme Council, $1,000; Council of Deliberation, Dallas, $100, and Order of the Eastern Star, Atlanta, $200.

Donation Presented To NAACP

Annual Pledge Of $20,000 Being Met By Masonic Order

NEW YORK — With the presentation this week of a $5,000 check, the Prince Hall Masons brought to a total of nearly $18,000 their 1952 contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in fulfilment of a $20,000 annual pledge made to Thurgood Marshall, fund director, by the grand masters of the fraternal order at a meeting in Denver in 1951.

The presentation was made here on January 5 by John Wesley Dobbs, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia. This sum, along with other contributions from the order, sustains the Prince Hall Masons' Legal Research Department (NAACP). This special fund is used to pay the salaries and other expenses of two lawyers assigned to research projects in connection with such issues as public school segregation cases.

IN MAKING the presentation, Mr. Dobbs gave assurance that the Masons in his jurisdiction will make a contribbution for 1953 in excess of the $5,000 donated to the project for 1952. He also promised to use his influence to get the Masons of other states to match the generosity of the Georgia lodges.

"This contribution from the Georgia Masons and those from the other jurisdictions of the order," Mr. Marshall said in accepting the gift, "is in keeping with the militant tradition established by the founder of the order, Prince Hall, who in his day enjoyed a wide reputation as a courageous and uncompromising champion of freedom and equality. There should be no more fitting a memorial to the ideals of Prince Hall than this special fund to aid us in the fight to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation."

* * *

OTHER contributions to this fund have been received as follows. Waite H. Madison, Grand Master of Missouri, $1,000; Prince Riley, G. M., South Carolina, $500; Dr. William D. Washington, G. M., Massachusetts, $430; Fred W. Hickman G. M., Wisconsin, $250; Amos T. Hall, G. M., Oklahoma, $500; John G. Lewis, G. M., Louisiana $4,675.60; William O. Greene, G. M., Michigan, $100; Willard W. Allen, G. M., Maryland, $100; P. G. Porter, G. M., Kansas, $300; James C. Gilliam, G. M., Mississippi, $1,000; L. L. Lockhart, G. M., Texas, $500; Ashby B. Carter, G. M., Illinois, $1,000; Starling J. Hopkins, G. M., California, $500; Willard Allen, supreme commander, United Supreme Council, $1,000; Council of Deliberation, Dallas, $100; and Order of the Eastern Star, Atlanta, $200.

JOHN F. SAWYER—above has returned from New York where he went as a delegate to the White Collar Worker's Conference held at Sarah Lawrence College. Mr. Sawyer went as the representative of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which has branches throughout the United States. The Montgomery branch feels complimented as Sawyer was singly selected to represent the National Organization. Comrade Sawyer was selected because of his outstanding accomplishments as the District Educational Director of the Alliance. The District embraces Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisianna. Besides his Alliance affiliations, Mr. Sawyer is prominently associated with the religious and civic life of this city. He is an officer and choirister of the Mt. Zion AMEZ Church; a leader in the local branch of the YMCA and the worshipful master of A. A. Peters Lodge F. & A.M. The community joins the local branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees in felicitating Mr. Sawyer.

SWINGS INTO ACTION:

New NAPE head visits Ohio postal ceremony

WASHINGTON — James B. Cobb Sr., new president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, has given up his law practice here in order to devote full time to the post.

As his first official act, Mr Cobb went to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to attend the history - making inauguration of the decentralization program of the Post Office Department.

At this time, the Postmaster General officially decreed the separation of Washington D. C. as the focal point of all U. S. postal operations. Hereafter, regional controls will dictate the policy of the department, with Washington being called upon as a court of last resort.

President Cobb was an honor guest at the Taft auditorium meeting, along with Ray McNamara, president of the National Association of Postmasters; and Lawrence P. Jones, president of the National League of District Postmasters.

Mr. Cobb is a pioneer in various types of NAPE activities, which have brought the Alliance into high repute with postal officials. He was one of the earliest exponents of the adoption of workers' education techniques in the NAPE which resulted in nationwide supervisory promotions for Negro postmen.

One of the basic programs, which will be carried out by Mr. Cobb, is the idea of a greater utilization of the power of the women's auxiliary in backing up the work of the NAPE in fields in which the men are handicapped by virtue of the Hatch Act.

New Postal Alliance President Starts Active Tenure Of Office

WASHINGTON — With all decks cleared for action, Atty. James B. Cobb, Sr., North Carolina-born new president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, has swung into action in his role as head of the nation's hardest-hitting Negro trade union organization.

His first set up was to renounce his lucrative law practice here in favor of his son, James B. Cobb, Jr. His next step — and first official public act—was to go to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield at the history-making inauguration of the decentralization of the Post Office Department.

This took place last week, as the Postmaster General officially decreed the separation of Washington, D. C. as the focal point of all U. S. postal operations. Hereafter, regional controls will dictate the policy of the department with Washington being called upon as a court of last resort.

TAFT HALL MEET

President Cobb was an honor guest at the Taft Auditorium meeting, along with Ray McNamara president of the National Association of Postmasters; and Lawrence P. Jones, president of the National League of District Postmasters. This is a signal honor and indicative of the high esteem in which the NAPE is held by top brass of the Postal Service.

While in Cincinnati, President Cobb was also honor guest at a banquet sponsored by District Six of the NAPE, headed by dynamic Eugene H. Burton of Cincinnati. The banquet was held at the Manse Hotel, and was also attended by Robert G. Phillips of Louisville, Ky., new president of District 5 of the NAPE. President Cobb introduced his District officers to their subordinates officially at this affair.

Here in Washington ,the NAPE was counting itself fortunate to have a man of President Cobb's qualifications and background in Alliance affairs, to take over the mantle of the late Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, who died October 28, after a brief illness.

Mr Cobb is a pioneer in various types of NAPE activities, which have brought the Alliance into high repute with postal officials. In 1942 he pioneered in seeing the possibilities of Executive Order 8802, the fair employment practice order while he was president of the Washington branch.

EDUCATION PLANNER

He was one of the earliest exponents of the adoption of workers' education techniques in the NAPE, a phase which has served the Alliance well in cementing relationships — advantageous — with P. O. management, and resulted in nationwide supervisory promotions for Negro postmen.

Perhaps there is no man in the NAPE who has been exposed to more varied facets of trade unionism than Attorney Cobb. It was he who "discovered" the present national secretary-treasurer of the NAPE, Votie D. Dixon of Texas, while Mr. Dixon was secretary of the Washington branch. Mr. Dixon is noted in all major Negro trade union groups as one of the most efficient administrators ever to guide the "bookwork" affairs of such a body.

In 1949 Attorney Cobb became the head of the workers' education program of the NAPE on a national scale. In the same year, at Kansas City, he was elected national vice president. In 1951, with his keen legal background, born of his graduation from the Howard University Law School (while still a working postal clerk), he became the legal counsel of the NAPE.

POSTAL PURGE ACTION

Behind the scenes, when other national legal eagles were being publicized in the famous "postal purge" cases, it was Mr. Cobb's deft hand which helped chart the course to be followed, under the leadership of the late president, Mr. Carter.

One of the basic programs which will be carried out by Mr. Cobb is the idea of a greater utilization of the power of the Women's Auxiliary in backing up the work of the NAPE in fields in which the men are handicapped by virtue of the Hatch Act.

How the NAPE feels about its new head, a man in his forties, is summed up by Welfare Director W. C. Jason, Jr.: "The Alliance is safe." President Cobb has vowed that it will stay that way under his leadership.

NAPE Executives—These are the heads of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which met in Atlantic City recently. Left to right, seated: W. C. Day, Houston, Tex.; S. H. Coward, Washington, D. C., presidents of District One and Two, respectively; Snow Grigsby, Detroit, editor of the Postal Alliance; Vice President James B. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; President Ashby B. Carther, Chicago; Secretary-Treasurer Votie D. Dixon, Washington; Comptroller Philip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala.; L. C. Moman, Jacksonville, Fla., president, District Three. Standing: District Presidents R. D. Jones, Birmingham, Ala.; C. H. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; Eugene H. Burton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Howard G. Moore, Chicago; A. B. Murray, Kansas City, Kan., and William L. Cook of Los Angeles. They head District Four through Ten, respectively.

Post Office Order Adds 13,000 New Members

NAPE Eyes Gains in Postal Services

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Concerned over the welfare of the Negro postal workers of the U. S., there was little play for the 500 delegates and visitors here for the twenty-first biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees last week.

Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, president of the NAPE, accused former Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson of dishonest tactics in dealing with appeals of NAPE caught in the "postal purges."

The alliance overwhelmingly voted to continue its all-out fight on the postal purge which it began in 1949.

Addressing the public meeting at the opening of the convention, Atty. Howard Jenkins Jr. of Howard University declared that Federal employes were faced with a "sinister" threat to their security and called the old loyalty program —now the new "security" program—"a long-range and systematic persecution."

THE NAPE gave its president added concessions to enable him to handle the group's work; it turned down an invitation to affiliate with a CIO union; refused, at this time, to open its doors to allow Federal employes to join, and it engaged a paid organizer, Jerry O. Gilliam, of Norfolk, Va., a former NAPE president, to step up its membership among postal workers.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Votie D. Dixon of Washington, D. C., showed NAPE assets at $175,842 in collections during the past year.

This includes the NAPE and its insurance arm, the beneficial association, which is headed by Theodore B. Allen of Houston, Texas.

Vice President James B. Cobb reported that over 13,000 new members joined the NAPE during a ten-month membership drive last year. He also revealed plans for renewed membership efforts.

All officers were automatically re-elected because they were unopposed.

Indianapolis was chosen as the site of the 1955 convention.

* * *

"I WILL dismiss any man who deals . . . unfairly, unequitably and dishonestly with the problem involving you," Assistant Postmaster General Norman R. Abrams told the convention last Friday in discussing the problem of discrimination in the postal service.

Mr. Abrams, who is in charge of the operations bureau of the P. O., was speaking directly for the new GOP administration and Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, whom he was representing.

He directs a department employing over 450,000 postal workers in the nation.

He praised the NAPE, its officers and purposes and assured the Alliance that "our doors are always open to you and your officers."

With total assets of $98,351.-63 as of June 30, 1953, the beneficial association of NAPE sold $144,100 in insurance to its members in the year ending June 30, an increase of $83,275 over the previous year.

This was the highlight of the annual report rendered by Harold L. Pilgrim of Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer of the beneficial association, to the convention.

The NAPE now has some 80,000 members.

* * *

ASHBY C. Smith of Chicago, editor of The Voice, official organ of the Chicago branch of the NAPE, had an unpleasant experience here last week when a local hotel refused to accommodate him after having accepted a reservation for himself and his wife.

Mr. Smith had made reservation at the Wiltshire Hotel in July, but when he arrived here for the biennial convention last week the hotel refused to put him up, claiming that it had no room for him. Mr. Smith and his wife eventually were lodged in a private home.

An almost similar plight faced Snow F. Grigsby of Detroit, editor of the Postal Alliance, but Mr. Grigsby's insistence finally made the manager "find" him a room at the Lafayette Hotel on North Carolina Avenue.

J. B. Cobb, Sr. New NAPE Prexy Begins His Term

Successor Of Ashby B. Carter Is Native of North Carolina; And Successful Attorney With Lucrative Practice, Has Wide Experience In Postal Affairs

Washington—With all decks cleared for action, Atty. James B. Cobb, Sr., North Carolina-born new president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, has swung into action in his role as head of the nation's hardest-hitting Negro trade union organization.

His first setup was to renounce his lucrative law practice here in favor of his son, James B. Cobb, Jr. His next step—and first official public act—was to go to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield at the history-making inauguration of the decentralization program of the Post Office Department.

This took place last week, as the Postmaster General officially decreed the separation of Washington, D. C. as the focal point of all U.S. postal operations. Hereafter, regional controls will dictate the policy of the department, with Washington being called upon as a court of last resort.

President Cobb was an honor guest at the Taft Auditorium meeting, along with Ray McMamara, president of the National Association of Postmasters; and Lawrence P. Jones, president of the National League of District Postmasters, and Lawrence P. Jones, president of the National League of District Postmasters. This is a single honor and indicative of the high esteem in which the NAPE is held by top brass of the Postal Service.

While in Cincinnati, President Cobb was also honor guest at a banquet sponsored by District Six of the NAPE, headed by dynamic Eugene H. Burton of Cincinnati. The banquet was held at the Manse Hotel, and was also attended by Robert G. Phillips of Louisville, Ky., new president of District 5 of the NAPE. President Cobb introduced his District officers to their subordinates officially at this affair.

J. B. COBB, SR

Here in Washington, the NAPE was counting itself fortunate to have a man of President Cobb's qualifications and background in Alliance affairs, to take over the mantle of the late Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, who died Oct. 28, after a brief illness.

Mr. Cobb is a pioneer in various types of NAPE activities, which have brought the Alliance into high repute with postal officials. In 1942 he pioneered in seeing the possibilities of Executive Order 8802, the fair employment practices order while he was president of the Washington branch.

He was of the earliest exponents of the adoption of workers' education techniques in the NAPE, a phase which has served the Alliance well in cementing relationship — advantageous — with P. O management, and resulted in nationwide supervisory promotions for Negro postmen.

Perhaps there is no man in the NAPE who has been exposed to more varied facets of trade unionism than Attorney Cobb. It was he who "discovered" the present national secretary-treasurer of the NAPE, Vogle D. Dixon of Texas, while Mr. Dixon was secretary of the Washington branch. Mr. Dixon is noted in all major Negro trade union groups as one of the most efficient administrators ever to guide the "bookwork" affairs of such a body.

In 1949 Attorney Cobb became the head of the workers' education program of the NAPE on a national scale. In the same year, at Kansas City, he was elected national vice president. In 1951, with his keen legal background, born of his graduation from the Harward University Law School (whiie still a working postal clerk,) he became the legal counsel of the NAPE.

Behind the scenes, when other national legal eagles were being publicized in the famous "postal purge" cases, it was Mr. Cobb's deft hand which helped chart the course to be followed, under the leadership of the late president, Mr. Carter.

One of the basic programs which will be carried out by Mr. Cobp is the idea of a greater utilization of the power of the Women's Auxiliary in backing up the work of the NAPE in fields in which the men are handicapped by virtue of the Hatch Act.

How the NAPE feels about its new head, a man in his forties, is summed up by Welfare Director W. C. Jason, Jr: "The Alliance is safe." President Cobb has vowed that it will stay that way under his leadership.

32b 1953

NATIONAL AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Cooke Leaves Today For House Committee Hearing

J. Rosemond Cooke, vice president of the National American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and president of Atlanta Lodge No. 135, leaves the city today for Washington, D. C., where he will appear before the House Committee on Education and Labor in interest of legislation to aid the physically handicapped.

Mr. Cooke is scheduled to testify before the Congressional Committee during hearings Friday on behalf of legislation to create a Federal Agency for the Physically Handicapped. He will remain in Washington until the hearings are completed.

"The officers and members of Atlanta Lodge No. 135 of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.," acknowledge with thanks the donations of interested citizens, ministers and their congregations to the expense fund," Mr. Cooke said Tuesday night.

The total amount contributed to the fund at press time was $22.20, which included a donation of $10 by two anonymous white friends contacted by Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Atlanta Constitution.

The following listed contributions were made by individuals, ministers, and their congregations:

Rev. H. M. Smith, $5.30; Rev. J. A. Wilborn, $10.00; William A. Fowlkes (Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian Church), $7.25; Attorney S. D'Antignac, $5.00; Dr. F. Earl McLendon, $5.00; Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., $18.00; Rev. J. F. Moses, $12.30; Mrs. J. R. Lovette, $5.00; Rev. R. D. Sutton, $14.93; Rev. B J. Nolen, $11.00; Rev. H. I. Bearden, $10.00; Rev. E. W. McMillan, $10.00; Rev. George W. Dudley, $10.00; Rev. R. B. Shorts, $2.50; Rev. J. R. Barnett, $5.22; Rev. D. T. Babcock, $7.00; Rev. R. N. Martin, $2.00; Rev. M. L. King, $25.95; Rev. R. Julian Smith, $5.00; Rev. A. S. Dickerson, $5.00; Rev. J. W. Bloodsaw, $2.00; Rev. C. N. Ellis, $3.00; Rev. W. M. Jackson, $2.00; Rev. E. R. Searcy, $2.00; Rev J. H. Sanders, $2.00; Rev. Thomas G. Blue, $13.56; Rev. W. A. Potter, $2.00.

n Workshop

College Women Hold Annual Conference

GARY, Ind. — The National Association of College Women held its 30th annual conference at the City Methodist Church here April 3 and 4. The theme of the meeting was "Today's College Woman Faces Tomorrow's World."

The convention was highlighted by an international symposium on the subject "Hotspots of the World" with Mrs. Thelma Williams of Chicago presiding. Participants included John Mitchell, a liberian, who was moderator of the discussion. Mr. Mitchell, in his opening statement asserted that compromise is the only answer to the problem of seething unrest in the African racial disputes, but that a compromise is not likely.

* * *

DR. W. F. Sharpe, executive director of the Gary Fair Employment Practice Commission spoke on the problems of the Mediterranean area, dividing it into two areas, Asia on the north and Africa on the south.

Dr. Homer Jack, an Evanston minister said that Africans are deliberately violating segregation laws to demonstrate that they will not comply with them. He said 8,000 persons had themselves arrested during the last six months of 1952.

Dr. Ruth Howard Beckham, psychologist of Chicago, presided at the luncheon meeting held in the Hotel Gary, at which time an "Informational Roundup" was conducted. Guest participant was Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner of Roosevelt College, Chicago, who spoke on the political and educational conditions in the West African Provinces.

Others appearing on the program were Miss Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C. who reported on the Seventh Annual Citizenship Conference held in Washington, D. C. September 18-21. Mrs. Florence Toms, also of Washington, discussed the World Disarament Conference.

Invocation was given by the Rev. Theodore Richardson, St. Timothy Community Church, Gary.

* * *

AT THE banquet held Friday night at the Lake Shore Hotel, Dr. Sunder Joshi, assistant professor of philosophy, Indiana University, spoke on "Where is India Going?" He praised the Point Four Program of the United States and said that it was one answer to the problem of starvation for many Indian peoples.

Toastmistress was Miss E. Elaine Lemon, principal of Douglass School and local chapter president. Mrs. Thelma Marshall introduced the speaker. Greetings were extended by Charles D. Lutz, superintendent of the Gary, Indiana Public Schools.

Following the business session on Friday night, delegates were guests of the retiring president, Mrs. Inez Brewer of Gary, at a Frappe Sip at her spacious home on Massachusetts street.

There were eleven states and the District of Columbia represented at the conference. They included West Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, (East Chicago,) Indiana, Washington, D. C., Virginia, New York City, Columbia, S. C.; Louisiana, and Delaware. Approximately 400 persons were in attendance.

Officers elected were president, Mrs. Thelma Williams, Chicago, burg, B.L.S. Western Reserve(on Rosenwald Fellowship). She is president of the Chicago Branch NACW, member special libraries ass'n.; Illinois Libraries and American Library Ass'n.; and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

VICE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Lucinda Ward, New York City; recording secretary, Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C.: executive members, Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Frances Gregory, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Orra Spivey, Washington; Mrs. Esther Parker, New York City.

Committee Chairmen: Miss C. Marie Collier, Baton Rouge, La.; Educational Policies; Social Relations, Mrs. Charlotte B. Jefferies, Richmond, Va.; finance, Mrs. Nellie Braxton, Richmond, Va.; Standards and Recognition, Miss Pauline E. Newton, Durham, N. C.; Fellowship, Mrs. Vera Force Powell; Human Relations, Mrs. Phyllis S. O'Kelly, Richmond, Va; Public Affairs, Mrs. Rhoda Garrison, New York City; Publicity, Mrs. Edna C. Wells, Charleston, W. Va.; International Affairs, Miss Bertha McNeil, Washington; Constitution, Miss Effie Simmons, Washington, D. C.; Nominating, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

The Association has 31 branches covering 15 states.

College Women Revise Structure

The executive board of the National Association of College omen met in a three-day workshop in Montclair, N. J., Aug. 20-22, completely review the structure and policy of the organization, d make the necessary changes to modernize the program, after rty years.

Changes adopted were:

1. The revised constitution, ich was adopted in the national nvention in Gary, Ind. Copies l be printed and circulated.

2. The membership standards e revised to take in graduates m any college which has d the accreditation committ- for that area, the same comce accrediting both Negro d white colleges, in Southern s. This decision will in- the membership 100 per . At this time there were no s in the membership dues the national. A definite drive increase the membership will made during September and ber.

3. National projects:

(a) The awarding of a fellow- advanced study among women in their given will be continued.

(b) There will be an attempt to secure enough Gamma n to innoculate the more 5,000 such needy children out the country.

Journal:

agreed to publish a r, four times a year, one issue of the Jourkeeping the members ort to the issues of the day as they concern college woman. The journalist, Mrs. Teresa Staats Prince, asked members of the board to submit names for the new publication. News-O-Lette, submitted by Mrs. Frances Gregory of the North Jersey branch, was accepted by the board.

5. Because the National Association of College Women is incorporated, and the various locals are registered as branches, it was adopted that all locals must be known as branches, not clubs.

The 1953 fellowship was awarded to Mrs. Louise Martin Gunter, of Nashville, Tenn., to continue her study for a doctor of Philosophy degree in human development, at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Gunter holds a master degree in nursing education, from Meharry Medical College.

Members of the executive board president, Mrs. Thelma Williams, Illinois; vice president, Mrs. Lucinda Ward, New York; treasurer, Mrs. Jimmie Middleton, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Mrs. Charlotte Gordon, D. C.; journalist, Mrs. Teresa Staats Prince, Illinois; N. E. sectional director, Mrs. W. L. Churchill; S. E. director, Miss M. Nugnet, Virginia; N. C., Mrs. B. B. Rhoda, Missouri; S. C. director, Mrs. M. N. Ringgold; West, Mrs. A. Dunn, California.

Elected members are Mrs. Ora Spivy, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. L. Banks, Virginia; Mrs. F. Gregory, New Jersey; Mrs. E. Parker, New York; chairman of committees are: Constitution, Miss E. Simmons, Washington, D. C.; educational policies, Mrs. M. Collier, Louisiana; fellowships, Mrs. V. Powell, Pennsylvania; finance, Mrs. I. T. Clarke, Virginia; human relations, Mrs. P. O. O'Kelley, Virginia; membership, Mrs. L. Ward, New York; nominations, Mrs. H. G. Avant, Virginia; public affairs, Mrs. A. H. Harris, Virginia; standards and recognitions of colleges, Pauline Newton, North Carolina; social relations, Mrs. C. R. Jefferies, Virginia.

The next national convention will be held in Baton Rouge, La., during the Easter holidays, and the executive board will meet next summer in Durham, N. C.

The Nurses Disbanded Too Soon

Informer

There was an Associated Negro Press article in the news not so long ago from Durham, North Carolina, which said: "Although Negro nurses now belong to the North Carolina State Nurses Association and the former state organization of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses is no more, colored nurses still are subjected to subtle forms of bias here." The headline said: "N. C. Nurse Group Jim Crows Negroes at Annual Dinner."

Houston, Texas

It thus appears that the Negro nurses may have disbanded their organizations too soon. The fact that this kind of thing could happen shows that Negro nurses not only need to have membership in the integrated organizations of nurses, but they also need their own organizations, which can speak out and protest and oppose the Jim Crow which still affects their calling in a way that the integrated organization apparently is not yet willing to do, in the same way and to the same extent that a Negro organization would. It is the same principle which still makes the NAACP necessary, even though it is mainly a Negro organization, with mostly Negro members and exclusively a program to advance Negroes.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

D C. TUESDAY EVENING CLUB FETES NACW SECRETARY

In the language of Hannah Corinne Lowry, ex-executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., and first vice president of the Tuesday Evening Social "Parties bloomed all over Washington, D. C. Saturday, April 25, like small and charming - combining ser—was the 5:45 p.m. executive board meeting of the Tuesday Evening club at the residence of Mrs. Lowry, who is also the chairman of the executive board."

Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Lowry continues, "Midst an attractive and colorful array of three shades lilacs the club discussed the activities to attend the closing of the club year.

"At the close of the discussion a handkerchief shower surprise was tendered Mrs. Iola W. Rowan headquarters secretary of the National Association of Colored Women, who has completed her work at the headquarters and is returning to her home in Dallas, Texas, April 30, 1953. Mrs. Rowan has been closely affiliated with the club for the past two years."

Mrs. Rowan addressed the club's executive board and expressed great pleasure for the shower, personal gifts and the many courtesies shown her during her stay in Washington.

Included in the evening's program was the presentation of the book entitled "A Man Named Peter" by Mrs. Madge Carey the club's president.

Delightful refreshments were served by the charming hostess in her breezy western manner and an eventful evening was enjoyed by all. Pictures of the group were made by Photographer Fred Harris, assisted by his wife.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

ILLINOIS STATE ASS'N COLORED WOMEN HOLDS ANNUAL MEET

Over the signatures of Mesdames Delores White and Fannie M. Carter, executive secretary and president of the Illinois State Association of Colored Women, Inc., comes the announcement that the 45th annual meeting of the Association will be held at Attucks Grade School, 402 E. Main st., Carbondale, Ill., June 13-16. Carbondale Community club will be the hostess. Mrs. Frances is president of the group.

Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Dorothy King, 300 S. Marion st., Carbondale, is the chairman of housing. Registration and kits will be $2.00; the banquet $2.00 and sleeping accommodation, $1.00 per night.

On Saturday, June 13 at 8 a.m., delegates are expected to register and file their credentials. The executive board will meet at 10 a.m. and the board of directors at 2 p.m. The mass meeting will be held at Rock Hill Baptist church, Sunday, June 14 at 3 p.m.

A reception will follow the meeting at 5 p.m. on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. David King.

The banquet will be held Monday, June 15 at 8 p.m. The drama department will present a skit Saturday night at Attucks school at 8 p.m. and a reception for the girls will be given at the recreation center, E. Jackson and N. Washington sts.

The annual dues for each club will be $1.00 per capita tax for each member reported financial. All financial members will receive national cards and their names and addresses will appear in the year book. Send this information to the executive secretary, Mrs. Delores White, 6012 S. May st., Chicago, Ill., by June 5.

Keep in mind the following: scholarship loan fund, Frederick Douglas fund, special committee, national headquarters, national notes, national supplies, articles and arts for crafts, exhibits and reports on state-wide tea.

Come prepared to vote on the following recommendations whether the annual meeting of the IACW will be opened the first week in July with a mass meeting to be conducted on the Sunday prior to the opening of the state meeting.

Second, that the IACW organize an adult department with ages between 18 and 30 years; third, that the Scholarship Loan fund be known as the Annie L. Anderson Education fund.

With GOP's In Power

Will NACW Replace NCNW On Political Horizon?

By Alice A. Dunnigan

(This is the first of two articles in relation to the nation's two largest organizations for Negro women, the NACW and the NCNW. There is much speculation as to whether the NACW, headed by a prominent Republican woman, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, is working hand in hand with the GOP administration in Washington. This series will attempt to give a background of the two women's groups and their prospective futures.)

Washington (ANP). — Signs point to a renewed political vitality within the National Association of Colored Women, a vitality that may once more bring the NACW into the national limelight, and relegate the younger National Council of Negro Women, very potent during 20 years of Democratic rule, into the background.

This sign of political life within the National Association of Colored Women was most recently indicated by the visit of the organization's president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, with Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Neither Mrs. Spaulding nor an official of the Association would reveal the exact nature of the conference.

It was just a friendly visit, said Mrs. Spaulding, where old friends sat down to discuss the relationship of the welfare and educational programs of the NACW and the services and programs of her department.

She expressed her interest in the Association where she has served for a number of years in various capacities. She is a life member of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home Association, and has served as chairman of the committee on Women in Industry. She also served for a long while as president of the West Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, an affiliate of the NACW.

The National Association of Colored Women is the oldest organization of its kind in America.

It grew out of a meeting of leading colored women who went to Boston in 1895 in answer to a call of Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin. The following year (1896) the National Association of Colored Women was founded with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as its first president.

At the time of its organization, there was no woman suffrage in America, and the club had no political implications. The main purpose was to raise the standard of home life by promoting the education of Negro women, by raising the moral standard and by encouraging the best environment for the Negro Child. It chose as its motto, "Lifting as We Climb."

As time went on and women were permitted to vote, Negro women, like other women of America whether club members or non-club members, became more and more interested in the political life of the nation.

While the NACW made no attempt to influence the women's votes, it was a tradition in those early days for the majority of Negroes to vote Republican, as they were not too far removed from the Lincoln Administration which is credited for freeing the slaves.

Even Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the eighth president of the Association, and in later years one of the leading Democrats among Negro women in this country, was said to have been a "stubborn" Republican in those days.

During her four years in office from 1924-1928, Mrs. Bethune realized the importance of organization and when the Association failed to extend her term of office, she began to think of forming an organization of her own.

From this meeting the NCNW was born and Mrs. Bethune was made the first president. She served about 14 years before resigning and turning the helm over to Dr. Dorothy Ferebee.

So on December 5, 1935, she invited a number of outstanding women to attend a luncheon meeting at the YWCA in New York City. Acting as temporary chairman, Mrs. Bethune told the group she said, "and believe in their possibilities . . . we need vision for the unfolding and power will be felt."

It was during the early years of her reign at the Council when it was for women was born and forces into a National Council of Negro Women. "I am interested in women," Mrs. Bethune told the group "open doors for our young people . . . we need vision for the unfolding and power will be felt."

Mrs. Bethune united into a single unit which might "open doors for our young women so that when it speaks, its voice will be felt."

So on December 5, 1935, she invited a number of outstanding women to attend a luncheon meeting at the YWCA in New York City. Acting as temporary chairman, Mrs. Bethune told the group she said, "and believe in their possibilities . . . we need vision for the unfolding and power will be felt."

It was during the early years of her reign at the Council when it was for women was born and forces into a National Council of Negro Women. "I am interested in women," Mrs. Bethune told the group she said, "and believe in their possibilities . . . we need vision for the unfolding and power will be felt."

cal affiliations from the Republican to the Democratic party, according to reports. She became a close personal friend to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and very well acquainted with President Roosevelt while serving with the National Youth Administration.

While the NCNW was considered a "non-partisan" organization, it was a well known fact that the proposed strength behind this organization went a long way toward fostering Mrs. Bethune's political career. Likewise, she used her persuasive oratory and her terrific leadership ability in influencing the women of the organization, (although maybe indirectly) to support the party of her choice.

The organization boomed during the Roosevelt Administration but began to wane somewhat during the Truman administration. Although Mrs. Bethune was still a staunch supporter of Mr. Truman and the Democratic party, it began to appear that she had less power in her political punches under him.

Some claim that Mrs. Bethune stepped out of the presidential shoes of the Council only after she realized that it was losing power and prestige.

During its boom years the Council almost sapped the organizational life of the Association, practically shoving it off the map and luring its members into the new organization. Nothing scarcely was heard from the quiet-working, dignified Republican dominated Association.

After the charge of administration, the picture seems to be different. The glamorous, publicity-seeking, showmanship-like Council is now apparently doing a "fade-away" act, while the NACW is stealing the limelight.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLOT TO PUT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN IN SPOTLIGHT

Bethune Sponsored Organization of Roosevelt Era to Be Placed in Permanent Moth Balls

NATIONAL COUNCIL DOES FADE-AWAY

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

(This is the first of two articles in relations to the nation's two largest organizations for Negro women, the NACW and the NCNW. There is much speculation as to whether the NACW, headed by a prominent Republican woman, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, is working hand in hand with the GOP administration in Washington. This series will attempt to give background of the two women's groups and their prospective futures.)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Signs point to a renewed political vitality within the National Association of Colored women, a vitality that may once more bring the NACW into the national limelight, and relegate the younger National Council of Negro Women, very potent during 20 years of Democratic rule, into the background.

This sign of political life within the National Association of Colored Women was most recently indicated by the visit of the organization's president, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, with Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Neither Mrs. Spaulding nor an official of the Association would reeval the exact nature of the conference.

It was just a friendly visit, said Mrs. Spaulding, where old friends sat down to discuss the relationship of the welfare and educational programs of the NACW and the services and programs of her department.

She expressed her interest in the Association where she has served for a number of years in various capacities. She is a life member of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home Association, and has served as chairman of the comimttee on Women in Industry. She also served for a long while as president of the West Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, an affiliate of the NACW.

The National Association of Colored Women is the oldest organization of its kind in America.

It grows out of a meeting of leading colored women who went to Boston in 1895 in answer to a call of Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin. The following year (1896) the National Association of Colored Women was founded with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as its first president.

At the time of its organization, there was no woman suffrage in America, and the club had no political implications. The main purpose was to raise the standard of home life by promoting the education of Negro women, by raising the moral standard and by encouraging aging the best environment for the Negro Child. It chose as its motto, "Lifting as We Climb."

As time went on and women were permitted to vote, Negro women, like other women of America whether club members of non club members became more and more interested in the political life of the nation.

While the NACW made no attempt to influence the women's votes, it was a tradition in those early days for the majority of Negroes to vote Republican, as they were not too far removed from the Lincoln Administration which is credited for freeing the slaves.

Even Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the eighth president of the Association, and in later years one of the leading Democrats among Negro women in this country, was said to have been a "stubborn" Republican in those days.

During her four years in office from 1924-1928, Mrs. Bethune realized the importance of organization and when the Association failed to extend her term of office, she began to think of forming an organization of her own.

For seven years Mrs. Bethune dreamed o fa way by which all women's organizations could be united into a single unit which might "open doors for our young women so that when it speaks, its power will be felt."

So on December 5, 1935, she invited a number of outstanding woment to attend a luncheon meeting at the YWCA in New York City. Acting as temporary chairman, Mrs. Bethune told the group how necessary it was for women to unite their forces into a National Council of Negro Women.

"I am interested in women," she said, "and believing in their possibilities . . . we need vision for large things, for the unfolding and reviewing of worthwhile things . . .

From this meeting the NCNW was born and Mrs. Bethune was made the first president. She served about 14 years before resigning and turning the helm over to Dr. Dorothy Ferebee.

It was during the early years of her reign at the Council when Mrs. Bethune changed her political affiliations from the Republican to the Democratic party, according to reports. She became a close personal friend to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and very well acquainted with President Roosevelt while serving with the National Youth Administration.

While the NCNW was considered a "non-artisan" organization, it was a well known fact that the proposed strength behind this organization went a long way toward fostering Mrs. Bethune's political career. Likewise, she used her persuasive oratory and her terrific leadership ability in influencing the women of the organization, (although maybe indirectly) to support the party of her choice.

The organization boomed during the Roosevelt Admiinstration but began to wane somewhat during the Truman administration. Although Mrs. Bethune was still a staunch supporter of Mr. Truman and the Democratic party, it began to appear that she has less power in her political punches under him.

Some claim that Mrs. Bethune stepped out of the presidential shoes of the Council only after she released that it was losing power and prestige.

During its boom years the Council almost snapped the organizational life of the Association, practically shoving it off the map and luring its members into the new organization. Nothing scarcely was heard from the quiet-working, dignified Republican dominated Association.

After the change of administration, the picture seems to be different. The glamorous, publicity-seeking, showmanship-like Council is now apparently doing a "fadeaway" act, while the NACW is stealing the limelight.

32b 1953

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMENS CLUB

Business, Professional Women To Meet In D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The eighteenth annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Womens club to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 23 through 25 is expected to be attended by nearly 200 delegates from various parts of the country.

The three-day conference will be under the direction of the B & P national president, Mrs. Geneva K Valentine, Washington realtor.

Members of the host convention committee include co-chairmen Mrs. Wilnette B. Price and Mrs. Amy Gerritt, Mrs. Margaret Kate, Miss Bessye Duncan, Mrs. Lelia W. Turner, Mrs. Margaret Caution.

Other members are Mrs. Lillian Bell, Mrs. Minnie McKee, Mrs. Bertha Roberts, Mrs. Edna L. Weston, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Clyde B. Walker. Mrs. Maggie Snowden and Mrs. Thelma Whiteside.

Among the issues to be discussed at the comprehensive, three-day meet, will be the deletion of the word "Negro" from the organization's title, ways and means of fighting juvenile delinquency, and opportunities for women in the Armed Forces.

Employment opportunities will be discussed by members of the National Junior Program, coordinating the activities of the senior group and young women engaged in business and professions.

A highlight of the convention will be the election of officers for national positions, including the presidency.

Discussion will also be heard on B & P's participation in the Women's International Exposition, and their sponsorship of the "Made In Negro America" exhibit featuring the industrial and manufacturing phases of the group.

States to be represented in the Conference are Illinois, Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Delaware, California Texas, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.— Plans were formulated here for a million-dollar finance and investment agency to be sponsored by the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., under a separate corporate structure and with the name Business and Professional Women's Finance Association.

In launching this project, leaders of the 18-year-old business-interest organization declared their purpose to be one designed to assist in the expansion of businesses owned by Negro women and to inspire the creation of enterprises by other women of the group. The plan conceives a combination investment agency and finance company. The purchase of the firm's stock will be open to both members and non-members of the NANBPWC.

THE PROMOTION of the proposed corporation was entrusted to a committee from the parent organization. Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, retiring president of the association and well-known Washington (D. C.) business woman, was named director of the project. Assistant project director is Mrs. Serena Bourne Delsarte, Brooklyn (N. Y.) real estate broker, and Mrs. Grace Dadd, West Haven (Conn.) hotel owner, is treasurer.

The association was entertained in Atlantic City by the town's Northside Business and Professional Women's Club among whose membership are persons responsible for the founding of the organization more than eighteen years ago. During its annual luncheon, the association took the occasion to honor these members through citation. Among other citations was one to Mrs. Mabel Grammer, formerly of Washington, D. C., but now in Germany.

Mrs. Grammer, the wife of a U. S. serviceman stationed in Germany, was honored for her role in the program which has seen many German war babies placed in American homes. The honoree, herself, has adopted six of the children. Mrs. Ursula Mau of Wiesbaben, Germany, who is associated with the World Brotherhood of Christians and Jews, was in the country to receive the citation for Mrs. Grammer.

* * *

TEN YOUNG future business and professional women were finalists in the association's "Miss Business and Professional Woman" contest, which saw Miss Ella Mae Pinnick, Baltimore, Md., emerge as winner. Runners-up were Miss Frances Savage, Washington, D. C., and Miss Margaret L. Kate, Atlantic City. The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., presented the three winner-plaques in this event which is promoted in support of the association's scholarship fund.

Dr. Lucia Thompson, Chicago, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Other key officers are Mrs. Bell Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., first vice president; Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Birmingham, Ala., second vice president, and Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, treasurer.

Mrs. Marie Harrison. East Orange, N. J., is financial secretary; Mrs. Marion Bryant, Pittsburgh, Pa., recording secretary, and Mrs. Wilnette Price, Atlantic City, N. J., corresponding secretary. Mrs. Ruth L. Balor, Detroit, Mich., was elected editor of Responsibility, the official organ of the association.

Leaders Throughout Nation Pushing Plan

Women Launch $ Million Project

'Miss Business'—A charming Morgan State College upper-sophomore, Miss Ella Mae Pinnick of Baltimore, Md., was selected "Miss Business and Professional Woman of 1953" by the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's, Inc., during its eighteenth annual convention in Atlantic City. Miss Pinnick is crowned by Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor for the Coca-Cola Company, during the association's annual scholarship ball. Looking on, at right, is Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, Philadelphia business woman, who is director of the competition.

Nannie H. Burroughs Is Honored By Women

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs recently presented an honorary life member ship to Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, in recognition of her outstanding achievements in the field of education, as a civic leader, and for her long time service in the field of religion.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The presentation was made at Inspiration House by Dr. Licia Thompson of Chicago, the newly elected national president of the B and P Women's clubs. Miss Burroughs is the third prominent woman to receive an honorary life membership in this organiation-the rights, and the second went to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune for her great contribution toward the fight for equal rights for all people.

Miss Burroughs has served for the past four years as president of the Women's convention Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc. Miss burroughs receives membership in B and P clubs.

39 YEARS

She is also founder and president of the National Trade and Professional school for girls which has been in existence for the past 39 years. Her most recent accomplishment was the establishment of a Retreat for foreign missionaries. This 20-room mansion was purchased last February at the price of $87,500. Since that time $125,000 has been spent for redecoration and $20,000 for furniture. The Retreat was dedicated last June.

Dr. Thompson was entertained with a breakfast at Harrison's Cafe, sponsored by the Washington Club of the B and P Women's League, with the local president, Miss Mayme C. Mehlinger presiding.

In her remarks the national president, a native of Paducah, Ky. and a graduate of the West Kentucky College of that city and the Chicago College of Optometry,

BIGGER PEANUT CROP

pledged to carry out a progresive program.

Dr. Thompson was introduced by the retiring president Mrs. Geneva Valentine. The past president gave a brief resume of the accomplishments which the club obtained during her four years reign.

ANNUAL BUDGET

During that period the organiation grew from 14 to more than 60 clubs, she said, and the annual budget was increased from $4,000 to $19,000.

Four years ago the Sojourner Truth Schroll was the only merit award offered by the organization. These scrolls were presented by each local club, at their founders day celebrations to some outstanding women of their respective communities.

Since that time the association has created a national award to be given some woman who has made an unusual contribution nationally or internationally. The first recepient of this award was Mrs. Edith Sampson for her work at the United Nations. This year's award went to Mrs. Mable Grammer for the fine work with brown babies in Germany.

This year, for the first time, the national organization presented certificates for club excellency to these local groups who have excelled either in the field of public relations or community participation.

The three club winners of these citations at the national convention meeting in Atlantic City last month were:

Brooklyn club for promoting a breakfast at the Waldolf Astoria hotel which attracted nearly 2,000 guests.

Carkentalque club, Centerville Md., for the work it has done toward offering scholarships to deserving young women and for community participation in civil defense.

Montgomery, Ala., club for its religious contribution by helping to create a Christ-like home for underprivileged and crippled children.

The National Association of B and P Women's clubs meeting in the city in which it was organized 18 years ago, presented its first citation to the 15 or more charter members present. The scroll was accepted by Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter of New York.

500 Brokers From 18 States To Meet

Report On 26-City Survey Among Major Items On Agenda

CINCINNATI, O. (ANP)—The National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., will open its mid-winter conference at Cincinnati's Manse Hotel Friday, Feb. 20, under the theme "Operation Decent Housing."

Major portion of the three-day conference will be devoted to tightening the machinery of the NAREB board of directors, according to President Walter H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta.

However, some 500 delegates from 18 states and the District of Columbia will participate in the organization's fast-moving program of mortgage financing for homeseekers.

Report On Survey

At the same time, the conference will hear a progress report from the NAREB survey of minority housing in 26 major cities. The survey is the first of its kind conducted by a colored business group and is under the direction of new field secretary, Vernon D. Jarrett, of Chicago.

Aiken will report on his recent housing tour of California. The California delegation will be led by Willis E. Carson, Los Angeles realtist.

Washington, D.C., will be led by Joseph H. Greene, John R. Pinkett, Eugene Davidson and John P. Murchison.

Philadelphia's Lenerte Roberts, NAREB program director, will head the Pennsylvania realtists, while Detroit spokesmen will include W. D. Morison Jr., NAREB founding president; Maceo Crutcher, regional vice-president; and Martin L. Bass.

Ohio Delegation

Largest delegation will come from Ohio, led by Dayton's Frederick Bowers, president of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Brokers, and J. Roy Terry of Cleveland. Other Ohio realtists will include William Culpepper, Columbus; David T. Carroll and William Iles, both of Dayton; Horace Sudduth and Leroy Walker, both of Cincinnati.

Wilbur M. Slaughter, NAREB treasurer, will represent some 20 delegates from Chicago, along with Bolin V. Bland, regional vice - president; Ripley Meade Jr., parliamentarian; Robert N. Landrum, chairman, political committee; William B. Collier, George S. Harris, and Hazel Dorham. Other delegations will include:

Maryland Represented

NAREB Secretary F. Henry Williams and Gladys C. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla.; Joseph R. Ray, executive committee member, and M. M. Bonner, both of Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Muse, Martinville, Va.; N. T. Williams, Danville, Va.; Maggie B. Speller, Alexandria, Va.; Maurice Collette, Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Calhoun Jr., J. R. Wilson Jr., and T. M. Alexander, all of Atlanta.

Other states to be represented include New York, Maryland, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

Realtors Meet In Chicago Oct. 11

President Eisenhower's new housing chief, Albert M. Cole, will deliver a major address at the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., slated for Chicago, Oct. 11 - 15.

Cole is administrator of the powerful Housing and Home Finance agency, which directs the government's entire network of housing operations.

Meanwhile, liberal mortgage Banker Benjamin Levinson, Detriot, will join representatives of other white and Negro lending agencies to review the mortgage records of Negro homeowners.

The Conrad Hilton hotel will be the convention's headquarters.

Delegates from 27 major cities representing 20 states, will attend the Chicago meet, according to Chicagoan George S. Harris, convention director and NAREB President Walter H. Aiken of Atlanta. The Dearborn Real Estate board, Inc., is convention host.

Mortgage men, urban redevelopment and rehabilitation experts city planners and federal spokesmen will join Negro brokers and builders to chart "a nation-wide move against slum life."

At the same time, clinics will be conducted on real estate brokerage, property managemenet, tax and insurance problems, new construction and financing.

Country-wide reports on "new techniques of resistance to democratic housing" will be one of the outstanding features of this significant meeting, along with regional progress reports on interracial living.

According to William B. Collier, Jr., president of the host Dearborn board, advance reservations from every section of the country indicate a record-breaking attendance.

Harris New Head Of Realty Group

By ROBERT ELLIOTT

George Harris, well known Chicago business man was elected president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers Wednesday at Chicago's Conrad-Hilton hotel, defeating Joseph Green of Washington. Green declined a unanimous vote for vice presidency which then went to J. Roy Terry, a Cleveland realtor. F. Henry Williams of Jacksonville, Fla., and Wilbur Slaughter of Chicago were reelected secretary and treasurer.

Ohio had the largest number of delegates to the convention with 64 and Wendell Catlin of Cleveland was elected to the NARB of directors. He and Terry are charter members of the national organization.

Private and public pension funds may be a huge untapped source of mortgage financing for Benjamin Levinson, president of the Michigan Mortgage corporation Detroit.

Levinson was speaking on a panel discussion during the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers in Chicago's Conrad Hilton hotel.

He said he has already received a promise of investments of this type from representatives of union pension funds. Three Michigan universities are performing research in the same area, he added.

Levinson estimated there is approximately $40 billion in pension funds in the United States. Very little of this money is being invested in mortgage loans, but it could be a boon to private housing, individually and in developments, he said.

Levinson said his own experience has been that there is little difficulty in securing backing for Negro mortgage loans.

He estimated that 60 per cent of the government insured mortgages serviced by his company were loans on Negro mortgages. He said the company services "close to 60 million dollars in government insured mortgages."

GEORGE HARRIS

"We have never experienced a complete foreclosure in the eight years we have been in business. and we have no delinquency problems" he said.

"Let no one tell you that a mortgage made to a Negro family is any less desirable than a mortgage made to a member of any other race. This is a matter of record."

The first sessions the convention was addressed by Albert M. Cole, administrator, housing and home finance agency. Cole said, "We are going to need to develop the minority housing market on an accelerated scale for purely economic reasons.. . We are also going to need it for slum clearance."

One of the great problems of slum clearance is relocation, Cole said.

New NAREB Officers—

Newly elected executives of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers engage in a bit of palaver following their sixth annual convention held recently in Chicago's Conrad Hotel. Shown left to right: Vice President J. Roy Terry, Cleveland; President George S. Harris, Chicago; F. Henry Williams, secretary, Jacksonville, Fla., and Wilbur M. Slaughter, treasurer, Chicago. Harris defeated Joseph Greene of Washington, D. C., and Terry edged M. McKay of Louisville. Williams and Slaughter were unopposed.

GEORGE HARRIS HEADS BROKERS:

Real estate men slate new drive for equal housing

CLEVELAND — George S. Harris, new president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., will spearhead a country-wide drive for "equality in housing" in 1954.

The St. Louis - born Chicago broker and mortgage chief will direct a movement by realty men from 34 cities and 21 states in a national program designed to secure equality in private financing, new construction, land development and neighborhood rehabilitation for America's "hemmed in" colored homeseekers.

To Honor Loan Firms

Harris will join UN alternate delegate, Archibald Carey in Cleveland, Dec. 10, in a salute to colored-sponsored savings and loan groups.

On Dec. 17, the NAREB president will meet with his board of directors to complete work on a "fair housing" program, which will be submitted to President Eisenhower and Congress in January.

Cleveland Firm Cited

The Cleveland salute will honor the Quincy Savings and Loan Co., one of the nation's 26 colored-managed home loan institutions, which won singular recognition several years ago after veteran insurance executive M. C. Clarke organized a group of Cleveland citizens to buy the complete stock of a white-owned firm.

Last fortnight, Harris met in Chicago with New York's William R. Hudgins, president of the American Savings and Loan League, and representatives of other colored loan groups to blueprint a national "self-help" program.

Singing Teachers Hold Sessions in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS—(ANP) — The National Association of Teachers of Singing will meet in St. Louis, Dec. 28-30. The sessions will be held at the Sheraton Hotel.

Roena Savage Elected To Teacher's Body

JEFFERSON CITY — Mrs. Roena Savage, 925 E. Dunklin, has been elected to membership in the National Association of Teachers of Singing. She was sponsored by Margaret Scott and Hardin Van Deursen of the University of Kansas City.

Active in the concert field, she has served as adjudicator for festivals and contests and on Voice and Opera panels. She has maintained a studio of opera and voice for the past four years.

Mrs. Savage was teacher of Voice and Musicology in Lincoln University and Tennessee State University and taught Voice and Choral in the Adult Education programs of the San Bernardino and Redlands high schools of California, and the San Bernadino Valley College.

Her training in music was in the University of Southern California where she received the B.M. degree in Voice and Theory and the Master of Arts in Voice and Musicology at the University of Missouri. She has studied extensively under internationally famous teachers: Richard Hageman, Hollywood; the late Vetta Karst, St. Louis; Dr. Herbert Gould, University of Missouri; Marcella Craft, Riverside, California, and Pietro Cimini, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Savage is active in religious, civic and educational organizations and was recently elected vice president of the Missouri Council of Church Women. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

National Bar's Human Rights Committee Makes 6 Month Intensive Study

New York.—The National Bar Association's Committee on Human Rights for the Western States May 22 sent to Scovel Richardson, St. Louis, Mo., president of the association, a report of six months of the Committee's activity.

Upon undertaking the task assigned to it, the Committee made a statement declaring that "the practice of discrimination against human beings in public places because of race, color, creed, or ancestry is the greatest single problem facing the western states of the nation."

Rapid Increase

The committee noted that with the tremendously rapid increase in numbers and steady dispersal of Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and other minorities throughout all the states of the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, Great Plains, and Pacific areas, discrimination against these minorities in places of public accommodation, entertainment, and recreation was becoming widespread and the problems incident thereto more acute.

The committee pointed out that there were 10 states—Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming—which did not have a traditional civil rights statutes. The situation in these 10 states was in marked contrast to that in Colorado, Washington, and California, which had adopted basic civil rights statutes in 1885, 1890, and 1897 respectively.

In six month of intensive activity the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States has sought to awaken individuals, groups, and organizations in the 10 western states lacking civil rights statutes to the urgent need for legislation to provide protection for Negroes and other minorities against discriminatory practices.

The committee has sought to stimulate churches, educational institutions, civic organizations, the public press, and all individuals who believe in democratic and equalitarian principles of freedom and justice to work for the passage of civil rights legislations in their respective states.

Recent events transpiring in 5 of these 10 states reveal that public entiment for the legislative correction of discrimination in places of public accommodation is already in existence and is merely waiting to be nobilized and translated into definite action.

Oregon

Early in the 1953 session of the Oregon legislature a civil rights bill outlawing discrimination in hotels, motels or tourists courts, restaurants, and amusement places against persons because of race, religion, or national origin was introduced in both houses of that legislative body. The bill was passed by the Senate in March, 1953 by a vote of 21 to 9. On April 13, 1953, the House of Representatives, after voting down a minority report providing for referral of the bill to the people, passed Senate Bill 169 by a vote of 46 to 11. On April 29th Governor Paul Patterson signed the bill, which becomes effective July 21st.

The law provides for a civil cause of action to recover damages in an amount not to exceed $500 from the operator, manager, or employee of any place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement, guilty of any distinction, discrimination, or restriction against any person on account of race, religion, or national origin. The State of Oregon has thus become the 19th state with a basic civil rights law and is the first state since 1879 which has adopted such a basic act providing for equal accommodations and privileges in public places.

Montana

A civil rights bill was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Montana legislature by Reps, Ole S. Gunderson and Fritz Norby, both of Cascade County., which includes Great Falls and a nearby United States Air Force base. The civil rights measure was proposed as an answer to specific problems and shocking incidents of racial discrimination in Great Falls, where 500 colored soldiers stationed at the air base have been turned away from the doors of eating places, hotels, theaters, and barber shops. After a bitter debate the bill, guaranteeing all citizens equal rights to public accommodations such as hotels, restaurants, and theaters, narrowly passed the Lower House of the Legislature. The bill could not be dislodged, however, from the Senate committee to which it was referred, even though the penalty clause had been stricken from it, and the legislature adjourned without further action upon it.

Arizona

A civil rights bill was introduced in the Arizona legislature by Reps. Carl Sims, Sr. and Doc Benson of Phoenix and Rep. Robles of Pima. The bill provided for a civil rights commission with enforcement powers and carried a $25,000 appropriation for the expense of the commission.

The opponents of the bill were well organized and had the measure referred to four committees—Appropriations, Labor, County and Municipal Affairs, and Judiciary. In the Appropriation Committee the section of the bill providing for the $25,000 commission expense was stricken out.

The bill remained bottled up in all four committees without being reported out. Rep. Sims made a motion to discharge the committees but his motion to discharge was defeated 37 to 32. A motion by an opponent of the bill to postpone it indefinitely was carried in the House of Representatives 37 to 32, and shortly thereafter the legislature adjourned its first regular session, killing the bill for the first session.

New Mexico

A civil rights bill, No. 199, was introduced in the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico by Reps. Albert J. Amador Jr., of Espanola and William J. Redak of Albuquerque.

House Bill 199 was reported out of the House Committee on Public Affairs without recommendation on March 8, 1953. It was brought to a vote on March 12th and was defeated by the tie vote of 24 to 24. Hobart LaGrone of Albuquerque, president of the New Mexico State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who spearheaded the movemnet for the passage of the bill, says that the very closeness of the vote in the lower house indicates the ultimate passage of a civil rights law.

Wyoming

The possibility of support of a civil rights bill in Wyoming was discussed very seriously in the last several months by the Cheyenne Community Council.

As has been pointed out in the pamphlet issued by the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States, there are only two places in Cheyenne where colored people can eat or buy a drink. Colored soldiers from the nearby Francis E. Warren Air Force Base are refused service and accommodations at restaurants, hotels, bars, and places of amusement and entertainment in Cheyenne; they are openly and brazenly informed that their business and partonage is not wanted and that they will not be served. Seeking to meet this crisis, the Community Council conducted hearings and heard supporters of a proposed civil rights bill which would provide for equality of treatment for all citizens regardless of race, creed, or color.

The Community Council announced that it would poll its members to determine whether or not they would be in favor of such a bill. The Committee on Human Rights for the Western States has not received information on the results of the poll or on any subsequent action taken by the Community Council.

Corrective Measures

Information concerning civil rights legislative activity is incomplete for the states of Idaho, Nevada, North and South Dakota, and Utah. Reports from these states, however, indicate a growing awareness of the need for corrective measures designed to eliminate discrimination in public places.

The members of the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States are Cora T. Walker, Chairman, New York City; Irvin C. Mollison, New York City; Ulysses G. Plummer, Jr., Portland, Oregon; James C. Flanigan, Denver, Colorado; Robert E. Bryant, Benton Harbor, Michigan. The principal officers of the National Bar Association are Scovel Richardson, President, St. Louis, Missouri; Lucia T. Thomas, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois; John A. Hibbler, Treasurer, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Rendering a Public Service

THE NATIONAL Bar Association's Committee on Human Rights for the Western States is rendering a fine public service in its campaign for adequate civil rights laws in that vast area of the country.

The committee has pointed out that with the rapid increase in the numbers of Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and other minorities dispersing over the area, and with flagrant discrimination against them in public places of accommodation, amusement and recreation growing acute, the need for civil rights legislation is greater than ever.

From its New York headquarters the committee points out that ten of these states (Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming) have not had any traditional civil rights statutes, and it has been working intensively to awaken citizens there to the need for such legislation.

That there is some sentiment for such laws is indicated by the fact that this year Oregon's Legislature passed a civil rights law giving maximum of $500 damages for discrimination in public places, and the law becomes effective July 21.

In New Mexico with a large non-white population, a tie vote of 24 to 24 defeated the civil rights bill in the lower house in March, but the closeness of the vote indicates probability of passage in the near future.

Elsewhere the picture is much uglier and points up the drastic need for such legislation.

Despite the elimination of a penalty clause, a civil rights bill was killed in the Montana Legislature, although it was shown that 500 colored soldiers stationed at the Air Force base near Great Falls are barred from all eating places, hotels, theatres, restaurants and barber shops there.

While the bill narrowly passed the Lower House, it was killed in the Senate committee.

In Arizona which has a considerable and growing non-white population, the Legislature postponed indefinitely consideration of a civil rights bill, and adjournment killed the legislation for the first session.

In Wyoming the situation is equally serious, with only two public places in Cheyenne, the capital, where colored people can eat or buy a drink.

Colored soldiers from Francis E. Warren Air Force Base nearby are flatly refused service and accommodations at restaurants, hotels, bars, and all places of amusement and recreation, being told their patronage is not wanted.

One of the ironies of this situation is that it was colored soldiers who in the last quarter of the nineteenth century contributed so much to the pacification of the West and the protection of white settlers!

Liberal groups in the West eager to contribute to the campaign to cleanse this area of bigotry should communicate with Attorney Cora T. Walker, chairman of the committee at 209 West 125th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

W. H. Flowers Elected President

Nat'l. Bar Association Ends Successful Meet

During the final session of the National Bar Association held on the campus of Dillard University last week, and one of the most successful in the history of the organization, W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was elected president.

Other officers elected were Harold Bledsoe, Detroit, first vice-president; I. M. Augustine, Jr., New Orleans, second vice-president; Mrs. Cora Walker, third vice-president, New York City; Elmer C. Jackson, Kansas City, Kan., fourth vice-president; Mrs. Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, secretary; Julius Judkins, Richmond, Ind., assistant secretary; Joseph A. Hibbler, Little Rock, treasurer, and William C. Martin, St. Louis, editor of the bar journal.

One of the highlights of the meeting was an address by George S. Schuyler, columnist, who briefed the convention on four aspects of African life.

In his discussion of Africa, Schuyler said he saw:

"American Negroes with their traditional sentimental interest in Africa eagerly watching political events there because they instinctively feel that any gains made in their ancestral home indirectly enhance their own prestige and social stature.

"American capitalists are watching Africa more closely than ever because they have found it a fruitful field for investment and a new market for heavy machinery and transport vehicles . . .

"In the religious world, there are black Catholic bishops in Basuteland, in Uganda and in the Gold Coast.

"The spotlight is on Africa because the West needs Africa. It is the last reservoir of virile manpower and vast resources upon which the industrial West must increasingly depend."

Sessions started Thursday morning at 9:30 and a luncheon was tendered the group at noon in the Dillard university cafeteria by the Prince Hall Masons of Louisiana. Speaking at this meeting was Municipal Judge Perry B. Jackson. The night public meeting held on Thursday night at Mt. Zion Methodist Church, was addressed by J. R. Booker, Little Rock, Arkansas. During the day a tour was made by groups of lawyers and their wives escorted by ladies of the city, Miss Verneta Hill, chairman, through the French section of the city and at a cocktail party in the Falstaff brewery. A cocktail party was also held at the Autocrat Club following the public meeting.

Friday's sessions were held at which were discussed questions as follows: "Negligence and Personal Injury Practices," "Workmen's Compensation Cases," 'International Relations," "Comparative Law." A trip on the Mississippi River on the public-owned yacht "Good Neighbor" was given at 10:00 a. m. and at 1:30 p. m. Friday with the compliments of the New Orleans Dock Board. A banquet was held Friday night at Hayes' restaurant.

Speakers on Friday included Charles M. Waugh, Muskegon, Mich.; Atty. Bledsoe, Detroit, Mich.; Louis E. Saunders, Jersey City; Wadd H. McCree, Detroit; Atty. Thomas, secretary, Chicago; A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, and Dean Aguinaldo A. Lenoir, Southern University, Baton Rouge.

The convention was the guest of the Crescent City Bar Association of which I. M. Augustine, Jr., local attorney, is the president. This local committee was assisted by a group of citizens headed by Marcus Neustadter and composed of some of the leading business and professional men of the city.

Miss Verneta Hill, secretary of the local YWCA, headed a women's group which assisted in entertaining the visiting lawyers and their wives. The committee was assisted by Prince Hall Masons and by the New Orleans Insurance Executives Council.

From Baton Rouge attending the convention were Vanue B. LaCour, A. A. Lenoir, E. L. Patterson, Alex L. Pitcher, Leonard Avery and T. S. E. Brown.

From New Orleans were Earl J. Amadee, I. M. Augustine, Jr., Alvin B. Jones, A. M. Trudeau, A. P. Tureaud, Freddie B. Warren. From Shreveport were Jerome T. Powell and Jesse N. Stone.

Other Officers Named

Bar Association Elects Flowers

W. HAROLD FLOWERS
... militant Pine Bluff attorney elected NBA head

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Atty. W. Harold Flowers, militant civil rights champion from Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected president of the National Bar Association at its annual meeting held here last week at Dillard University.

More than 100 delegates were in attendance at the sessions, highlighted by the passage of a resolution which called upon and urged the Governors of nine western states to call special sessions of their respective legislatures for the purposes of enacting civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin in places of public accommodation, recreation and entertainment.

Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming were cited as the states which lack basic civil rights statutes guaranteeing legal protection to all persons regardless of race or color in public places.

Other officers elected were Attys. Harold Bledsoe, Detroit, first vice president; I. M. Augustine Jr., New Orleans, second vice president; Mrs. Cora Walker, New York, third vice president; Elmer C. Jackson, Kansas City, Kan., fourth vice president; Miss Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, secretary; Julius Judkins, Richmond, Ind., assistant secretary; Joseph A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer, and William C. Martin, St. Louis, Mo., editor of the National Bar Journal.

During the three-day session, the delegates were guests of the local Dock Board aboard the yacht, "Good Neighbor," for a sight-seeing tour of the harbor.

Mrs. Joseph A. Thornton, widow of one of the first Negro lawyers in the city, was presented a bouquet of flowers by the convention.

Campaign To End Bias In Western States Reported

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — The Committee on Human Rights for the Western States made its first report last week to President Scovel Richardson of the National Bar association on the results of its campaign to end racial discrimination in 10 Rocky Mountain and plains states of the West.

The report, signed by Cora T. Walker, chairman and four members of the Committee, noted that of the 10 states covered in the first six months of the campaign, five had tried to do something about civil rights. One of the five, Oregon, passed a civil rights law.

These five states were Oregon, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. The other five, which did nothing, were Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah. The Committee set its study with this idea in mind!

"The practice of discrimination against human beings in public places because of race, color, creed or ancestry is the greatest single problem facing the western states of the nation."

In these states the Committee campaigned to end bias against growing numbers of Negroes. Spanish-Americans, Philipinos. Japanese and Chinese and other minorities. The 10 states above had no civil rights statutes in their books at the opening of the campaign.

To conduct its campaign, the committee wrote letters and talked with persons who might be interested in human rights and asked them to work to have civil rights laws passed in their states.

As a result of their efforts here is what the Committee members reported to Atty. Richardson of the five states that took some steps towards civil rights laws:

OREGON: Oregon passed a civil rights bill April 13, and Gov. Paul Patterson signed the bill on April 29. The law becomes effective July 21. It provides for a civil cause of action to recover damages not to exceed $500 from the operator, manager or employee of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, guilty of distinction, discrimination or restriction against a person because of race, religion or national origin.

MONTANA: A bill guaranteeing all citizens equal rights in public places was passed by the house but killed in a senate committee, although penalty clauses had been stricken from it. Reps. Ole S. Gunderson and Fritz Norby of Cascade county introduced the measure. — Their territory includes Great Falls where 500 Negro soldiers stationed at an air base are turned down by eating places, hotels, theaters and barber shops.

ARIZONA: Three representatives — Carl Sims, Sr., and Doc Benson of Phoenix and Robles of Pima — introduced a bill setting up a civil rights commission with enforcement powers, but it was killed when it was bottled up in four different committees. The legislature closed before any action could be taken.

NEW MEXICO: A tie vote of 24-24 defeated civil rights house bill No. 199, introduced by Reps. Albert J. Amador, Jr. of Espanola and William J. Redak of Albuquerque. Hobart LaGrone of Albuquerque, president of the New Mexico State Conference of the NAACP, led the movement for the bill. He predicts that civil rights laws will be passed ultimately in New Mexico.

WYOMING: Although the Cheyenne Community Council worked to instill interest in the passage of civil rights legislation, no legal efforts were made to introduce such bills. Currently the Council is conducting a poll of members on their attitudes toward such bills, but had not reported to the Committee in time for its statement. Colored soldiers stationed in Frances E. Warren Air Force Base have suffered bias from restaurants, hotels, bars and entertainment sites through the years.

All in all the Committee reported that there is "a growing awareness of the need for corrective measures designed to eliminate discrimination in public places."

Members of the Committee on Human Rights for the Western States besides the chairman are Irvin C. Millison, New York; Ulysses G. Plummer, Jr., Portland, Ore., James C. Flanigan, Denver, Colo.; and Robert E. Bryant, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Besides Richardson, other officers of the NBA include Lucia T. Thomas, secretary, Chicago, and John A. Kibbler, treasurer, Little Rock, Ark.

Flowers Heads Bar Association

NEW ORLEANS — W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected president of the National Bar Association meeting here in their 28th annual session in Dillard university.

Other officers elected were Harold Bledsoe, Detroit; I. M. Augustine, jr., New Orleans; Mrs. Cora M. Walker, New York city; Elmer C. Jackson, Kansas City, Kansas, vice-presidents; Miss Lucia T. Thomas Chicago, secretary; Julius Kudkins, Richmond, Indiana, assistant secretary; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, treasurer; William C. Martin, St. Louis; editor, National Bar Journal.

The executive committee has been given authority to select next years meeting site at a later date.

32b 1953

NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS LEAGUE

Beauticians End L.A. Conference

Cordelia Johnson Elected President For Another Term

Corner p.2

By DOLORES LeFORBES 32b

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Cordelia Grene Johnson, Jersey City, N. J., founder and president of the National Beauty Culturists League, Inc., for the past fourteen years was again elected to the high post at the group's recent annual confab in Los Angeles.

An even half dozen enterprising beauticians were elected as vice presidents. These included, first, Katie Whickman, Louisiana; second, Georgia Mae Brown, Illinois; third, Louise Reeves, Chapman, Mo.; fourth, Austin Williams, Texas; fifth, Pauline Humphrey, Iowa, and sixth, Mary Clarke, Arkansas.

The new office of corresponding secretary that was created was filed by Cordelia Jennings of New Jersey.

The 1953 Institute of Cosmetology attracted some fifty-two freshmen member to participate in the institute's advance courses.

Dat. 8-22-53

FROM MICHIGAN came Vera Murphy, Dazelle Smith, Mildred Bradley, Gertrude Flemming, Maggie L. Best, Lucille Thompson, Magdaline Matthews, Belle Hammond and Stella Buggs; from New Jersey came Ann Davis, and California, the host state, was represented by Stella S. Gates and Helen Starks.

Freshmen delegates from Missouri were Beatrice Morgan, Suretha Marshall, Beredester Harvey and Clara Goodwin. From Oklahoma came Vera Newton and Ernestine Nodds.

Freshmen participants from Mississippi were Rose T. Robinson and Alice Toles. From Illinois came Annie Street, Lucy Hawkins and Willie C. Trailor.

* * *

LOUISIANA FRESHMEN delegates were Cornelia Christian Berry, Merrine Spurlock, Merced Lockhart, Willie Belle Godbold, Marina Love, Essie Broussard, Vera Lockhart and Allie Mae Johnson. From the State of Texas came Mabel Wortham, Berthena Hodge, Laminta Green and Thelma T. Wilson. From Iowa came Leola Martin, Ruth Moore, Cottie Mae Lucas and Ruth M. Cole. Representing Maryland were Allemer Wallace, Ivory Powell and Marguerite C. Mitchell.

From West Virginia came Katie Mae Levels and from the contingent of Georgia were Christine L. Dickerson, Catherine King, Helen Landsay, Carrie Cargo and Helen L. Young.

The Institute of Cosmetology also brought advance members which included Dimple Mae Sheppard, Odell Marcellions, Faustina Skidmore and Helen Savare of Louisiana.

Advanced members from Oklahoma were Nellie B. Ellis, Ruth Martin, Velva L. Davis, Ruth Brown and Willa Mae Jones. From Texas came Rutha Mae Moore, Jessie Mae Sims, Alberta Kendle, Lottie B. Bailey, Adele Price, Julia Arch, Mary Powell, Mable Carter, Eva Courtney and Louise Payne.

* * *

ADVANCED MEMBERS from Iowa were Fannie M. Alexander and Sadie Jones; Mary E. Francis from Maryland; also Carrie Wade, Lavina M. Pearson, Gertrude Horne and Classie Ruff of Georgia. Some of the other advanced members included Elizabeth Artis, Annabelle Wilson and Ruth Valentine from Virginia; Henri Ella Cook of Los Angeles; Jannie A. Pilgrim of New Jersey, and Allan Bain and Florence Ali of Florida.

Executives for the Institute of Cosmotology for 1953 were Cordelia Greene Johnson, president; David A. Julian, assistant dean; Georgia Mae Brown, acting dean; Elsie W. Day, financial secretary; Carolyn Diamond, treasurer; Cordelia Jennings, convention secretary; Mayme Tilghan, national music instructor, and Ross Cook, national organizer.

Board members included Pauline Humphrey, LaOra Hodge, Elnora Hodge and Katie Wickham.

Heading panelss outside the beauty culture and cosmotology scope at the institute were Elnora Hicks, weaving and wig making; Ellie B. Williams, millinery; Dr. John W. Carney, M. D., Dermatology, and Dr. James Kirk, A. B., M. A., Ph. D., Applied Psychology.

TV Participants—When the National Beauty Culturalist League, Inc., held its annual parley in Los Angeles recently these two personable women were key participants on the Johnny Dugan "Ladies Choice" program. They are, left to right: Cordelia Green Johnson, Dugan and Elsie Day who was dubbed "Grandmother of the Day." Both ladies are from Jersey City, N. J.

Beauty Culturists League Holds 34th Annual Meet On West Coast

LOS ANGELES (NPB) —The conclave.

National Beauty Culturists Prior to the convention proper League, Inc., concluded a successful convention here Aug. 13, their 34th since its inception. Delegates from practically every state in the union, representing several million American women, were in attendance during the four day

which opened Aug. 9, the body conducted a four-day Institute of Cosmetology in the group headquarters in Berg's Park Manor, 607 S. Western ave. The Institute faculties and the largest attendance of its kind in the west.

Officers of the Institute were, Cordelia Greene Johnson, president; David A. Julian, Assistant Dean; Georgia Mae Brown, Acting Dean, Elsie W. Day, Financial Secretary; Carolyn Dismond, Treasurer; Cordelia Jennings, Convention Secretary; Mayme Tilligham, National Music Instructor and Ross Cook, National Organizer.

Dat. 8-22-52

GREENE REELECTED

Cordelia Greene Johnson of Jersey City, N. J., president of the rest of the officers. All of the Humphrey, fifth vice president. ter Edwards, Louisiana, was elected Parliamentarian.

ON EXECUTIVE BOARD

Members of the Executive Board elected were Essie Davidson, Philadelphia, Mayme Tilgham, Baltimore, Alice Toles, Mississippi, Parthena Bell, Tennessee, M. B. Littlewood, South Carolina, Alyne S. Waldon, Florida, Carrie L. Taylor, Louisiana, Idelle Katie Mae Le- Steele, Arkansas, Buelah M.

Other national officers Bessie Mercer Freeman, ington, D. C., Financial Minnie D. Hurley, New Treasurer; Ford Hennese Carolina, Recording Cordelia Jennings, New Brown, second vice president was elected to the newly

NBCL, was reelected to serve her vice presidencies were retained 15th consecutive term as head of in office with the exception of the body without opposition. Her that held by James Jamison of dramatic reelection was preceded Texas. He was replaced by Mary by a resolution calling for the Clarke of Arkansas. Those resuspension of the rules, and that elected included, Katie Whickham, Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, be first vice president Georgia Mae retained in the office of the presidency without opposition as long as the organization progresses.

In rapid order the body proceeded with the election of the vice president; Austine Williams, fourth vice president, and Pauline

Louise Reeves Chapman, third

Mary M. Myler, Michig

elected Historian; Katie

vels, W. Virginia and Ma

Forde, New York, Madame L. E. Coleman, Texas and Buelah Cook, Geogia.

Ethel Dickenson, Washington, D. C. was elected chaplain of the NBCL and members of the three member Trustee Board, were Jenne Pilgrim, New Jersey, Sarah Hall, Texas and Sadie Louise Davidson, Los Angeles, Calif.

THREE OF ST. LOUIS' outstanding beauticians were among those who attended the 34th annual convention of the National Beauty Culture League held in Los Angeles from Aug. 3-15. From left: Mrs. Thelma Bates, state president of the league; Mrs. Elizabeth Malone, president of Local 125 in St. Louis, and Mrs. Ruth Flowers, owner of the cosmetological school bearing her name. Other St. Louisians in attendance were Louise Chapman, Amanda White, Mederith Crawford, — Jesse Harris, Christine Armstrong, Ernestine White, Ann Harper, Eddie McFadden and Clara Goodwin.

(Andrew Studio Photo)

Horace Sudduth Calls for Return To BTW Policies

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Negro must exercise more iniative in planning his economic advancement. Horace S. Sudduth told a group here recently at the Eastern Regional Clinic on business. The Negro must do this, he said, if he hopes to win his rightful place in our American democracy.

Mr. Sudduth, who is president of the National Business league, Inc., emphasized the importance of the organization's program for Negroes. The clinic was held at the Madison avenue YMCA.

MR. SUDDUTH called attention to the advancement Negroes made during World War I and II in "the changed attitudes and economic and employment opportunities which came to us out of those wars." But, he warned:

"We would not prove ourselves worthy of these new freedoms and economic opportunities which lie dormant before us today if we do not immediately exhibit an initiative—a willingness for self help—a desire, a capacity to give a true . . . interpretation of our economic intelligence and worthiness to possess the things and clamor. . . ."

MR. SUDDUTH emphasized that the philosophy of the national Negro Business League founded by Booker T. Washington must dominate the Negro's thinking in formulating and executing his program of advancement and plans for group security.

The speaker attributed a part of the Negro's weakness as a group to the fact that "we turned our backs to the philosophy of Booker T. Washington who told us 50 years ago that an improved economic condition must be ours before we could expect a permanent and satisfactory social and civic condition."

HE EXPLAINED the program of the National Negro Business League, and contrasted the economic status of five million Jewish Americans and 15 million Negroes. In order to accomplish more as a united group, he said, they must have more race pride and self respect. They must learn "how to preserve and maintain the cherished traditions and customs of their home land, and at the same time participate fully in the national economy of their adopted country," he asserted.

Regional clinics are held in various parts of the country to study and discuss the needs of Negro business and to formulate a program which will improve the Negro's economic status. Clinic sponsors also encourage Negroes to pursue courses in business education and trades to better prepare them to fit into a program which will increase the number of successful Negro business and worthy and independent citizens.

NATL. NEGRO BUSINESS L'GUE TO MEET IN CINCINNATI

Mid-Year Meeting May 11–12 At Manse Hotel

Sudduth Announces

WASHINGTON — Horace S. Sudduth, President of NNBL, annnounces the mid-year meeting to held May 11 and 12 at the Manse Hotel, Cincinnati. Mr. Sudduth further states that it is the most important meeting of the League in the last 50 years.

The report will be on the Negro's progress to date and to discuss the needed services that can be rendered to Negro businesses across the country.

Calls For Support

Calling for support of the National Negro Business League program, Mr. Sudduth said, "It is obvious that without a national program unless we build a business background for our existing businesses which will enable them to compete and without a program which will encourage new business we can't hope to appreciably improve or remove, our present low position. Negro business and professional men and women should participate to a greater extent in the business affairs of the nation, particularly in the ownership and operation retail stores of all kinds."

Nat'l Business League To Meet Here Nov. 4-5

The 53rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League will be held in Atlanta, Ga November 4-6, it was announced last week at the national headquarters in Washington by the League's president, Horace S. Sudduth.

Sudduth met with the officers of the Atlanta Negro Business League and outlined the conditions under which the national organization would agree to hold its annual conclave in the gate city of the South Joining with the local business league in extending the invitation were a number of civic and fraternal organizations.

According to the president, the Atlanta convention will attract the largest delegated attendance of any of its annual sessions within the past half century

Sudduth plans program to educate consumer

WASHINGTON

An appeal for $10,000 to implement a program of business education in colored communities, has been issued by Horace S. Sudduth, president of the National Business League.

Calling attention to the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in some public places in Washington, and the "token employment" of colored help by white firms, Mr. Sudduth said colored businesses were facing a crisis which requires the 'building up" of consumer support.

The program, which will be directed by Jesse O. Thomas, and will require the services of four other persons, has been budgeted at $25,000 a year, Mr. Sudduth said.

He added that Mr. Thomas would be employed as executive vice president and director of public relations to work with officers and representatives of local leagues.

Mr. Sudduth also announced that the 53rd annual convention of the organization will be held in Atlanta, Nov. 4, 5, 6.

NATL. NEGRO BUSINESS LEAG'E TO MEET IN ATLANTA

Will Be One Of Best Says Sudduth, President Of Cincinnati

The National Negro Business League will hold its annual convention in Atlanta, Nov. 4 to 7. The League was founded by Booker T. Washington 53 years ago.

Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati realtor and banker is President. The meeting is expected to be the best ever with the theme: The program of the NNBL in Changing Society.

President Eisenhower heads the top governmental officials who have been asked to attend..

League to map future plans

ATLANTA—The future of the National Business League will be decided at the forthcoming Atlanta annual convention Nov. 4-7, officials of the 53-year-old organization agreed last week, as last minute program arrangements were ironed out.

With top leaders from several business and educational fields slated to speak and appear on panels, along with government officials from Washington and regional offices, the convention was shaping up as one of the best in the long history of NNBL.

Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, national president, indicated that League representatives from states all over the nation were expected to attend. He has called on national business leaders to join in and help chart the course of the League, which is embarking on "a realistic program."

Between 800 And 1,000 Expected To Attend Meet

BY LIN HOLLOWAY

Between 800 and 1,000 delegates begin deliberations on "The Program of the National Negro Business League" when the 53rd annual convention of the league gets underway at the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel this morning.

The convention, scheduled to last through November 7, will be highlighted by the participation of many of the nation's leading authorities in various fields during sessions. Today's program will be highlighted by the appearance of notables at two general sessions and by the staging of the annual board of director's meeting.

Registration of delegates will begin 10 a m , at the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel where delegates will find displays and exhibitions from governmental departments and industrial firms awaiting their inspection Among the federal agencies presenting displays in the Waluhaje assembly room where the directors' meeting will be held at 10 o'clock are the Departments of Health, Welfare, Labor and Commerce.

FIRST SESSION

The first general session of the convention is slated to begin at 2 p m , in the assembly room with Horace S Sudduth of Cincinnati, Ohio, League president, presiding.

This session will be highlighted by the appearance of Dr. T. M. Howard, emminent physician and businessman of Mound Bayou, Miss., as keynoter. Dr. Howard will be introduced by Dr William L. Crump, director of the Bureau of Public Relations, Tennessee State University.

The report of League secretary Rufus B Byars will also be made t the first session and announcements will be made by W. V. Harper, program director.

SECOND SESSION

The second session of today's program will be held at First Congregational Church at 8 p m., this evening. Highlight of this session will be the presentation of the president's annual message by Mr Suddath. Local dignitaries will also take part in this evening's program, bringing messages of welcome to the convention.

J. L Wolfe, president, will welcome the convention on behalf o the Atlanta Business League; Mrs J S Flipper, president, will gree the delegates for the local Housewives League Robert R Reed, executive secretary, will bring greetings from the Georgia Negro Chamber of Commerce: and E M Martin, vice president of Atlanta Life Insurance Co., welcomes the convention for the city's colored citizens Because Mayor William Hartsfield will not be able to be present at the evening's session greetings will be extended to the League by another high ranking city official A reception slated at 10 p m , at the Waluhaje ends today's activities.

OTHER CELEBRITES HERE

In addition to the celebrities aforementioned, many others of the nation's outstanding personalities are in the city to participate in various events during the convention. Among those who had arrived this morning were J. A. "Billboard" Jackson, special representative for Esso Marketers and one of the originators of the League J E Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Co , Memphis, heads a delegation from his state A. J. Turner, Raleigh, N. C. businessman and president of his state's League, he heads the N Carolina delegation Representatives of industrial firms have also arrived here.

TAKING PART IN SESSIONS

Those who will take part in subsequent sessions are Dr. Harry V Richardson, president, Gammon Theological Seminary; Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University; Mrs Christine Fuqua, president, National Housewives League, and Miss Ora Higgins, Chicago.

A group of students from several colleges will also participate.

OTHER KEYNOTES

Other keynote speakers are Congressman William Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, who will address founder's day observance at Big Bethel Church Thursday evening at 8 p m.; Frederick Morrow of the Department of Commerce who will be heard during a session at the Waluhaje; and Attorney Belford Lawson of Washington, D. C. will be keynote speaker at the convention banquet at the Butler Street YMCA at 6 p m. Friday.

Sidelights On NNBL Convention

BY LIN HOLLOWAY

That the National Negro Business League is a popular organization among educators and institutions of higher education has been evidenced by the presence of many "college-folk" at sessions of the League's 53rd annual convention here this week.

Taking active part in the sessions to date have been students and faculty members from Morehouse College, Atlanta U; Fisk University; Southern University; Texas Southern University; Tuskegee Institute; Florida A&M University; Morris Brown College; S. S. A&M College; Gammon Theological Seminary; Morgan State College; J. C. Smith University among others.

SOLE SURVIVING FOUNDER

James A. (Billboard) Jackson, the popular special representative for Esso Marketers and pioneer public relations figure, is present for the convention, his 53rd. He is the only survivor of the group that met in Boston with Booker T. Washington in 1900 to organize what has become the National Negro Business League.

Mr. Jackson, who founded what is now the small businesses division of the Department of Commerce, was Pullman porter who was attracted by a picture of the great Booker T. on the cover of a magazine when he went to the historic meeting.

Though he lost his railroad job when he "took off" to attend the meeting, Mr. Jackson gained a friendship with the noted educator which lasted until Dr. Washington's death.

Six years ago, Mr. Jackson revealed, six of the men who were in attendance at the organizational meeting of the NNBL, were at the convention held that year at Tuskegee. Five since have died.

DOTS AND DATA

Companies, governmental agencies and organizations exhibiting wares and services at the convention's headquarters in the assembly room of the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel include the Coca-Cola Co.; P. Lorillard Co., manufacturers of Old Gold cigarettes; the Department of Health, Welfare and Education; the Dept. of Labor; the Dept. of Commerce and the National Urban League.

League president Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati was in the city a week prior to the start of the convention recuperating from a recent illness ..... Sports figures recognize one delegate as George Singleton, secretary of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA) ..... The noted white Author C. Hughes of Tuskegee whose writings include a biology of the late Dr. Robert Moten is a guest of the convention ..... T. M. Campbell, retired field agent for the Dept. of Agriculture extension service, is a much-traveled person, having been overseas on extensive tours for the government. He says his most-remembered trip is the one he made to Mound Bayou Miss. to watch the late Dr. Booker T. Washington launch a race oil enterprise.

That the Negro has made executive progress in nearly every field of business is indicated by the cross section of businesses represented by delegates. Kit Baldwin is an ice-cream tycoon; S. B. Fuller manufactures and distributes cosmetic and household products (both are from Chicago) Byatt Wyatt is a taxi cab king in St. Louis; George Berry is "Mr. Big" in Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta's own W. H. (Chief) Aiken is a housing and construction magnate. Bankers insurance company executives and others are in abundance at convention sessions. Clarence L. Holte, representative of the famed advertising firm of Batten, Barten, Durstine and Osborne, of New York, is also in the city.

Delegates concur that their headquarters, The Waluhaje Apartments Hotel is "the best ever" for the race.

Businessman Of '53 To Be Feted At NNBL Banquet

The highlight of today's sessions of the 53rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League will be the staging of the annual banquet at 6 P. M. at the Butler Street YMCA with the noted civil rights attorney, Belford V. Lawson of Washington, D. C. as principal speaker.

A feature of the banquet will be the presentation of the League's "Businessman of the Year" award to S. B. Fuller, founder of Fuller Products Company, Chicago.

OTHER EVENTS TODAY

At 10 A. M. this morning the convention will resume sessions with discussions of the national and local program of the NNBL being made by W. V. Harper, program director; Roscoe Cavitt, executive secretary of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; and Percy Franklin, president of the Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce.

Several committee meetings are to be held and at 11 o'clock this morning E. Frederick Morrow, recently-appointed Advisor on Business Affairs to the U. S. Department of Commerce, will speak to the convention on "The US Department of Commerce As An Aid To the Program of the National Negro Business League."

U. S. Prejudice Hit at Confab!

WASHINGTON—Prejudice, bigotry and materialism, as represented by atheistic communism, were the objects of constant blasting by the nation's top religionists, educators, labor leaders and publicists at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the Mayflower Hotel here last week.

Some three hundred delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada attended the three-day conference.

Brought into sharp focus by a consistent array of speakers was the necessity to eliminate from our own national life the religious and racial prejudices which have contradicted the American creed and gnawed at the foundations of our democracy.

ALSO, BROUGHT under the microscope of concern was the challenge to reconcile the differences, not merely of faith and belief, but of the divergent objectives of materialism and spiritualism.

Although Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Herman Long, director of that institution's Department of Race Relations, brought encouraging reports of progress in the battle against prejudice all over the country, it remained for George Meany, president of the AFL, to sound the tocsin call for a renewed onslaught against the bastions of prejudice and against men whom he described as the "Hitlers of America."

"I know there are some elements in this country who foster race hatred and religious prejudice for the sake of narrow political expediency," Meany said.

"I have heard some of them threaten publicly to abolish the public school system in their states if the Supreme Court rules against segregation in the public schools.

"We who believe in the brotherhood of man, cannot be intimidated by these little Hitlers. They oppose all human progress. They are trying to isolate themselves from the rest of the United States and build up fortresses of reaction where anti-unionism, anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism and anti-democracy can flourish."

* * *

OTHER SPEAKERS denounced those Americans who, under the guise of Americanism, tend to destroy the principles and freedoms for which America originally stood. Said Bishop Angie W. Smith:

"Some organizations and individuals place a very peculiar interpretation on our American tradition. They seem to condemn every person or group with inflammatory names and titles if they cannot agree with them.

"Groups dating their origin to the early Fathers in America now condemn the very principles these early pioneers fought and died to produce.

'The ignorance of history is one of the most comfortable atmospheres in which some of our political patrioteers live.

"If they really knew what our forefathers said and did, it would frighten them to death."

* * *

AL ROSEN'S story of practical progress in human relations was one of the highlights of the conference.

Rosen is the star third baseman for the Cleveland Indians. He disclosed for the first time publicly some of the experiences of Larry Doby, Cleveland centerfielder, and the team's first Negro player.

Doby, Rosen said, was not welcomed by all the players with open arms. He got off to a rough start. During one period, he struck out twelve straight times. After the last strikeout, he returned to the dugout sulking and, dejected, and bowed his head on his knees in utter despair.

Shortly afterward, however, Joe Gordon, veteran second-baseman, struck out. Purposely, he went and sat beside Doby. He threw his head on his knees. Presently, the two players saw each other out of the corner of their eyes. They both had to grin. Doby was brought back by this friendly action. His morale was restored.

* * *

ROSEN ALSO told the delegates that Clark Griffith was looking for a Negro player for the Washington team and would take the first good one he could get.

Among persons attending the conference were Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Mrs. Clifford Heinz and Mrs. David Alter of Pittsburgh; John Dancy of Detroit; Judge Myles Paige of New York; William White of Toronto Canada, and Mrs. U. G. Dailey of Chicago.

Mrs. Eisenhower met all the delegates at a White House reception Monday.

Tuesday, Roger W. Straus, Benson Ford and Thomas Braniff were re-elected as co-chairmen of the conference, and Dr. Everett Clinchy as president. Mr. Straus, who has served for twenty-five years, was presented with a silver plate as a token of esteem.

75 Delegates Register Here For Congress Of Negro P-TAs

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers convened at Alabama State College for Negroes yesterday for a two-day session.

Some 75 delegates for 19 states and the District of Columbia heard Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer, discuss the mental and physical health of children last night.

Leon Kennedy, president of the Alabama Association of School Principals and principal of Wenonah High School, Jefferson County, defined the role of P-TA in school and community.

Leading a panel discussion on current teen-age problems were Mrs. D. D. Black, president of the Alabama P-TA, Mrs. T. B. Hill, treasurer, and Mrs. E. V. Rush, district president, and Dr. R. D. Crockett, administrative assistant of Alabama State College for Negroes.

Theme of the convention is "New Responsibilities in a Changing Society."

"All Southern states have a long way to go in providing adequate water and sanitation in their schools," Dr. Gill told the P-TA delegates.

"Few Negro schools are adequately equipped for sanitation," he said.

The health officer urged the delegates to insist on more thorough mental and physical health training and health supervision in their schools.

"Mental health training is so vital to school children, when they are laying the groundwork for their lifelong mental attitudes, that your P-TA groups should urge teachers and parents to set examples and develop good citizenship traits in children," he said.

He explained that unhappy home atmospheres cause juvenile delinquency and professional crime.

Safety education is another duty of P-TA groups, he said, because more school children are killed by accidents than by any disease or combination of diseases.

National Negro P-TA Ends Convention Here

Mrs. Mayme E. Williams, president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, proclaimed "another milestone in Negro education" was passed by the P-TA at the close of their convention at Alabama State College for Negroes yesterday.

Other speakers at the final convocation after two days of workshops were, Zelia S. Breaux, associate professor of education at Alabama State College for Negroes, and Mrs. Thelma B. Myers, Negro supervisor of Montgomery Negro schools.

NCNW CHARM—Shown at the International Night program of the convention of the National Council of Negro Women, in Washington, recently, are, left to right Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Washington, retiring president; Mrs. Marie Chowding, NYC, who made a presentation of $5000 from the Whitney Foundation; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore, convention chairman; Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Washington, NCNW treasurer; and Nelson A. Rockefeller, U. S. under secretary, who was speaker.

Newly Elected NCNW Prexy Has Colorful Background

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason who was elected as the third national president of the National Council of Negro Women on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1953 in Washington, D. C., at the Biennial Convention was born in Walkes-Barre, Penna. When an infant her parents, Rev. and Mrs. George Cook Carter, moved to Auburn, New York where she was brought up.

She completed her elementary and high school training in that city and was graduated from the University of Chicago with a Ph. B. degree, specializing in political economy and social welfare. She has had graduate work in psychiatry at Fordham University and public administration at New York University. Mrs. Mason was a professional social worker for more than 25 years. She has been secretary in the Young Woman's Christian Association in Baltimore, Md.; Brooklyn, N. Y. and Norfolk, Va. For a number of years she was employed by the Department of Welfare in New York City in the capacity of case supervisor and district office administrator.

Early in the 1940's she was appointed to the highest Civil Service position in the Department of Welfare ever obtained by a Negro, that of Director of the Division of Social Service. In this position, in which she had over-all supervision of more than 4,000 employees, he responsibilities entailed policy making, maintaining welfare standards, recruitment and training of personnel and many other duties. She resigned this position following an injury in a train accident.

Mrs. Mason is an ardent civic worker. When living in New York City, she founded the Committee of 100 Women, an organization which has given thousands of dollars in camp scholarships to underprivileged children. She has been made honorary president of this outstanding group. She was formerly a member of the Board of Directors of the Katy Ferguson Home for Unmarried Mothers and of the Personnel Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. When a resident of New York City she was active in many other phases of community welfare.

Returning to live in Norfolk, Va., from New York City in 1945, she has been closely connected with that community. In Norfolk, she founded the Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, a group of Negro and white women that has grown from 30 to 400 members. This unique organization tackles difficult community problems on the interracial level; thinking, planning and taking action together on problem of a civic and social welfare nature. Oustanding personalities including, Mrs. Harper Sibley; Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, former congresswoman; J. Saunders Redding; Mrs. Olive Goodman, formerly a member of the United Nation's Commission on the Status of Women; Paul Williams, former president of the Southern Council; Geo. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Council; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, and many others have been brought to Norfolk by this group for public lectures.

Sat. 11-21-53

Mrs. Mason has had considerable experience in the writing field, she is the editor of the Golden Jubilee Year Book, a historical record of the Daughters of Elks. She has written special articles for the New York Amsterdam News and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. For some time, she also wrote a column, the Guide Post, for the latter newspaper.

In Norfolk she was the only Negro woman cited by the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of that newspaper. She was praised for the high quality of her civic and social welfare contributions to the community. She has been honored by the Norfolk Chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. For three years Mrs. Mason was the uptown chairman for the March of Dimes, organizing over 100 women each year who were successful in raising large sums of money for this cause. She represented the Norfolk Chapter for Infantile Paralysis at the annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Mason is known as a consistent and vigorous fighter for the rights of people. She has appeared before the Norfolk City Council on numerous occasions and before the Norfolk members of the State Legislature. Her appeal to them to end segregation on common carriers in the State of Virginia was described in an editorial in the Virginian Pilot as a dignified and forceful presentation which left no doubt as to the validity of her petition.

She came into the Council soon after it was organized by its Founder, President Emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, and since then has worked intimately with the President Emeritus and her successor, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee. On a national level she has been elected Chairman of the Executive Board and as a Vice-President. As a member of the Executive Committee she was closely involved in the operations of the organization and frequently represented the Council at meetings and conferences. At one period, she was Executive Director of the Council. On the local level she became completely familiar with local problems and programs for she was the organizer and four year president of the New York Council. From 1949 to 1953, she was the president of the Norfolk Council of Negro Women. Her wide range of experience in the organization is unusual for it has given her a rich and varied experience. Mrs. Mason has traveled extensively in Europe, in the West Indies and has represented the National Council in the Convention of the Women of Haiti in 1951. As president of the Norfolk Council she has been responsible for the entertainment of several German women brought to the United States under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the

State Department.

Mrs. Mason is the wife of William Thomas Mason, superintendent of the Norfolk Community Hospital and president of W. T. Mason Company, Real Estate, Insurance and Brokerage Firm. They have one son, Attorney William T. Mason, Jr., a practicing lawyer in Norfolk. She is the sister of Mrs. Anita Bogarte Crump of Mt. Vernon, New York, Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, Oscar S. Carter, Wheeler and Reginald Carter.

Mrs. Mason is a member of the Board of Directors of the Child and Family Service and Chairman of the Personnel Committee; a member of the National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing Services; of the Evaluatory Committee on Education of the Booker T. Washington High School; of the Norfolk Chapter of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation; of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Young Women's Christian Association, and of the Daughters of Elks. She has been given the highest honor conferred by this fraternal group, that of Past Grand Daughter Ruler. She is chairman of the Achievement Committee of the Daughters of Elks. Her social clubs include the Norfolk Chapter of the Links, the Women's Club, the MRS Club, the Husband and Wives Club and Hoylites. She is a Presbyterian.

Mamie Greets NCNW—Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, wife of the President, received top officials of the National Council of Negro Women at the White House last week. Among the many distinguished women who met with Mrs. Eisenhower was "sweetheart" Mary McLeod Bethune, NCNW founder and president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Mrs. Bethune is shown immediately to Mrs. Eisenhower's left.—INS Photo.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason President Of National Council of Negro Women

WASHINGTON. — Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va., was elected president of the Negro National Council of Negro Women on Saturday, November 14, and was installed with a new slate of officers at the colorful dinner meeting which closed the recent three day biennial convention meeting held in Washington.

The meeting was attended by some 500 women from affiliate groups and local councils from all over the country. The founder and president emeritus, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, attended the convention and participated fully in the proceedings.

Other national officers include: first, second, third, and fourth vice presidents, respectively, Dr. Arenia Mallory, Lexington, Miss.; Dr. Nancy Woolridge, Hampton, Va.; Attorney Marjorie Lawson, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Rosa Gragg, Detroit,; recording secretary, Mrs. Marion Bluitt, Washington, D. C.; assistant recording secretary. MrMs. Dorothy Lynias Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Washington, D. C.; parliamentarian, Mrs. Henrine W. Banks, Indianapolis; historian, Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Dr. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh; National organizer for junior councils, Mrs. Helen Meade, New York City; director of fine Arts, Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, Pittsburgh.

Executive committee at large, Mrs. Josephine Brown, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Lula L. Campbell, Denver; Mrs. Jeanne D. Dago Chicago; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore; Mrs. Nettie Carter Jackson, Staten Island, New York; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Birmingham; Mrs. Thelma Young, Wilmington, Del.

Regional directors; Region I, Mrs. Daisy S. George, New York City; Region II, Mrs. Aliene Ewell, Washington, D. C.; Region 3, Mrs. Iola Jones, Florence, S. C.; Region 4, Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Little Rock; Region 5, Miss Bessie B. Garvin, East Saint Louis, Ill.; Region 6, Mrs. Helen Garland Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, addressed the dinner meeting and challenged the group to analyze its program, scrutinizing every detail of program emphasis, in the light of the rapidly changing times in which we live and work.

He stressed his belief in the strength of the organization and in its potential facetiously referring to the cliche "I would be the last person to underestimate the power of a woman's organization."

Seriously, Dr. Granger warned that cliches tend to date individuals and organizations and we are past the point of referring to such phrases as "The New Negro", "A set of circumstances" and subsequently the newer term "militant" used to describle a certain action process.

He said that just as medical treatment is successful or unsuccessful a program is effectual or ineffectual and even though there are graduations in quality of the product we need no stock phrase to express what we mean.

Delegates to the convention especially enjoyed and profited by full participation in a well-planned workshop program which occupied a prominent place on the full convention program. The theme of the workshop was "The Council Woman working in the community for a better world."

The coordinator for the workshops was Miss Dorothy I. Height of New York City, who is an expert in this area of work. Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, of Hampton gave a total summary at the close of the day.

Individual reporters from the discussion groups were— Mrs. Mattie Grant of Los Angeles, Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, president of the women's auxiliary to the National Medical Association; Mrs. Gussella Anderson, Florence, S. C., Mrs. Katherine Wetmore, N. J.; Mrs. Jean Scott, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Eloise Richardson, Annapolis, Md.; Dr. Sadie M. Yancey, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard, Washington, D. C.

The convention group with Miss Patsy Graves as chairman of the resolutions committee ratified resolution on civil right, the United Nations, the Bricker amendment, South Africa, the McCarran act, genocide, juvenile delinguency, housing, Foster Home and Adoptive Care for Negro children, cooperation with other groups and on a reaffirmation of the council's faith in our American form of government.

Spelled out in brief the Council will vigorously support efforts to eliminate every form of local segregation and will institute active educational programs and worships aimed at the successful achievement of full integration in all areas.

The Council reaffirmed its faith in the United Nations; in its aims and objectives and pledged a more vigorous program of participation by its entire membership in activities which disseminate information about U.N. throughout the nation.

The Bricker amendment was opposed by the Council.

In the resolution on South Africa the convention group went on record as strongly urging the United States to exercise its strongest efforts in the U.N. and through direct negotiations to convince the Union of South Africa that it should abandon apartheid and adopt policies consistent with principals of the U.N. and with the democratic aims asserted by the free world.

The McCarran act was vigorously opposed by the group.

In its Housing resolution the Council restated its strong conviction in that adequate housing for all segments of the American population is a continuing need and pressing necessity.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Under Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, addressed a large gathering of delegates and special guests on Thursday evening, November 12, at the traditional International Night program held in the departmental auditorium of the United States Department of Labor.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, retiring president, presided. Mr. Rockerfeller said, "The emergence of the United States as a world power is one of the central facts of our time... We are gradually becoming accustomed to the role of international leadership which is ours because of the productive strength which we attempt to carry to the best of our ability because of our sense of responsibility to ourselves and to others. Not so much has been said, however, of the hundred and one ways in which the free peoples of the world are working to nourish their spiritual strength... their everyday acceptance of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Mr. Rockefeller further stated that, "These deeply held aspirations can be given vibrant meaning. In our own country especially we have tried to translate our high ideals into practical realities."

Mr. Rockefeller was introduced by Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In her introduction Mrs. Spaulding pointed out the long history of the Rockefeller family's interest in the progress of Negro population in our country. To this end a fund of some $59,000,000 has been granted to further education among the group.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke informally, at the beginning of his address, of his pleasure in working closely with Mrs. Spaulding, a national officer of NCNW, in connection with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He said he always considered it an honor to be on any platform with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the N. C.N.W.

On Friday, November 13, the convention was addressed by the Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Mitchell was introduced by Mrs. Roberta Church Minority Groups consultant to the Labor Department, Bureau of Employment Security.

On Saturday morning of the convention the group was welcomed by Sinclair Weeks, Secretary United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Weeks delighted the group with his ready storehouse of real life New England stories and then spoke seriously of his concern that we increasingly follow the high set of standards on which our country was founded ir our inter-relations with all the people of our country.

Mr. Weeks said that agencies still following the practice of hiring Negro citizen as consultants on minority group problems are lagging far behind the trend which places people where they are best fitted to serve, without regard to racial heritage.

Mr. Weeks pointed out the fact that the Commerce department has abolished the position of adviser of Negro affairs and that E. Frederick Morrow, who introduced Secretary Weeks, to the group, is serving the Department as Adviser on Business Affairs.

Delegates from many sections of our country attended the three-day convention. Prominent among those traveling from a distance were: Mrs. Mattie Grant, president of the Los Angeles council, and Mrs. Azelea Jones of the Los Angeles council; Mrs. Ruth March president of the San Francisco Council; Mrs. Lucille Manley of the San Francisco Council, Mrs. Mary Gregory, formerly of Washington, D. C., and now of Berkeley, Calif.

Attending from Texes were Mrs. Carter Wesley of Houston and Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell of Huntsville Council. Convention delegates welcomed the participation of Mrs. Leonora McShine, Trindad, B. W. I., and the Honorable Miss Grace Augustin of St. Lucia, B. W. I.

Council elects new officers; studies welfare program change

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va., was elected president of NCNW on Saturday, November 14th, and was installed with a new slate of officers at the colorful dinner meeting which closed the 3-day biennial convention of the National Council of Negro Women, here.

The meeting was attended by some 500 women from affiliated groups and local councils from all over the country. The founder-president emeritus, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, attended the convention and participated fully in the proceedings.

Other national officers include 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th vice-presidents, respectively, Dr. Arenia Mallory, Lexington, Miss.; Dr. Nancy Woolridge, Hampton, Va.; Marjorie Lawson, attorney, Washington; Dr. Rosa Gragg, Detroit, Mich.;

Recording secretary, Mrs. Marion Bluitt, Washington; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Washington; parliamentarian, Mrs. Henrine W. Banks, Indianapolis, Ind.; historian Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, Washington; chaplain, Dr. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

National organizer for junior councils, Mrs. Helen Meade, New York; director of fine arts, Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, Pittsburgh, Pa.; executive committee at large, Mrs. Josephine Brown, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. Lula L. Campbell, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Jeanne D. Dago, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Nettie Carter Jackson, Staten Island, N.Y.; Mrs. Daisy Lamkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Thelma Young, Wilmington, Del.

Regional directors, Region I Mrs. Daisy S. George, New York City; Region II, Mrs. Aliene Ewell, Washington, D.C.; Region III, Mrs. Iola Jones, Florence, South Carolina; Region IV, Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Little Rock, Arkansas; Region V, Miss Bessie B. Garvin, East Saint Louis, Illinois; Region VI, Mrs. Helen Garland, Long Beach, Calif.

Dr. Granger Heard

Dr. Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, addressed the dinner meeting and challenged the group to analyze its program, scrutinizing every detail of program emphasis, in the light of the rapidly changing times in which we live and work.

Delegates to the convention especially enjoyed and profited by full participation in a well planned workshop program. The theme of the workshop was "The Council Woman Working in The Community For A Better World." Coordinator was Miss Dorothy I. Height of New York City. Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge gave a brilliant total summary at the close of the day. Individual reporters from the discussion groups were—Mrs. Mattie Grant of Los Angeles, Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, president of the women's auxiliary to the National Medical Association; Mrs. Gussella Anderson, Florence, S.C.; Mrs. Katherine Wetmore, NYC; Mrs. Jean Scott, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Eloise Richardson, Annapolis; Dr. Sadie M. Yancey, Washington; Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard, Washington.

Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore, presided.

Issues Discussed

The convention group with Miss Patsy Graves as chairman of the resolutions committee ratified resolutions on Civil Rights, the United Nations, the Bricker Amendment, South Africa, the McCarran Act, Genocide, Juvenile Delinquency, Housing, Foster Home and Adoptive Care for Colored Children, Co-operation with Other Groups and on a reaffirmation of the council's faith in our American form of government.

Spelled out in brief the council will vigorously support efforts to eliminate every form of local segregation and will institute active educational programs and workshops aimed at the successful achievement of full integration in all areas.

The council reaffirmed its faith in the United Nations.

The Bricker Amendment was opposed by the council.

In the resolution on South Africa the convention group went on record as strongly urging the United States to exercise its strongest efforts in the UN and through direct negotiations to convince the Union of South Africa that it should abandon apartheid and adopt policies consistent with principles of the UN and with the democratic aims asserted by the free world.

The McCarran Act was vigorously opposed by the group.

In its housing resolution the council restated its strong conviction that adequate housing for all segments of the American population is a continuing need and pressing necessity.

Other members of the resolutions committee included Mrs. Edna McClellan, Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne and Mrs. Corienne Morrow.

The Honorable Nelson A Rockefeller, under secreatary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, addressed a large gathering of delgates and special guests on Thursday evening, at the traditional International Night program held in the Departmental Auditorium of the United States Department of Labor.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, president, presided.

Mr. Rockefeller was introduced by Mrs. Jane Morrow, Spaulding, assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke informally, at the beginning of his address, of his pleasure in working closely with Mrs. Spaulding, a national officer of NCNW.

He said he always considered it an honor to be on any platform with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder, president emeritus of the NCNW.

On Friday, November 13, the convention was addressed by the Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Mitchell was introduced by Mrs. Roberta Church, minority groups consultant to the Labor Department, Bureau of Employment Security.

P. 11

Scores "Minority" Status

On Saturday morning of the convention the group was welcomed by the Honorable Sinclair Weeks, Secretary, United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Weeks delighted the group with his ready storehouse of real life New England stories and then spoke seriously of his concern that we increasingly follow the high set of standards on which our country was founded in our inter relations with all the people of our country.

Mr. Weeks said that agencies still following the practice of hiring colored citizens as consultants on minority group problems are lagging far behind the trend which places people where they are best fitted to serve, without regard to racial heritage. Mr. Weeks pointed out the fact that the Commerce Department has abolished the position of "adviser of Negro Affairs" and that E. Frederick Morrow, who introduced Secretary Weeks to the group, is serving the Department as adviser on business affairs.

Nation-Wide Presentation

Delegates from many sections of our country attended the three-day convention. Prominent among those traveling from a distance were: Mrs. Mattie Grant, president of the Los Angeles Council; and Mrs. Azelea Jones of the Los Angeles Council; Mrs. Ruth March, president of the San Francisco Council; Mrs. Lucille Manley of the San Francisco Council, Mrs. Mary Gregory, formerly of Washington, D.C., and now of Berkeley, California. Attending from Texas were Mrs. Carter Wesley of Houston and Mrs. Pauline Watkins Campbell of Huntsville Council. Convention delegates welcomed the participation of Mrs. Leonora McShine, Trinidad, BWI and the Honorable Miss Grace Augustin of St. Lucia, BWI.

Stunning Delegates

Outstanding Women Named to Posts in National Council

32

By HAZEL GARLAND

WASHINGTON—Beautiful Baldwin Hall at Howard University was an appropriate setting for the closing session of the National Council of Negro Women's biennial convention here last Saturday night. The spacious dining room was filled to capacity with a stunning group of delegates, distinguished guests and friends who attended the installation dinner sponsored by the NCNW.

The stimulating program presided over by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, outgoing president of the NCNW, featured delightful music by the Washington Guild of the National Negro Opera Company, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Cardwell Dawson, and a challenging address by Dr. Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League.

Courier

P. 9

GUESTS

Among the many distinguished guests introduced were Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, wife of the president of Howard University; Dean and Mrs. William Stewart Nelson of Howard University; Mrs. Hanna Kiep, women's affairs secretary, German Diplomatic Mission, and Miss Irene Eichert, press section, German Diplomatic Service.

A portrait by Anne Beadenkopf of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the NCNW, and the presentation of the "S. F. Bailey Historical Award" by Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, preceded the announcement of the new officers of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Dr. Ferebee installed the following new officers of the NCNW in a very beautiful ceremony:

P. 1, 11-28-53

NEW OFFICERS

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk, Va., president; Dr. Arenia Mallory, Mississippi, first vice president; Dr. Nancy Woolridge, Hampton, Va., second vice president; Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington, D. C., third vice president; Mrs. Rosa S. Cragg, Detroit, Mich, fourth vice president; Mrs. Marion H. Bluitt, recording secretary; Mrs. Dorothy Limas, Philadelphia, Pa., assistant secretary; Mrs. Jane M Spaulding, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Mrs. Henrie Ward Banks, Chicago, Illi., parliamentarian; Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, Washington, D. C., historian; Mrs. Alma A. Illery, Pittsburgh, chaplain; Mrs. Helen Meade, New York, National Junior Councils organizer; Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, New Kensington, Pa., director of fine arts.

The following were elected regional directors: Mrs. Daisy S. George, New York, director Region 1; Mrs. Ailene Ewell, Washington, D. C., Region 2; Mrs. Iola Jones, South Carolina, Region 3; Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Arkansas, Region 4; Miss Bessie B. Garvin, St. Louis, Mo., Region 5; Mrs. Helen Garland, California, Region 7. Directors for Regions 6 and 8 will be appointed later.

Members of the executive committee - at - Large include: Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkinn, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Josephine Brown, Michigan; Mrs. Lula Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Jeanne Dago, Illinois; Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Maryland; Mrs. Nettie Carter Jackson, New York; Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder, Florida; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Alabama, and Mrs. Thelma Young, Delaware.

COMMITTEE

Mrs. Vivian Allyne, general chairman of the convention, was assisted by the following committee members:

Mmes. Gwendolyn Floyd, Frances Glover, California; Rosa Gragg, Nettie Carter Jackson, Otelia Jackson, Virginia; Marjorie M. Lawson, Oralee Mitchell, Louisiana; Ercelle Moore, New York; Ruth Caston Mueller, Phyllis O'Kelly, Virginia; Ann Mason Brown, Washington, D. C.; Jane Spaulding, Belzora S. Ward, Dr. Inabel Lindsay, Washington, D. C.; Miss Dorothy Height, New York; Miss Patricia Roberts, Miss Patsy Graves and Miss Vinita Lewis, all of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Margaret Key Kelson was chairman of the hostesses; Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin, housing; Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, registration; Mrs. Louise Whitten, international night; Mrs. Bertha Lomack and Mrs. Edna McClellan, exhibits and promotions.

Marcella W. Maise, executive director; Mrs. Arabella L. Denniston, administrative secretary; Miss Williams, secretary, and Mrs. Ernestine Bishop, secretary.

Supervising the entire convention were the following council staff members: Mrs. Nacmal

CITED — Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman center, nationally known clubwoman, historian and lecturer, holds the 1952 Achievement Award presented her by the L. A. Council of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Thurman received the plaque at a luncheon meeting culminating Negro History Week in L. A. for which she was principal speaker. Looking on are Mrs. Beulah Douglas, mistress of ceremonies, and Mrs. Mattie Grant, president of NCNW.

NCNW meets Nov. 12-14 Mr. Rockefeller on public program

WASHINGTON

About 400 women from all parts of the country are expected to visit Washington, Nov. 12-14, as delegates to the first biennial meeting of the 18-year-old National Council of Negro Women.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, national president, announced today that the theme of the three-day gathering will be "The Council Woman Working in Her Community for a Better World."

Sessions will be held in the conference rooms of the U. S. Labor Department. A major highlight will be an International Night program, open to the public, with Nelson A. Rockefeller as chief speaker.

To Honor Mrs. Bethune

Appearing on the program with Mr. Rockefeller will be Miss Madeline Porter, young contralto of New York City, and the Howard University choir under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson.

Doctor Ferebee will preside at the program and Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will introduce the main speaker. Platform guests will be present from several of the embassies in Washington.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of NCNW, will attend the sessions and will be honored at the traditional banquet the night of Nov. 14 in Baldwin Hall at Howard University.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, will speak at the banquet when a portrait of Mrs. Bethune will be presented to NCNW.

Who Will It Be?

Dr. Ferebee to Step Down For Incoming NCNW President

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee will relinquish the office of president of the National Council of Negro Women during the first biennial convention meeting here Nov. 11-14, secure in the knowledge that this powerful organization has made progress under her administration.

Elected as seconn president of the Council in 1949, she was given the mantle and the blessing of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the co-ordinating body composed of twenty-three affiliate national organizations, eighty-eight local councils, and life members representing 800,000 women.

ORGANIZATION HAS GROWN

During her administration, Dr. Ferebee has seen the organization strengthened by the addition of seventeen local councils and six junior councils located in fifteen states.

On the international scene, Dr. Ferebee represented the Council as a delegate to the third Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women meeting at Athens, Greece in 1951.

In 1952, Dr. Ferebee was guest of the Federal German Republic to join a study group reviewing the social and economic progress of that country.

"To have had a share in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the National Council of Negro Women, in which I still fervently believe, has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my career," Dr. Ferebee states, "I stand ready to help my successor continue the job of developing an informed, vigorous leadership among women and to push the council to greater heights of achievement in the years to come."

DR. DOROTHY B. FEREBEE
... to relinquish office

Wired P. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 11-17-53

MRS. EISENHOWER is shown as she received a delegation from the National Council of Negro Women meeting in Washington last week. These women, many of them national leaders, paid the First Lady a special visit at the White House. Mrs. Mary McLeod former president of the National Council is shown standing next to Mrs. Eisenhower while the latter shake hands with one of the delegates. — (International News Photo)

National Council Of Women Vows To Fight Segregation

In what are now being termed cases of "The State versus the State" involving action preferred by a Monroe County Grand jury against the Chairman of the State Paroles and Pardon Board and the Solicitor General, lines of battle were still being drawn Monday with the stand of Gov. Talmadge on one hand being known and with action by the chief executive, on another matter, being requested.

The governor was asked Friday to appoint special counsel to present evidence to the General Assembly [illegible] impeachment of Flint Solicitor Ben B. Garland. On the other side of the ledger, State Attorney Gen. Eugene Cook said that the governor was within his right to appoint him to defend for State Parole Board Chairman Charles Pannell. Both Solicitor Garland and Chairman Pannell face charges by the Monroe grand jury growing out of parts they played in having the death sentence of William Ogletree commuted to life imprisonment.

Ogletree, a Korean vet, was convicted of killing a white textile worker at Forsyth, Monroe County in 1952.

The Monroe Jury has already indicted Chairman Pannell on a perjury charge, and seek impeachment of Solicitor Garland.

RE: DEFENSE, PROSECUTION

In respective cases, the naming of Att. Gen. Cook to defend Pannell on a perjury charge has been upheld by the attorney general's office, the contention being that the constitutional discretion given the Paroles Board negates the ruling that the attorney general not be able to defend a state official.

In the Garland issue, Monroe County Rep. William B. Freeman has asked that the governor appoint a prosecutor to present the jury's action to the legislature in the impeachment proceedings. The grand jury ruled that the November session of the legislature impeach the solicitor because of "unstableness" and asks that "because of time" and because the solicitor general's wife and the representative's wife are third cousins, the governor name the counsel.

If the governor decides that the request for special counsel is outside his authority because the General Assembly is an independent body, Ref. Freeman says "I shall seek the same result by resolution in the House of Representatives."

NEW OFFICERS OF NEGRO WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The newly elected officers of the National Council of Negro Women are shown here following the biennial convention of the council held in Washington recently. Left to right: Atty. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington, D. C., third vice president; Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, Lexington, Miss., first vice president; Mrs. William Thomas Mason, Norfolk, president; Dr. Rosa S. Gragg, Detroit, fourth vice president and Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton institute, second vice president.

New Officers of National Council of Negro Women Want More Members

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The new administrative officers at the National Council of Negro Women, after a few days for orientation and joint planning with staff, are now ready to move ahead with plans for broadening the base of active participation of women in the local council program, it was announced today by Mrs. William Thomas of Norfolk, Va., newly-elected president of the organization.

To this end letters have been directed to the Board of Directors asking them to suggest the names of qualified persons for membership on the several standing committees and program departments of the council. The National Council of Negro Women's constituency includes 20 national affiliate organizations and 94 local councils.

Participating actively in the initial planning, along with the president, Mrs. Mason, the executive director, Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, and the council staff are the four outstanding women who were elected vice-president at the recent biennial convention held in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, first vice-president, is president of the Saints Industrial school of Lexington, Miss. Dr. Mallory was born in Jacksonville, Ill. At an early age she showed a decided interest in preparing for a career in social welfare and subsequently settled in the Holmes county section of Mississippi, half of which is Delta region, the other half "hill section."

From the early beginnings, 23 years ago, when housed in a small frame building surrounded by the cotton rows of the share croppers along side a muddy road, the school, with $180,000 invested in buildings and equipment, has grown to be the pride and joy of its 8,000 graduates and their parents and is now surrounded by its own fertile 350 acres.

Dr. Mallory holds an A. B. degree in education from the University of Illinois. Honorary degrees have been conferred by Jackson college in Mississippi and by Bethune-Cookman college in Florida. Until the time of her election as vice-president, she has served with distinction as director of region IV of the National Council of Negro Women which has included Florida, Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, Alabama and Arkansas.

Dr. Nancy Bullock Woolridge second vice-president of the organization, is a native of North Carolina and is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Bullock of Raleigh, N. C., where Dr. Bullock has served as pastor of the First Baptist church for more than 30 years.

Dr. Woolridge attended Howard university and received her B. A. degree from Shaw university. She earned her masters degree from Columbia university and the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, using as the subject of her dissertation, "The Negro Preacher In American Fiction Before 1900."

Dr. Woolridge is currently serving as professor of English and acting chairman of the department of language and literature at Hampton institute. During a sabbatical leave in 1952, Dr. Woolridge studied at the University of London and traveled in Europe. She is grand basileus of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority, a National Council of Negro Women affiliate, and is in great demand as a brilliant and accomplished speaker.

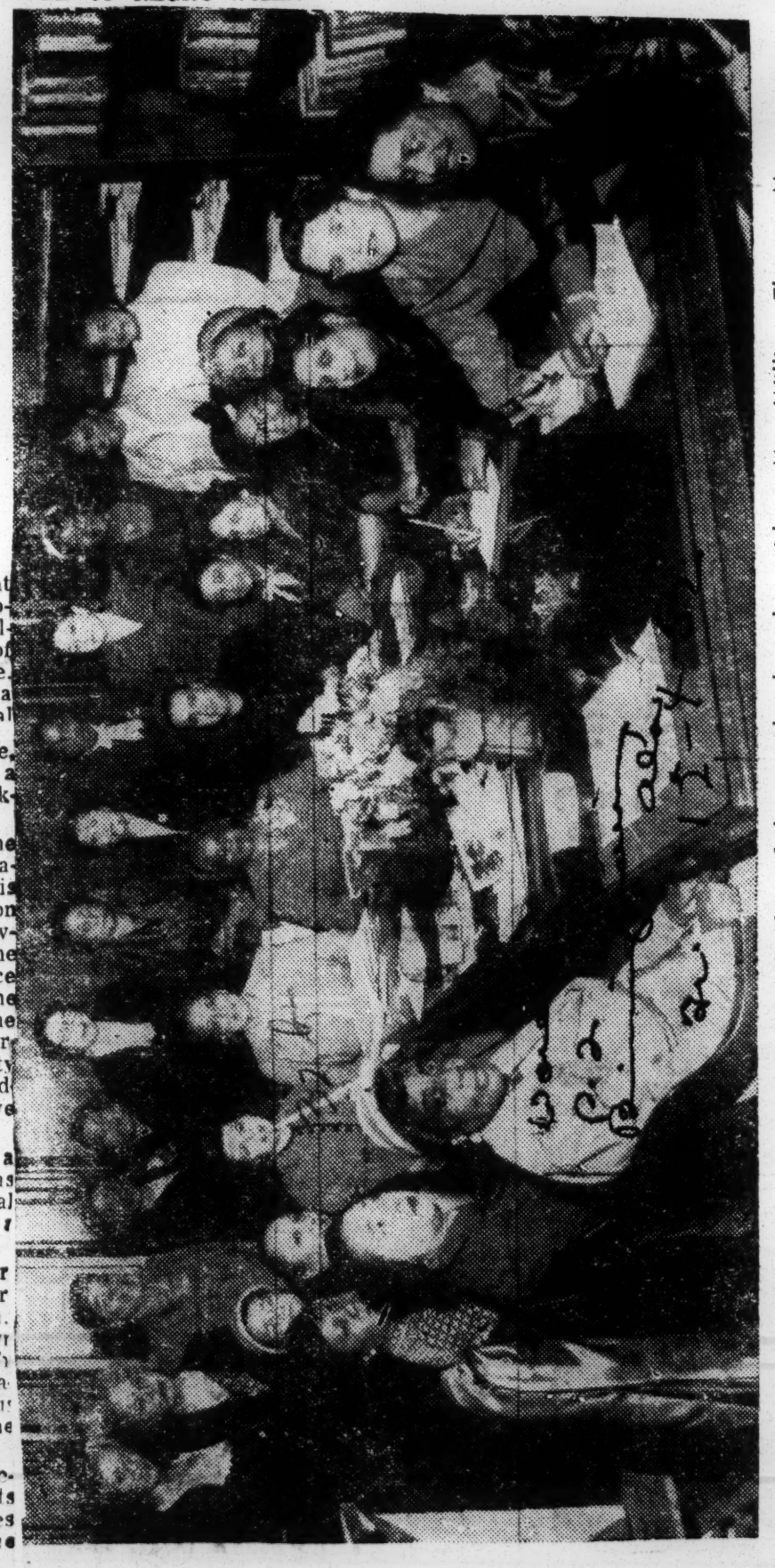
The third vice-president of the newly-elected slate of the National Council of Negro Women is Atty. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lawson has been a member of the District of Columbia bar since 1939 and is also a member of the bar of the Supreme court of the United States. She did her undergraduate work at the University of Michigan and holds an advanced degree in administrative law from Columbia university.

Mrs. Lawson is the mother of a young son, Belford, Jr., and has been active with the National Council of Negro Women for a number of years.

The fourth vice-president is Dr Rosa Slade Gragg of Detroit. Dr Gragg, a native of Hampton, Ga., and a graduate of Morris Brown college in Atlanta, has distinguished herself in the field of education and in the civic and religious life of communities where she has lived and worked.

In 1946 she established the Slade-Gragg Academy of Practical Arts in Detroit which is sometimes referred to as the "Tuskege of the North."

In 1949 she was appointed by ex-mayor, Eugene I. Van Antwerp of Detroit, as president of the Public Welfare commission of that city.



FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS meeting under the leadership of the newly elected president, Mrs. William Thomas Mason.

NCNW Board Holds First Board Of Directors Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The new administrative officers at the National Council of Negro Women, after a few days for orientation and joint planning with staff, are now ready to move ahead with plans for broadening the base of active participation of women in the local council program, it was announced recently by Mrs. William Thomas Mason of Norfolk, Virginia, newly elected president of the organization.

To this end letters have been directed to the Board of Directors asking them to suggest the names of qualified persons for membership on the several Standing Committees and Program Departments of the Council. The National Council of Negro Women's constituency includes 20 national affiliate organizations and 34 local councils.

Participating actively in the initial planning, along with the president, Mrs. Mason, the Executive Director, Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, and the Council staff are the four outstanding women who were elected vice-presidents at the recent Biennial Convention held in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, first vice-president, is president of the Saints Industrial School of Lexington, Miss. Dr. Mallory was born in Jacksonville, Ill. At an early age, she showed decided interest in preparing for a career in social welfare and subsequently settled in the Holmes County section of Mississippi, half of which is Delta region, the other half "hill section."

From the early beginnings, 23 years ago, when housed in a small frame building surrounded by the cotton rows of the share croppers along side a muddy road, the school, with $180,000 invested in buildings and equipment, has grown to be the pride and job of its 8,000 graduates and their parents and is now surrounded by its own fertile three hundred fifty acres.

Dr. Mallory holds an A. B. degree in education from the University of Illinois. Honorary degrees have been conferred by Jackson College in Mississippi and by Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. Until the time of her election as the vice president, she has served with distinction as Director of Region IV of the National Council of Negro Women which has included Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Arkansas.

Dr. Nancy Bullock Woolridge, second vice president of the organization, is a native of North Carolina and is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Bullock of Raleigh, N. C., where Dr. Bullock has served as pastor of the First Baptist Church for more than 30 years.

Dr. Woolridge attended Howard University and received her B. A. degree from Shaw University. She earned her master's degree from Columbia University and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, using as the subject of her dissertation, "The Negro Preacher in American Fiction Before 1900."

Dr. Woolridge is currently serving as professor of English and acting chairman of the Department of Language and Literature at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. During a sabbatical leave in 1952, Dr. Woolridge studied at the University of London and traveled in Europe. She is Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, a National Council of Negro Women affiliate, and is in great demand as a brilliant and accomplished speaker.

The third vice president of the newly elected slate of the National Council of Negro Women is Attorney Marjorie McKenzie Lawson of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lawson has been a member of the D. C. bar since 1939 and is also a member of the bar of the Supreme Coprt of the United States. She did her undergraduate work at the University of Michigan and holds an advanced degree in administrative law from Columbia University.

Mrs. Lawson is the mother of a young son, Belford, Jr. and has been active with the National Council of Negro Women for a number of years.

The fourth vice president is Dr. Rosa Slade Cragg of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Cragg, a native of Hampton, Georgia and a graduate of Morris Brown College in Atlanta, has distinguished herself in the field of education and in the civic and religious life of communities where she has lived and worked.

In 1946 she established the Slade-Cragg Academy of Practical Arts in Detroit which is sometimes referred to as the "Tuskegee of the North."

In 1949 she was appointed by ex-mayor, Eugene I. Van Antwerp of Detroit, as president of the Public Welfare Commission of that city.

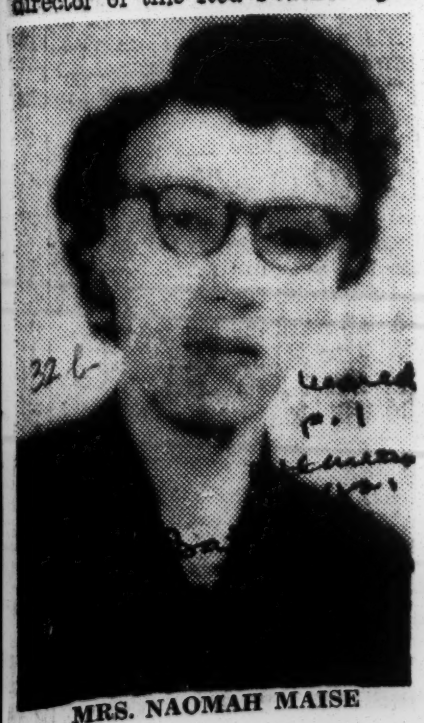
Spelman Graduate Named To Top Post With NCNW

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The appointment of Mrs. Naomah Williams Maise as executive director of the National Council of Negro Women was announced recently by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee president of the organization.

The Council embraces twenty national women's organizations including sororities, medical auxiliaries, educational societies, women's fraternal and professional organizations, church councils and groups with special civic and cultural interests. A total of 93 local councils spread geographically over the US with a membership of 850,000 participate actively in the program.

The National Council of Negro Women was organized and incorporated in 1935 under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. The constant growth and progress of the organization attest to the need for a unifying agency which could cut across cultural, economic and geographical lines to provide leadership for a program of education and action for wide participation of women in our democratic society.

Mrs. Maise, the new executive director of the Council, was director of the Friendly Inn Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio's largest and oldest settlement from 1948 to August 1952. She had served as program director of this Red Feather agency for three preceding years.



MRS. NAOMAH MAISE

The appointee, a native of Anniston, Alabama, is a graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia, and holds a Master's Degree in Social Administration from Western Reserve University in Cleveland. She has studied at the Juilliard School of Music and at the Bennington School of The Arts.

For a number of years before preparation for the social work profession Mrs. Maise was a member of the music faculty of Spelman College.

NCNW Suit Takes New Twist Here

A suit filed in Circuit Court here last week by nine members of the St. Louis branch of the National Council of Negro Women, seeking an injunction against four other members, took a new twist this week in the issuance of a statement by Mrs. Syble Byrd Everett, named as number one plaintiff in the matter.

Mrs. Everett, in her statement, declared that she is the only plaintiff in the case and the other women are elected officers only.

Her statement followed closely upon a series of denials by the women named in the petition as plaintiffs that they had given no authority for the use of their names in any legal action.

According to the petition, the election of the present officers on February 7 was "illegally" done and that they now "illegally" have control of the organization and its records.

Mrs. Everett in her statement this week, said she "assumes the responsibility for all court costs."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

"TELEFACT," the monthly organ of the National Council of Negro Women, inc., with its headquarters at 1318 Vermont ave., Washington, D. C., N.W., has listed a number of outstanding objectives operated by the 20 affiliated national organizations that compose its main body.

Mrs. Taylor

..It would be difficult to assess the contributions that these affiliated organizations have made to the advancement of community life, in terms of personal development or community projects, says Telefact, but it is a certainty that the level of community participation has been raised and the persons have been given an opportunity and the training for leadership in community life through the channels provided by such women's organizations.

Their organized group efforts are vitally significant to community life and frequently more far-reaching than can be readily supposed. All too often, the public is unable and unwilling to accept or recognize the fact that these group experiences and influences are imperative to our pattern of life.

It is in the belief that these women's organizations have a common goal with common problems, that the affiliates subscribe to the Council's program to work toward united planning and concerted action.

With the increasing responsibility for intelligently and effectively meeting the complex national and international problems, the composite of groups offers an opportunity to become a PROPELLING FORCE. While a demonstration has been made, the full realization of the Council's goal for coordination and united achievement continues a CHALLENGE.

The broad program emphasis of the national affiliates include:

Adult education, library services, fellowship and charity, improvement of rural life, development of new careers, recreation for children and adults, civil rights, human relations, cultural advancement, community health service, inspiring better womanhood, community and social welfare, national and international scholarships, Christian education and missionary work, improvement of business and professional standards, prevention and elimination of juvenile delinquency.

Among the 20 affiliates are listed the following: Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, national sorority of Chi Ela Phi, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Grand Daughter Elks, Iota Phi Lambda sorority, Lambda Kappa Mu sorority, National Achievement clubs, National Association of Accessory and Fashion Designers, Sigma Gamma Rho sorority, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, National sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, National Jeanes association.

A short write-up is given each of these organizations in Telefact, giving their officers, regional directors, membership, chapters, national headquarters, states in which they are established, program emphasis and next Conventions.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

JANE MORROW SPAULDING IS SLATED FOR OFFICE

It is reported that Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding has been slated as an aide to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare for the United States of America.

Mrs. Taylor

..If anyone is questioning "Who is Jane Morrow Spaulding? and what is the background that has brought about this signal recognition?" we refer you to the records of the National Association of Colored Women, inc., and the records of the West Virginia Federation of Colored Women's clubs, and incidentally, to the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Spaulding, native of Nashville, Tenn., and widow of the late Dr. Albert Spaulding, outstanding physician of Charleston, W. Va., where the couple made their home, has served as president of the West Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's clubs for more than 25 years.

Jane Spaulding does not need the prestige of her husband's family as a "build-up" for in her own right she has led the women (and men also) of her group in West Virginia in every public movement projected there for a quarter of a century for betterment.

And yet she found time, strength, finance and the desire to reach out beyond the boundaries of her state to abet and support and promote national objectives of the National Association of Colored Women and her national government, which has often called upon her to serve as a representative of her state in state and national affairs.

Jane Spaulding has spent the greater part of her life in public works which brought her no recompense except the satisfaction that comes from a good deed well done. Of course, she was permitted and abetted by her beloved husband, who took special pride in her achievements.

Space will not permit an account of her many and varied achievements but history records that the clubwomen of West Virginia purchased property at Institute, W. Va., adjoining the campus of the state college for state club headquarters and a center for girls and women. The Charleston club women own a child center, with a day nursery which Mrs. Spaulding has stressed the importance of in civic and political institutions—boys and girls—industrial Mrs. Spaulding has stressed the importance of in civic and political institutions—boys and girls—industrial Virginia helped to homes, state hospital, old folks

Also two educational institutions, Williams and Miss ary institutions in the country, were brought to tirely supervised and manned by perfect health organ- Negroes.

the state to perfect health organ- Negroes.

Space will not permit an account of her many and varied achievements but history records that the clubwomen of West Virginia purchased property at Institute, W. Va., adjoining the campus of the state college for state club headquarters and a center

Mrs. Spaulding has stressed the importance of in civic and political institutions—boys and girls—industrial Virginia helped to homes, state hospital, old folks

Also two educational institutions, Williams and Miss ary institutions in the country, were brought to tirely supervised and manned by perfect health organ- Negroes.

the state to perfect health organ- Negroes.

home and tuberculosis sanitarium and a girls home, which is a model, and is supervised by a Negro club leader, Mrs. Fanny C. Carter.

The clubwomen helped to secure passage for a bill providing tuition for Negroes in any school of their choice for courses which cannot be secured at West Virginia college. A scholarship fund has been established and a camp site movement is being pushed for the youth of the state.

The Federation sponsored a movement for the erection of a Relations Today—Sound International Relations Tomorrow." Mrs. Douglass stressed the importance of an analysis of the frontier; America's acceptance of the challenge, the part the United Nations and every citizen can play in effecting good human relations.

OFFICER SLATE

Officers elected for the year were Mrs. Letona Ross, Texas, grammateus; Mrs. Gladys Cothran, Arkansas, anti-grammateus; Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Arkansas, tamiochus; Mrs. Lucille B. Wilson, Texas, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Annie N. Harris, Texas, publicity director. Mrs. Johnnie Y. Rice of Texas is regional director.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES-TAYLOR

NATIONAL COUNCIL NEGRO WOMEN HOLDS BIENNIAL CONVENTION

For the first time in the life of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., a biennial convention will be held. Heretofore, the Council has met annually. Because two years' work must be reported and plans must be made to cover the work of the next two years, the coming convention promises to be of great interest to the delegates who will meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 13, 14, 1953 where and when the convention will be held.

MRS. TAYLOR

The National Council of Negro Women is affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, and in its own right, it is also affiliated with the International Council of Women of the World. Because of this wide connection, the Council is in close touch with the affairs of women in all countries, especially so, where women are organized for the purpose of defense of women's rights and the welfare of their children.

On Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13, the meetings will be held in the auditorium of the United States department of Labor. On Saturday, Nov. 14, the meeting will be held in the auditorium of United States Department of Commerce. The dinner on Saturday, Nov. 14 will be held at Howard university.

The theme of the convention will be "The Council Women at Work in The Community For a Better World." Each affiliated group is entitled to five votes voting delegates. Each local council and each junior council group is entitled to three delegates. As many alternates as may be desired may be present without voting power. Each life-member is entitled to one-fifth vote.

All affiliated groups, local and junior councils groups must be financial in order to vote. By order of the executive committee annual dues for 1953-54 must be paid on or before the end of the fiscal year Oct. 31. Advance registration is highly desirable. There will be NO REGISTRATION at the auditorium.

Delegates may register at Council House, 1318 Vermont ave., NW., on Wednesday evening Nov. 1, from 6 to 9:30 o'clock and on Thursday and Friday from 8 to 8:45 a.m. The registration fee is $10, which includes the installation dinner reservation at Howard University.

All national Council offices are declared vacant for this election. All are urged to send immediately your recommendations (with accompanying qualifications of your candidate) for the slate. Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, chairman of the nominating committee, wishes to have her committee prepare the slate in advance of the convention. Address this material to Mrs. Bailey at Council headquarters.

EXHIBITS: Requests for space for exhibits should be sent to the national office immediately.

WORKSHOPS: Full consideration has been given to the demand of affiliates and local council leaders for an opportunity to discuss techniques for increasing corporate effectiveness. A carefully-planned day of workshop participation with an evaluated summary made available before the end of the convention, should be of great value to each delegate. These workshops will be conducted by Miss Dorothy Height, along with a number of able assistants.

The International Night program will mark the observance of United Nations Day. The founder and president emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, will be present throughout the convention. The council is assured of an opportunity to enjoy a specially-conducted tour of the newly decorated and refurnished White House.

The Women United Souvenir Year Book — the first bound record of the National Council of Negro Women — will be on sale for $1.00 plus 12 cents per copy for postage. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee is the national president of the Council.

The National Council of Negro Women meeting in Washington in November has an entire vacant slate. Its time for the wommen of the states to get on the march and take up the cudgle for leadership in the one-time-great women's organization.

It is rumored that Miss Arenia Mallory of Lexington, Mississippi, has the inside track for the presidency. Mrs Mallory is an able and dynamic character and one who would make a good leader, but she needs the support of the national leadership.

It was said that Mss Mallory, the head of a school in Mississippi, had the leading chance for the presidency during the last election, but a monkey-wrench was thrown in the works by her own good and confidental friend, the founder herself—Mrs. Iary McLeod Bethune. Reports have it that Mrs. Bethune took Miss Mallory into her private study and prevailed with her to give up the race saying, "Honey, you just aint ready yet."

Miss Mallory is said to have been sold on the idea that she just wasn't well enough known. This was done in spite of the fact that Miss Mallory has not only made a national reputation as vice president of the NCNW,. but has served as head of the Southern Region comprising 7 states, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas and had made an outstanding contribution in this area.

More power to the Mississippi lady this time, may she succeed in accomplishing her ambitions.

THE MOVING FINGER

BY MYRA J. BRYANT

The Sixth Annual Conference of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. Region IV was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, April 24-25 1953, at Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Region Four consists of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas.

Dr. Arenia Mallory, President of Saints Industrial and Literary School of Lexington, Miss. presided for the last time as Regional Director. Her administration has been marked by the vitality and progressive direction which is characteristic of this dynamic woman. Her successor, Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd of Little Rock inherits the well knit organization which inspired and challenging leadership has built.

The presence of the Mayor of Little Rock, the Honorable Pratt C. Remmel on a television program with Dr. Mallory Thursday and on the welcome program on Friday, as well as the presence of the Honorable Max Howell, Senator of Sixth District, State of Arkansas and Mrs. Henry Tucker, Past President of the Council of Church Women and former member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, representation from civic and national groups, were testimony of the sound building of interracial good will in the beautiful city of Little Rock.

The banquet for the honoree of the region at the Joseph T. Robinson Auditorium and the interracial tea at the City Health Department Building furnished further evidences of the good human relationships prevailing in the city of Little Rock and in the State of Arkansas.

The theme of the conference was "Leadership As A Human Relationship." It was thoroughly explored in several workshops, which educational, religious and civic leaders of the region were assisted by such well known national personages as Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington attorney and newspaper woman, Ruth Muehler, former Executive Secretary of the National Council and now a member of the Republican Women's organization of the State of New York, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women, and last but not least, the Founder and President Emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The meeting was climaxed by a banquet at the City Hall honoring a number of outstanding women of Region IV.

The awards, in the form of certificates, signed by Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President and Dr. Arenia Mallory, Regional Director, were presented to the following women "for outstanding leadership and achievement and service to the cause of human welfare": Miss Fannye C. Williams, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Kara V. Jackson, Grambling, Louisiana, Mrs. Myra Jones Bryant, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Ethel Young, New Orleans, La., Miss F. O. Alexander, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. L. R. Toler, Pine Bluff, Ark., Mrs. Alva Hall, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Sylvia Howard, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Marcella Huggins, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Maggie Nance Ringgold, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Ida Nance Givens, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. L. M. Lister, San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Fannye A. Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Birmingham, Ala., Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Little Rock, Arkansas, Mrs. Carrie Taylor, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Oralee B. Mitchell, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Constance Thompson, Houston, Tex., Mrs. J. G. Hardin, Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Doris Carter Wesley, Houston, Tex., Mrs. E. A. Etter, Galveston, Tex., Mrs. I. L. Jones, Galveston, Tex., Mrs. Mary Burroughs, Mobile, Ala., Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. Henrine S. Knaive, Laurel, Miss., Mrs. Cecile Lorio, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Marie E. Burbridge, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Viola Cowan Lee, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Earl Cotton, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong, Marianna, Ark., Miss Anna Gilnam, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. David D. Terry, Little Rock, Ark.

Resolutions were submitted dealing with the imminence of integrated public school systems when the Supreme Court rules on the question of segregation; discrimination in medical schools; nursing and pharmaceutical training; denial of internships in hospitals to Negro medical students; membership in medical societies where it is now prohibited because of race; opening up opportunities and training for jobs not now available to Negro women, such as supervisory positions in social and case work agencies and other fields; commendation for the action taken in Texas with regard to the admission of Negro doctors in hospitals; thanks for many courtesies extended delegates by all the citizens of Little Rock; and finally a resolution of tribute to Mary McLeod Bethune, Dorothy Ferebee and Arenia Mallory — three women who have proven themselves to be both effective organizers and superb presiding officers.

We quote the following statements from the findings: "We are here not because of routine interest or pleasure, but because of the striving of our "Council Conscience." We have come here because we realize that there must be changes made if the National Council of Negro Women and Region IV would progress to the next steps in their upward climb to reach the goals we have set for ourselves ..... in the course of our discussions we have warned and been warned against permitting special groups striving and contending with others to get prestige for themselves no matter what the cost to somebody else ..... our organizational situation is different now from what it was at the time of its founding ..... we as a minority group are under pressure from all sides and it is necessary for us to discipline ourselves — to renew our program in the light of the total of national problems and women's interests ..... our local council reports reveal that we are learning that women's work and women's special talents, if used in attacking community problems during this time of crisis, might prevent recurring crises that threaten to destroy our society ..... as women we ask for full partnership, both in opportunity and responsibility .... we are working to defend a way of life, for freedom of speech and a democratic form of government .... we are seeking to protect and preserve educational and cultural standards ..... we have attempted to work out conclusions which we think will be suitable, promising and most likely to be productive in determining the role of the women of the National Council of Negro Women in the years to come ..... we are here to see what more we can do as further opportunities are afforded. We have asked ourselves if we are doing all that we can in ways now open to us. Being cognizant of the facts, we are asking now what shall we do with them? How shall we apply our knowledge? Where do we go from here? ..... Our problem will not be so much to find opportunities, but to select them and weed them out from a variety of problems."

The next meeting of Region IV will be held in St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is the new Director.

Urges U. S. To Work Through United Nations

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women, at its first Biennial convention meeting in Washington last week, went on record as vigorously supporting efforts to eliminate every vestige of legal segregation as well as those forms existing because of custom or other reasons, and pledged to institute throughout its membership active educational programs and workshops aimed at successful achievement of full integration in all areas.

The Council also urged the United States to exercise its strongest endeavors in the United Nations and through direct negotiations to convince the Union of South Africa that it should abandon Apartheid and adopt policies consistent with principles of the United Nations and with the democratic aims asserted by the free world.

The approximate 400 delegates from all sections of the country adopted resolutions expressing their opposition to the McCarran Act and the passage of the Bricker Amendment. They reaffirmed their faith in the United Nations and urged the ratification by the U. S. Government of the Genocide convention.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The delegation commended the Hendrickson-Kefauver Senate subcommittee for investigating juvenile deliquency and urged the subcommittee to use facts about this problem in a manner that will serve the best interests of all children.

The National organization urged its affiliates in every locality to "accelerate efforts to open the present housing supply to racial minorities," and to "actively cooperate with those agencies seeking to expand and provide better housing in their local communities."

FOSTER HOMES

The women pledged their cooperation with existing agencies in the development of adequate foster home care and adoptive placements for Negro children. They further renewed their pledge for more dynamic and concerted action on the national and local level to "break the barriers of separation between all women and all groups to the end that the glorious destiny of a true and unfettered democracy may be achieved in our times."

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

The group concluded its resolutions with a pledge to 'make a lasting contribution to all that is fine and best in America, so that her heritage of freedom and progrees will be indefinitely enriched by the integration of all her people in the spiritual, economic, social, cultural, civic and political life of their country."

Mrs. Jurian Carter Mason, a well known civic and social leader of Norfolk, Virginia elected president of the council, becoming the organization's third president during the 18 years of its existence. She succeeded Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee who served four years following the 14 year reign of the founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Miss Arena Mallory of Mississippi was elected first vice president; Dr. Nancy Woolridge of Virginia, second vice; Mrs. Marjory Lawson, D. C. third; and Mrs. Rosa Gray of Michigan, fourth.

Mrs. Marian Bluitt of D. C. was elected recording secretary with Mrs. Dorothy Lymas of Pennsylvania as her assistant.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was elected as the Council treasurer.

Mrs. Henrine W. Banks of Indiana was elected as parliamentarian; Mrs. Ruth Mueller of D. C., historian; Mrs. Alma Illery of Pennsylvania, chaplain; Mrs Helen Mead of New York, national organizer of junior councils; and Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of Pennsylvania as director of the newly created department of Fine Arts.

Among other officers were the following directors:

Daisy George of Region I; Alience Ewell of Region II; Iola Jones, Region III; Gwendolyn Floyd, Region IV; Bessie Garvin, Region V; and Florida, Buzora Ward of Alabama, Helen Garland, Region VII. Thelma Young of Delaware and The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pa., Vivian Alleyne of Md., Lula Campbell of Colo., Josephine Brown of Michigan, Nettie Carter Jeanne Dago of Illinois.

THE MOVING FINGER

BY MYRA J. BRYANT

The Sixth Annual Conference of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. Region IV was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, April 24-25 1953, at Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Region Four consists of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas.

Dr. Arenia Mallory, President of Saints Industrial and Literary School of Lexington, Miss. presided for the last time as Regional Director. Her administration has been marked by the vitality and progressive direction which is characteristic of this dynamic woman. Her successor, Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd of Little Rock inherits the well knit organization which inspired and challenging leadership has built.

The presence of the Mayor of Little Rock, the Honorable Pratt C. Remmel on a television program with Dr. Mallory Thursday and on the welcome program on Friday, as well as the presence of the Honorable Max Howell, Senator of Sixth District, State of Arkansas and Mrs. Henry Tucker, Past President of the Council of Church Women and former member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, representation from civic and national groups, were testimony of the sound building of interracial good will in the beautiful city of Little Rock.

The banquet for the honoree of the region at the Joseph T. Robinson Auditorium and the interracial tea at the City Health Department Building furnished further evidences of the good human relationships prevailing in the city of Little Rock and in the State of Arkansas.

The theme of the conference was "Leadership As A Human Relationship." It was thoroughly explored in several workshops, which educational, religious and civic leaders of the region were assisted by such well known national personages as Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Washington attorney and newspaper woman, Ruth Muehler, former Executive Secretary of the National Council and now a member of the Republican Women's organization of the State of New York, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women, and last but not least, the Founder and President Emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The meeting was climaxed by a banquet at the City Hall honoring a number of outstanding women of Region IV.

The awards, in the form of certificates, signed by Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President and Dr. Arenia Mallory, Regional Director, were presented to the following women "for outstanding leadership and achievement and service to the cause of human welfare": Miss Fannye C. Williams, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Kara V. Jackson, Grambling, Louisiana, Mrs. Myra Jones Bryant, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Ethel Young, New Orleans, La., Miss F. O. Alexander, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. L. R. Toler, Pine Bluff, Ark., Mrs. Alva Hall, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Sylvia Howard, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Marcella Huggins, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Maggie Nance Ringgold, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. IdaNance Givens, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. L. M. Lister, San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Fannye A. Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Birmingham, Ala., Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Little Rock, Arkansas, Mrs. Carrie Taylor, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Oralee B. Mitchell, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Constance Thompson, Houston, Tex., Mrs. J. G. Hardin, Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Doris Carter Wesley, Houston, Tex., Mrs. E. A. Etter, Galveston, Tex., Mrs. I. L. Jones, Galveston, Tex., Mrs. Mary Burroughs, Mobile, Ala., Mrs. Clarie C. Harvey, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. Henrine S. Knaive, Laurel, Miss., Mrs. Cecile Lorio, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Marie E. Burbridge, New Orleans, La., Mrs. Viola Cowan Lee, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Earl Cotton, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong, Marianna, Ark., Miss Anna Gilnam, Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. David D. Terry, Little Rock, Ark.

Resolutions were submitted dealing with the imminence of integrated public school systems when the Supreme Court rules on the question of segregation; discrimination in medical schools; nursing and pharmaceutical training; denial of internships in hospitals to Negro medical students; membership in medical societies where it is now prohibited because of race; opening up opportunities and training for jobs not now available to Negro women, such as supervisory positions in social and case work agencies and other fields; commendation for the action taken in Texas with regard to the admission of Negro doctors in hospitals; thanks for many courtesies extended delegates by all the citizens of Little Rock; and finally a resolution of tribute to Mary McLeod Bethune, Dorothy Ferebee and Arenia Mallory — three women who have proven themselves to be both effective organizers and superb presiding officers.

We quote the following statements from the findings: "We are here not because of routine interest or pleasure, but because of the striving of our "Council Conscience." We have come here because we realize that there must be changes made if the National Council of Negro Women and Region IV would progress to the next steps in their upward climb to reach the goals we have set for ourselves ..... in the course of our discussions we have warned and been warned against permitting special groups striving and contending with others to get prestige for themselves no matter what the cost to somebody else ..... our organizational situation is different now from what it was at the time of its founding ..... we as a minority group are under pressure from all sides and it is necessary for us to discipline ourselves — to renew our program in the light of the total of national problems and women's interest ... our local council reports reveal that we are learning that women's work and women's special talents, if used in attacking community problems during this time of crisis, might prevent recurring crises that threaten to destroy our society ..... as women we ask for full partnership, both in opportunity and responsibility .... we are working to defend a way of life, for freedom of speech and a democratic form of government .... we are seeking to protect and preserve educational and cultural standards ..... we have attempted to work out conclusions which we think will be suitable, promising and most likely to be productive in determining the role of the women of the National Council of Negro Women in the years to come ..... we are here to see what more we can do as further opportunities are afforded. We have asked ourselves if we are doing all that we can in ways now open to us. Being cognizant of the facts, we are asking now what shall we do with them? How shall we apply our knowledge? Where do we go from here? ..... Our problem will not be so much to find opportunities, but to select them and weed them out from a variety of problems."

The next meeting of Region IV will be held in St. Petersburg, Fla., Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is the new Director.

Urges U. S. To Work Through United Nations

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women, at its first Biennial convention meeting in Washington last week, went on record as vigorously supporting efforts to eliminate every vestige of legal segregation as well as those forms existing because of custom or other reasons, and pledged to institute throughout its membership active educational programs and workshops aimed at successful achievement of full integration in all areas.

The Council also urged the United States to exercise its strongest endeavors in the United Nations and through direct negotiations to convince the Union of South Africa that it should abandon Apartheid and adopt policies consistent with principles of the United Nations and with the democratic aims asserted by the free world

The approximate 400 delegates from all sections of the country adopted resolutions expressing their opposition to the McCarran Act and the passage of the Bricker Amendment. They reaffirmed their faith in the United Nations and urged the ratification by the U. S. Government of the Genocide convention.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The delegation commended the Hendrickson-Kefauver Senate subcommittee for investigating juvenile deliquency and urged the subcommittee to use facts about this problem in a manner that will serve the best interests of all children.

The National organization urged its affiliates in every locality to "accelerate efforts to open the present housing supply to racial minorities," and to "actively cooperate with those agencies seeking to expand and provide better housing in their local communities."

FOSTER HOMES

The women pledged their cooperation with existing agencies in the development of adequate foster home care and adoptive placements for Negro children. They further renewed their pledge for more dynamic and concerted action on the national and local level to "break the barriers of separation between all women and all groups to the end that the glorious destiny of a true and unfettered democracy may be achieved in our times."

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

The group concluded its resolutions with a pledge to 'make a lasting contribution to all that is fine and best in America, so that her heritage of freedom and progrees will be indefinitely enriched by the integration of all her people into the spiritual, economic, social, cultural, civic and political life of their country."

Mrs. Miriam Carter Mason, a well known civic and social leader of Norfolk, Virginia elected president of the council, becoming the organization's third president during the 18 years of its existence. She succeeded Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee who served four years following the 14 year reign of the founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Miss Arena Mallory of Mississippi was elected first vice president; Dr. Nancy Woolridge of Virginia, second vice; Mrs. Marjory Lawson, D. C. third; and Mrs. Rosa Gray of Michigan, fourth.

Mrs. Marian Bluitt of D. C. was elected recording secretary with Mrs. Dorothy Lymas of Pennsylvania as her assistant.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was elected as the Council treasurer.

Mrs. Henrine W. Banks of Indiana was elected as parliamentarian; Mrs. Ruth Mueller of D. C., historian; Mrs. Alma Illery of Pennsylvania, chaplain; Mrs Helen Mead of New York, national organizer of junior councils; and Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of Pennsylvania as director of the newly created department of Fine Arts.

Among other officers were the following directors:

Daisy George of Region I; Alience Ewell of Region II; Iola Jones, Region III; Gwendolyn Floyd, Region IV; Bessie Garvin, Region V; and Helen Garland, Region VII.

The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pa., Vivian Alleyne of Md., Luia Campbell of Colo., Josephine Brown of Michigan, Nettie Carter Jackson of N. Y. Fannie Ponder of Florida, Buzora Ward of Alabama, Thelma Young of Delaware and Jeanne Dago of Illinois.

National Council Of Women Vows To Fight Segregation

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women, at its first biennial convention meeting in Washington last week, went on record as vigorously supporting efforts to eliminate every vestige of legal segregation as well as those forms existing because of custom or other reasons, and pledged to institute throughout its membership active educational programs and workshops aimed at successful achievement of full integration in all areas.

The Council also urged the United States to exercise its strongest endeavors in the United Nations and through direct negotiations to convince the Union of South Africa that it should abandon Aparttheid and adopt policies consistent with principles of the United Nations and with the democratic aims asserted by the free world

The approximate 400 delegates from all sections of the country adopted resolutions expressing their opposition to the McCarran Act and the passage of the Bricker Amendment. They reaffirmed their faith in the United Nations and urged the ratification by the U. S. Government of the Genocide convention.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The delegation commended the Hendrickson-Kefauver Senate subcommittee for investigating juvenile deliquency and urged the subcommittee to use facts about this problem in a manner that will serve the best interests of all children.

The National organization urged its affiliates in every locality to "accelerate efforts to open the present housing supply to racial minorities," and to actively cooperate with those agencies seeking to expand and provide better housing in their local communities."

FOSTER HOMES

The women pledged their cooperation with existing agencies in the development of adequate foster home care and adoptive placements for Negro children. They further renewed their pledge for more dynamic and concerted action on the national and local level to "break the barriers of separation between all women and all groups to the end that the glorious destiny of a true and unfettered democracy may be achieved in our times."

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

The group concluded its resolutions with a pledge to 'make a lasting contribution to all that is fine and best in America, so that her heritage of freedom and progress will be indefinitely enriched by the integration of all her people into the spiritual, economic, social, cultural, civic and political life of their country."

Mrs Vivian Carter Mason, a well known civic and social leader of Norfolk, Virginia elected president of the council, becoming the organization's third president during the 18 years of its existence. She succeeded Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee who served four years, following the 14 year reign of the founder, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Miss Arena Mallory of Mississippi was elected first vice president; Dr. Nancy Woolridge of Virginia, second vice; Mrs. Marjory Lawson, D. C. third; and Mrs. Rosa Gray of Michigan, fourth.

Mrs. Marian Bluitt of D. C. was elected recording secretary with Mrs. Dorothy Lymas of Pennsylvania as her assistant.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding, assistant to the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was elected as the Council treasurer.

Mrs. Henrine W. Banks of Indiana was elected as parliamentarian; Mrs. Ruth Mueller of D. C., historian; Mrs. Alma Illery of Pennsylvania, chaplain; Mrs Helen Mead of New York, national organizer of junior councils; and Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of Pennsylvania as director of the newly created department of Fine Arts Among other officers were the following directors:

Daisy George of Region I; Alience Ewell of Region II; Iola Jones, Region III; Gwendolyn Floyd, Region IV; Bessie Garvin, Region V; and Helen Garland, Region VII

The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pa., Vivian Alleyne of Md., Lula Campbell of Colo., Josephine Brown of Michigan, Nettie Carter Jackson of N. Y. Fannie Ponder of Florida, Buzora Ward of Alabama, Thelma Young of Delaware and Jeanne Dago of Illinois.

NCNW Urges Preparation For Supreme Court School Decision

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women, following program directives emanating from the Community Workshop conducted at the annual convention held in November in Washington, D. C., have issued a special bulletin to all local and junior councils and national affiliated organizations urging them to prepare their communities for a possible decision outlawing segregation in the public schools of the nation.

Intergroup meetings of local leaders of both races, discussion sessions on the whys and wherefore of legal action now in the hands of the Supreme Court, the studied use of information pamphlets issued by the Southern Regional Council on the "Schools and the Supreme Court," were some of the recommendations to the entire membership of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, the newly elected national president of the organization stated today: "Negro and white citizens must prepare for the great change in an orderly, civilized and democratic manner.

"America has an unprecedented opportunity to take a 'sound' step in establishing and maintaining one more vital life link, welding together the people of America for mutual progress and protection. Education for democracy and for living cannot possibly be achieved in a segregated school school system.

"The nation's schools are our first line of defense. Children and adults, too, learn by precept and example. One without the other is meaningless. I believe that the vast majority of American people are willing and desire to see our school system reflect the theory and practice of American democracy.

"The fateful decision of the Supreme Court will hasten or delay the realization of the dream and hope that millions of people long for . . . and have struggled for decades past to secure."

The National Council of Negro Women has also issued strong endorsements of the annual March of Dimes campaign, requesting council members to volunteer their services in every possible way for this worthy cause.

Included also in the memorandum is a similar request to suport and help in local community drives sponsored by the American Red Cross. Members of the National Council of Negro Women have rendered notable service in helping to put over community activities of these two groups.

Miss Fannie Williams of New Orleans, La., returned to her home recently from New Lork City where she attended a nationwide conference of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis representing the National Council of Negro Women at a three-day meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

32b 1953

NATIONAL CULINARY ASSOCIATION

Elect Woman President Of Culinary Association

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Marian Davis was elected president of the National Culinary association at the annual meeting here last week. The former secretary-treasurer of the association is head dietitian at Tuskegee's Veterans hospital.

Mrs. Davis, an ardent worker in the association, was the only woman charter member of the Culinary group when they organized in 1947.

NCA is a society of men and women engaged in all branches of food preparation and service. Chief objectives of the organization are to encourage pursuit of the culinary arts and the professional improvement of those in the foods field.

DRAWS RECORD GROUP

This year's meeting drew a record number of delegates and members from local chapters. The membership includes chefs, cooks, dietitians, restaurant and hotel owners, school lunch workers, waitresses, caterers, food demonstrators and others engaged in some branch of the food business.

The organization presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee, with a carving set as a token of appreciation for his interest in and support of the Culinary association. The presentation was made by Chef Edouard Panchard of New York City.

Any person interested in the organization may obtain further information by writing Mrs. Davis, National president, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

NEW PREXY — Mrs. Marian Davis of Tuskegee, Ala., was recently elected president of the National Culinary association at the group's annual convention at Tuskegee institute. Mrs. Davis was the only woman charter member of the organization which was formed in 1947.

Marian Davis Elected National Culinary Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Marian Davis of Tuskegee was elected president of the National Culinary Association at the annual meeting held here on March 25. Mrs. Davis, former secretary-treasurer of the association, was the only woman charter member of the group when it was organized in 1947. She is head dietitian at Veterans Hospital.

The Culinary Association is a society of men and women engaged in all branches of food preparation and service. Chief objectives of the organization are to encourage pursuit of the culinary arts and the professional improvement of those in the foods field.

The annual meeting was attended by a record number of delegates and members from local chapters in three states. Members include chefs, cooks, dietitians, restaurant owners, waitresses, hotel owners, school lunch workers, caterers, food demonstrators and many others engaged in some branch of the food business.

The organization presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, retiring president of Tuskegee, with a carving set as a token of appreciation for his interest in and support of the Culinary Association

ELECTED—Mrs. Marian Davis of Tuskegee, Ala., is the newly elected president of the National Culinary Association, a society of men and women engaged in all branches of food service, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Dentists Hold 40th Convention In Philadelphia August 3 To 7

The 40th annual convention of the National Dental Association will be held in Philadelphia, Aug. 3 to 7.

The president and the chairman of the executive board will visit Philadelphia this week to assist the local men in completing final details for the meeting.

Dr. Charles M. Thompson, Chicago, chairman, Publicity and Public Relations, N. D. A.; visited with the Philadelphia society early in June.

One of the highlights of the convention will be the featuring of the recent book, "The Growth and Development of the Negro in Dentistry in the United States." The book was written by Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief dental services, Veterans hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and former dean, school of dentistry, MeHarry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn. The book was published by the National Dental association and printed by the Stanek Press, Chicago.

The book is interestingly written. It is a contribution to the literature on the American race problem.

It points out the denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the acquisition of medical education. It argues the need for further federal government subsidies to the several states and blasts the so-called regional plan of education of the Southern states for building more professional schools exclusively for Negroes.

Chapter IV deals with the more pressing need for better dental health among the Negro people. Here the author states that there are approximately only 1,689 Negro dentists to an estimated Negro population of 14,890,000 and these are so unevenly distributed that most of the Negro people are completely without dental services.

One also learns of the struggles faced by Negro dental pioneers. It is also interesting to note that in 1867 a Negro was one of the first six to receive a degree in dentistry from Harvard university. The book is well written and will hold the attention of any layman interested in Negro history.

For more Negro dentists

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4—(AP)—The National Dental Assn. has urged the abolition of quota systems in dental colleges to increase the number of Negro dentists.

Dr. Audrey M. Mackel of Natchez, Miss., president of the organization, yesterday called on the federal government and the public to help fight discriminatory practices. The meeting of more than 700 Negro dentists continues here until Friday.

Negro Dentists Attack Quotas

PHILADELPHIA—(AP)—The National Dental Association has urged the abolition of quota systems in dental colleges to increase the number of Negro dentists.

Dr. Audrey M. Mackel, of Natchez, Miss., president of the organization, called on the federal government and the public to help fight "discriminatory practices." The meeting of more than 700 Negro dentists continues here Friday.

Natl. Dental Auxiliary elects Mrs. B. H. Atkinson of Georgia

By JUNE L'RHUE

PHILADELPHIA

The new president of the Auxiliary to the National Dental Association is Mrs. B. H. Atkinson of Griffin, Ga.

Mrs. Atkinson was elected at the 17th annual convention of the auxiliary held in conjunction with the NDA convention, here, last week. She succeeds Mrs. John A. Carr of Washington.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. W. B. Reed of Nashville, Tenn., president elect; Mrs. Hazel Lovell, Philadelphia, vice president; Mrs. Novella Machen, Chicago, parliamentarian; Mrs. Bertha McMillan, Washington, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Jones, Newark, N.J., recording secretary; and Mrs. Bruce Alleyne, Baltimore, program chairman.

Inducted At Luncheon

Officers were inducted at the luncheon held in the Forest Room of Broadwood Hotel.

On this occasion, Mrs. Atkinson was very attractively attired in a dress of black chiffon, lavishly trimmed with black Chantilly lace. Her small chic hat and bag were also black. A complement to the whole was an orchid corsage.

The flower was presented to her by the State Auxiliary to Among other gestures of esteem was a corsage of red roses representing the North Georgia Dental Society Auxiliary.

Other floral gifts to officers and members came from Zeta Phi Beta, Alpha Kappa Alpha, and Delta Sigma Theta sororities.

Among other activities of the convention was a charm clinic and fashion show. This affair was held in the Philadelphia High School for Girls and was attended by more than 800 persons. Mrs. R. Q. Venson, Memphis, Tennessee, served as director of the clinic and show, and Mrs. Voight Jones was commentator. Mrs. Edith Harrison was chairman of the local committee.

Miss Murphy Demonstrates

The charm clinic section of the program, conducted by Carmen Murphy of Detroit, Mich., enlightened the guests on the tricks of the make-up trade.

Mrs. R. Q. Venson presented a show of special cotton garments, ranging from beachwear to winter cottons, with her daughter, Miss Clyde Richmond, serving as model.

The last event on the agenda was the NDA dinner and floor show at Club Shaguire in Camden, N.J.

Next year's meeting will take place in Indianapolis, Ind.

Dentists Elect Dr. Carter Head

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — (anp) — Clinics, awards, addresses and the election of officers were features of the National Dental association convention which closed here last week.

The 40th annual confab attracted some 1,000 dentists from all sections of the country for the five-day association.

Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss., outgoing president of the group, traced progress made by Negro dentists in the profession; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, delivered the main address at the public meeting, and Dr. W. C. Atkinson, president of the National Medical association, read a message from his organization.

Dr. C. L. Thomas, the president-elect will be the president of the NDA for the 1953-'54 year. The newly-elected president-elect is Dr. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga. Other elected officers include:

Dr. J. Edward Bowman, Washington, D. C., vice-president; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Charles E. Williams, chairman of the executive board.

Dr. Mackel's address on the contribution of Negroes to dentistry was broadcast over a local radio station.

At the public meeting at Tindley Temple Methodist Episcopal church, White discussed the work of the NAACP, with emphasis on the organization's contribution to five cases now before the U. S. Supreme court challenging segregation in the nation's public schools.

Among those who participated in clinics were:

Dr. P. Phillips Gross of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Norman H. C. Griffiths of Howard university; Dr. Sumner Pallardy, Temple university; Dr. John A. Turner, Howard university; Dr. T. Mitchell Bundrant, Columbia university; Dr. Joseph L. Henry, Howard university and Dr. John B. Singleton, Meharry Medical college.

Recipients of awards from the NDA were:

Dr. L. A. Howell of Florida for his life interest in organized dentistry; Dr. P. O. Sweeney of Louisville, Ky., for his continued interest in the civic life of his community; Dr. Lonnie Smith, Houston, Texas, for instigating and successfully defending a suit to end the white primary; Dr. W. H. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio, for outstanding work in anestheisa and Dr. Lombard Kelly, former dean of the Medical school at the University of Georgia, for his part in opening the doors of the university to Negro dentists for professional meetings.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the presentation of a $200 check by Dr. A. P. Johnson, Syracuse, N. Y., from the Elks for health propaganda.

Dr. Elliott Small, chairman of the dental health committee of the NDA, accepted the check. At the close of the session, Dr. Atkinson read a message from the NMA. This message said in part:

"Along with my cordial greetings to you, may I warn you to make this organization strong for your own protection. I warn you to never allow the NDA to be absorbed by some other organization.

"I warn you that the Negro professional man must wage a sustained battle against racial bias in America. His battleground must be his local community, and his instrument of warfare must be his organization. I warn you that the lone weapon with which he can fight is his organization . . ."

On the lighter side, the convention featured a golf tournament, a dance, a party and a reception.

Some 15 dentists participated in the golf tournament, with Dr. W. F. Montgomery, Cleveland, being the winner.

The women's auxiliary which met in conjuntion with the NDA, presented $1,070 to the legal fund of the NAACP.

at Truman Road and Holmes St.

Leuty was unaware of the accident until flagged down by witnesses.

Shirley Tate, 19, of 724 Independence Ave., who was riding on the back of the bicycle, suffered abrasions of the leg.

Walter was admitted to General hospital No. 2.

$200 FOR RESEARCH—Dr. A. P. Elliott, left, of Chicago receives $200 check for research from A. Panama Johnson, grand dental director of the Elks, at the National Dental Association convention in Philadelphia last week.

NDA Concludes Session in Philly

Denticos Warned to Keep Their Organization Intact

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Clinics, awards, addresses and the election of officers were features of the National Dental Association convention which closed here last week.

The fortieth annual confab attracted some 1,000 dentists from all sections of the country for the five day session.

Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss., out-going president of the group, traced progress made by Negro dentists in the profession; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP delivered the main address at the public meeting, and Dr. W. C. Atkinson, president of the National Medical Association, read a message from his organization.

DR. C. L. Thomas, the president-elect, will be the president of the NDA for the 1953-54 year. The newly elected president is Dr. J. E. Carter Jr., Augusta, Ga.

Other elected officers include Dr. J. Edward Bowman, Washington, D. C., vice president; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Charles E. Williams, chairman of the executive board.

Dr. Mackel's address on the contribution of Negroes to dentistry was broadcast over a local radio station.

Among those who participated in clinics were Drs. P. Phillip Gross of the University of Pennsylvania, Norman H. C. Griffiths of Howard University, Sumner Pallardy, Temple University; John A. Turner, Howard University; T. Mitchell Bundrant, Columbia University; Joseph L. Henry, Howard University, and John B. Singleton, Meharry Medical College.

Recipients of awards from the NDA were Drs. L. A. Howell of Florida, P. O. Sweeney of Louisville, Ky.; Lonnie Smith, Houston, Texas; W. H. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Lombard Kelly, former dean of the medical school at the University of Georgia.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the presentation of a $200 check by Dr. A. P. Johnson, Syracuse, N. Y., from the Elks for health propaganda.

Dr. Elliott Small, chairman of the dental health committee of the NDA, accepted the check.

At the close of the session, Dr. Atkinson read a message from the NMA. This message said in part:

". . . May I warn you to make this organization strong for your own protection. I warn you to never allow the NDA to be absorbed by some other organization.

"I warn you that the Negro professional man must wage a sustained battle against racial bias in America. His battleground must be his local community and his instrume. of warfare must be his orga. ization. I warn you that the lone weapon with which he can fight is his organization . . ."

The Women's Auxiliary, which met in conjunction with the NDA, presented $1,070 to the legal fund of the NAACP.

National Freedom Day Observance February 1

PHILADELPHIA — Cooperation the City government in the promotion of the 12th annual observance of National Freedom Day on Sunday, Feb. 1, was praised this week by Emanuel C. Wright, president of the National Freedom Day Association.

"The city has shown us every consideration, "Wright said. "We have been given office space in Room 260-D, City Hall, and all facilities that we might need have been placed at our disposal."

WRIGHT ALSO announced the formation of a coordinating committee, composed of city officials, who will work with the NFDA. Among those serving on the committee are: Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, Commissioner of Deeds Marshall L. Shepard, Civil Service Commissioner E. Luther Cunningham, Deputy Property Commissioner Charles A. Baker and Edward J. Hunter of the City Representative's office.

Activities for this year's observance will begin at 12 noon with ceremonies at Independence Hall. Other events include a meeting of delegates from various states at Congress Hall, a dinner at Franklin Institute at 4 p.m. with Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation, as principal speaker, and the public meeting at Town Hall at 8 p.m. which will feature nationally-known speakers and the 200-voice Freedom Day Chorus.

NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY was founded in 1942 by the late Maj. R. R. Wright Sr., banker and educator, to commemorate signing of the Congressional resolution proposing the 13th Amendment, prohibiting slavery, and as a time when Americans could rededicate themselves to the cause of Freedom everywhere. It was given Governmental sanction when President Truman signed the National Freedom Day Bill in 1948.

Philadelphia Banker Visits Here

Mr. Emanuel C. Wright of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus. Mr. Wright is president of the National Freedom Day Association which was the recipient of the Freedom Foundation Award given by the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa. in March. He is also a member of the Board of Management, Christian Street YMCA and a former member of the United Negro College Fund.

Courier P.1 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Planners—The board of directors of the National Hotel Association, shown at their Washington (D. C.) national headquarters, made plans for improving the service and raising standards of their 1,500 member hotels, motels and guest houses. Seated, left to right: Welker C. Underdown, Washington, D. C., chairman of the finance committee; Ralph S. Dadd, West Haven, Conn., chairman of the board of directors; George W. Ferguson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Warric Ferguson, Miami, Fla., chairman of the legislative committee and the annual convention committee. Standing, same order: James H. Ward, Washington, D. C., consultant on hotel management; Marion L. Smith, secretary, and Andrew F. Jackson, public relations counsel. The annual convention will be held in Miami, Fla., Oct. 22-26, 1954.—Cabell Photo.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dat. 11-28-53

$52,000 Earmarked for 1954 Program

Hotel Association Aims Sights On Improvement of Management

WASHINGTON—"Hotels and other places of public accommodation catering to the Negro public must raise their standards of management, maintenance, facilities and services if they expect to qualify for membership in the National Hotel Association and win public acceptance," said Ralph S. Dadd, chairman of the association's Board of Directors, who recently held their first meeting here.

The National Hotel Association is composed of owners and operators of hotels, motels, resorts and guest houses catering to Negro travelers.

Courier P.1

It was started last July by Andrew F. Jackson and Associates, Public Relations Consultants, Washington, D. C., and William H. Brown, manager, Hotel Theresa, New York City. NHA has seven regional divisions in the United States, each with headquarters at the hotel of the regional president.

* * *

EACH REGION has a full complement of elected officers and representation on the national Board of Governors and Board of Directors.

The Board of Governors recently met at NHA's national headquarters to ratify the bylaws, approve the 1954 budget, select official signs and trademarks, adopt procedures for acceptance and investigation of new members and approve Hospitality as the official publication and "Go-Guide to Pleasant Motoring" as the official directory.

Members of the Board of Governors include William H. Brown, New York City; Charles M. Flagg, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Markham, Tappahannock, Va.; William Summers, Jackson, Miss.; D. R. Duncan, Kansas City, Mo.; H. P. Clark Sr., Los Angeles, Calif.

The board of directors, consisting of representatives from the seven regions, elected as chairman for a two-year term, Ralph S. Dadd, West Haven, Conn.

Directors appointed Welker C. Underdown, Washington, D. C., chairman of the finance committee.

Dat. 11-28-53

Other actions of the board were the appointment of the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, Washington, D. C., as legal counsel; the selection of Ralph H. Metcalfe, former Olympic champion, Chicago, as chairman of the committee on allied memberships; the selection of Warric Ferguson, manager, Miami, Fla., as chairman, Legislative Committee, and chairman of the annual convention committee. Mr. Ferguson is also president of Region III which extends from Virginia to Florida.

* * *

THE BOARD approved the expenditure of $52,000 for the 1954 program which was presented by Andrew F. Jackson and Associates, public relations counsel.

The annual meeting of members will be held in Miami, Fla., with headquarters at the Lord Calvert Hotel, Oct. 22-26, 1954.

Members of the board of directors include Mr. Dadd, chairman; Mr. Underdown, Mr. Ferguson, Canton E. Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla.; George Moore, Elsinore, Calif.

Negro Hotel Leaders Vow Better Service

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Board of directors of the National Hotel Association agreed last week that hotels and other places of public accommodation catering to the Negro public must raise their standards of management, maintenance, facilities and services" if they expect to qualify for membership in the Association.

Ralph S. Dadd, chairman of the board, presided at the two day meeting held here.

CHANGING CUSTOMS

Dadd promised an era of prosperity for Negro operators of hotels, motels and guest houses if they would diligently devote their energies and capital to self improvement in the essential services that go with good hotel management. He warned that if hotels catering to Negroes do not improve soon, competition due to changing customs and laws, will wipe them out.

The board set up higher standards for NHA members that will guarantee the public better service; better protection, proper maintenance of buildings and grounds and modern management methods.

GUEST HOUSES

The National Hotel Association is composed of owners and operators of hotels, motels, resorts and guest houses catering to Negroes. It was started last July by Andrew F. Jackson and Associates, public relations consultants of Washington and William H. Brown, manager of Hotel Theresa in New York. The association has seven regional divisions in the United States, each with headquarters at the hotel of the regional president. Each region has a full complement of elected officers and representation on the national board of governors and the board of directors.

The board of governors, meeting at NHA's national headquarters, ratified the by-laws, approved the budget for next year, selected official signs and trademarks, adopted procedures for acceptance and investigation of new members, approved 'Hospitality" as the official publication, and "Go-Guide to Pleasant Motoring" as the official directory.

Members of the board elected were William H. Brown, Hotel Theresa, New York; Charles M. Flagg, Charles hotel, Washington, D. C.; R. A. Markham, Mark-Haven Beach hotel, Tappahannock, Va.; William Summers, Summers hotel, Jackson, Miss.; D. R. Duncan, Cadillac hotel, Kansas City, Mo.; and H. P. Clark Sr., Clark's hotel and annex, Los Angeles, Calif. One place is still vacant.

32b 1953

NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Negro Housewives Convention Slated For Cincinnati

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 18.—Negro housewives from the East and South went on a journey to Cincinnati on August 17 for their first independently-sponsored national convention. Formerly, conventions of the National Housewives' League of America were held at the facilities of the National Negro Business League.

Since its inception in 1933, the Housewives' league has developed into an organization of 13 active chapters, located in most of the principal cities east of the Mississippi.

Mrs. Christina Fuqua is the group's president.

The group's activities include informing its members on current prices of merchandise, managing the family budget, and other civic work.

1200 Delegates Jam NMA Sessions

Association Votes $2,000 To Meharry Medical College

By IVANETTA H. DAVIS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Medical Association and its Woman's Auxiliary with its headquarters at Meharry Medical College got under way Monday, Aug. 10 at 8 A. M., as 1,200 delegates registered in the lobby of Meharry Medical College.

Hosts for the convention were the Volunteer State Medical Association and the R. F. Boyd Medical Society and their Women's Auxiliaries.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association had as its theme: "Building Today for a Better World Tomorrow by Sharing Our Good With Others."

* * *

THE SEVENTEENTH annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association was officially opened by the president, Mrs. J. M. Knox, of Detroit.

The organization was welcomed to the city and state by Dr. William H. Green, president of the R. F. Boyd Medical Society, Nashville; Mrs. R. T. Smith, president, Volunteer State Medical Auxiliary, and Mrs. C. J. Walker, president of the R. F. Boyd Medical Auxiliary.

Mrs. Smith presented to the Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Auxiliary a loving cup for mass participation in community activities in the state. This cup was received by Mrs. Florence Cole Tolbert McCleave of Memphis.

* * *

MRS. CHARLES B. HAYES of Buffalo, N. Y., gave the response on behalf of the national organization.

Gifts were presented to the president oby the Zetas of Nashville and the members of the Detroit Medical Auxiliary, by Mrs. E. A. Davis and Mrs. F. C. Hedgeman, respectively.

A workshop around the five-point program of the national organization was held with Mrs. J. E. Perry of Missouri as moderator and the following persons making contributions: Mrs. David Johnson on community needs; Mrs. U. G. Dailey of Chicago on legislation; Mrs. F. E. McLendon, Atlanta, on health; Mrs. W. C. Bridges, St. Louis, on education, and Mrs. William R. Rucker, Painesville, Ohio, on human relations.

* * *

TUESDAY afternoon, Nashville got a view of a panel discussion over WSM-TV with Dr. W. C. Atkinson, president, NMA, Coatesville, Pa.; Dr. H. H. Walker, a member, Board of Health Commission, Nashville, and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor, Journal of the National Medical Association, participating.

The welcome meeting was held at the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Tuesday at 8 P. M. Dr. D. T. Rolfe of Meharry Medical College presided.

Mayor Ben West welcomed the convention to the "Athens of the South" and "the garden spot of the world in human relations" and invited the convention to return to the city again.

The convention was welcomed on behalf of the citizens of Nashville by the Rev. J. T. Patton. Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State University, welcomed the convention on behalf of Gov. Frank Clement, the officials of the state and the university family.

HIGHLIGHTING the program was the awarding of a distinguished service award to the past president of NMA, Dr. G. Francis Hamilton, of Norfolk, Va. Dr. W. A. Young, St. Louis, made the award.

Others appearing on the program were Atty. Coyness L. Eunix, who introduced the Mayor; Mrs. C. J. Walker, president, R. F. Boyd Medical Auxiliary, who introduced Mrs. J. M. Knox of Detroit, president of the NMA Auxiliary, and presented her an orchid, and Dr. W. C. Atkinson, Coatesville, Pa., NMA president, who responded to the greetings.

In a morning session, Dr. William E. Allen Jr. told the convention that 10 per cent of 33,000 St. Louis citizens were found to be tuberculosis "suspects" in an X-ray survey he conducted.

He said tuberculosis was most common in men between the ages of 60 and 70 covered by the survey, and in women between the ages of 30 and 40.

* * *

MRS. JANE Morrow Spaulding, assistant to Mrs. Hobby of the Federal Department of Health Education and Welfare, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson were guests at the closing meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the NMA.

Resolutions of the National Medical Association:

1. Voted to give $2,000 to Meharry Medical College.

2. Voted to give annual contributions to the National Medical Educational Fund and also to the National Health Council.

3. Voted to express their displeasure to President Dwight D. Eisenhower on his appointment of Governor Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the UN.

4. Voted to urge all doctors to offer their services to the county societies in their campaign to give greater medical service to the public.

Dr. Matthew Walker, Nashville, was elected president-elect. Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., was re-elected executive secretary, and also re-elected was Dr. A. M. Townsend Jr., St. Louis, Mo., chairman, board of trustees.

* * *

NEWLY ELECTED officers of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association for the ensuing year: Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, Georgia, president; Mrs. W. E. Pannell, Tennessee, president-elect; Mrs. F. E. McLendon, Georgia, first vice president; Mrs. Charles Hayes, New York, second vice president; Mrs. E. C. Hedgeman, Michigan, general secretary; Mrs. T. J. Collier, Arkansas, recording secretary; Mrs. J. O. Sheffield, Louisiana, treasurer; Mrs. G. P. Schauck Jr., Florida, editor of the Mouthpiece; Mrs. D. R. Green, Georgia, associate editor; Mrs. J. B. Hardy, Georgia, parliamentarian; Mrs. W. A. Bisson, Tennessee, chaplain; Mrs. J. M. Knox, chairman of executive board; Mrs. W. J. Rucker, Ohio, secretary of the executive board; Dr. Bessie B. Small, Maryland, chairman, advisory board; Zone Directors: Eastern: Mrs. C. R. Campbell, Maryland; Far Western: Mrs. Emily Portwig, California; Northern: Mrs. Theodore Walker, Ohio; Central: Mrs. C. J. Walker, Tennessee; Southern: Mrs. J. W. Langford, Texas, and Western: Mrs. W. H. Bowman, Illinois. Mrs. M. D. Bryant, Georgia, was named as sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. J. J. Thomas, chairman of the Alma Wells Givins Scholarship Fund, and Mrs. W. A. Davis, Georgia, pianist.

Dr. Matthew Walker President-Elect At 58th Medical Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Matthew Walker of Nashville was named president-elect, at the 58th annual convention of the National Medical association which was held August 10-14, with Dr. A. Porter Davis of Kansas City, Kansas assuming his duties as president. This convention was generally conceded to be the largest and best in the history of the organization.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year are: first vice president, Dr. J. G. Thornton, Little Rock, Ark.; second vice president, Dr. E. A Gilkes, Baltimore; third vice president, Dr. G. B. Lennox, Omaha; executive secretary, Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk; treasurer, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis; speaker of the house of delegates, Dr. Edgar M. Wilkins of Memphis; vice speaker, Dr. R. W. Hitson of Cleveland; secretary to the house delegates, Dr. M. D. Davis, High Point, N. C., assistant secretary to the house of delegates, Dr. K. S. Jones, Michigan City, Ind.

New trustees appointed: Dr. Owens of Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Davis of Macon, Ga.; Dr. Toney of Oxford, N. C.: Dr. A. M. Thompson of St. Louis; chairman of the board, Dr. Townsend; secretary, Dr. Toney.

New officers of the Women's Auxiliary: president, Mrs. R. Stillmon, president-elect; Mrs. W. E. Pannell, Nashville; secretary, Mrs. J. O. Preston of Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. J. O. Sheffield, New Orleans.

The scientific papers were of the highest order and many original contributors to medicine and surgery were presented. The distinguished service medal was awarded to Dr. G. Hamilton Francis from Norfolk, Virginia, for his many years of youthful service to this and other organizations.

The hospitality and entertainment presented by the Nashville and Tennessee doctors was especially well received. The next session will be held in Washington D. C.

NMA Had Fun— Members of the National Medical Association and their Women's Auxiliary had a good time in Nashville during their annual confab last week. Shown above, left to right: Top, Mrs. C. J. Walker, president of the B. F. Boyd Medical Association, who was co-chairman of the hostess auxiliaries. Mrs. J. M. Knox of Detroit, outgoing president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, presents Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, Macon, Ga., president of the Women's Auxiliary to the NMA, the gavel for the coming year. Bottom, (right) Mrs. R. T. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Volunteer State Medical Auxiliary, was also a co-chairman of the hostess auxiliaries. Mrs. W. E. Pannell (left), the newly elected president-elect of the Auxiliary to the National NMA, Nashville, and chairman of the Alma Wells Givens Scholarship Fund of the Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, presents flowers to Mary E. Robbs. Miss Robb was presented in a recital at Fisk Memorial Chapel.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION President W. C. Atkinson of Coatesville, Pa., addresses joint meeting in Chicago of the Cook County Physicians Association, the Prairie State Medical Association and the ladies' auxiliaries. Left to right at Lamson auditorium are Dr. Clifford Doyle; Dr. T. M. Smith, past president, NMA; Dr. U. G. Dailey, who has just returned from an extended trip through Asia and Africa; Dr. W. C. Atkinson, and Dr. T. C. Henderson, president, Cook County Physicians Association.

Dr. Murray Tells Medics That Americans Should "Slow Down"

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS)— The president of the New York Medical Society told delegates to the National Medical Association yesterday that his first rule for health was to "stop getting mad and rushing from one place to another."

Doctor Peter Marshall Murray of New York insisted that American living is too fast. He declared that almost all Americans have the tendency to "overdo."

In discussing cancer, doctors attending the meeting of the Negro professional organization refuted the belief that cancer spreads more rapidly in young people than in adults.

Doctor Murray said the spread of cancer depends upon the type of cancer the individual has, not the age of the person. He did say, however, that children are more ape to have malignant cancers than adults.

He discounted reports that smoking leads to lung cancer, but he said some tobacco ingredients are known as harmful irritants.

The board of delegates, in other activity today, bestowed a distinguished service award upon Dr. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Va., a 1911 graduate of Meharry Medical College, site of the convention.

Over 1250 delegates are present at the convention.

National Medical Meet Hailed As Huge Success

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — The 58th Annual Convention of the National Medical Association which was held was generally conceded to be the largest and best in the history of the Organization. The scientific papers were of the highest order and many original contributors to medicine and surgery were presented the essayists the hospitality and entertainment presented by the Nashville and Tennessee doctor was especially well received.

The distinguished service medal was awarded to Doctor G. Hamilton Francis from Norfolk, Va., for his many years of youthful service to this and other organizations.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kans.; president elect, Dr. Matthew Walker of Nashville, Tenn.; first vice president, Dr. J. G. Thornton, Little Rock, Ark.; second vice president, Dr. E. A. Gilkes, Baltimore, Md.; third vice president, Dr. G. B. Lennox, Omaha, Neb.; executive secretary, Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, Va.; treasurer, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.; speaker of the house of delegates, Dr. Edgar M. Wilkins of Memphis, Tenn.; vice speaker, Dr. R. W. Hixson of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary house delegates, Dr. M. D. Davis, High Point, North Carolina; assistant secretary house of delegates, Dr. K. S. Jones, Michigan City, Ind.; new trustees appointed, Dr. Owens of Detroit, Michigan, Dr. Davis of Macon, Georgia, Dr. Toney of Oxford, North Carolina, Dr. A. M. Thompson of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the board, Dr. Townsend, secretary, Dr. Toney.

New officers of the Women's Auxiliary: president, Mrs. R. Stillmon; president elect, Mrs. W. E. Pannell, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Mrs. J. O. Preston of Detroit, Michigan; treasurer, Mrs. J. O. Sheffield, New Orleans, La. The next session will be held Washington, D. C.

NMA Elects Dr. Walker to Head Group in 1954

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — Dr. Matthew Walker, Nashville, last week was elected president-elect of the National Medical Association by some 1,200 delegates to the 58th annual convention of the organization here.

Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kans., is the incoming president of the group, and Dr. W. C. Atkinson, Coatsville, Pa., the outgoing president.

Hosts for the convention were the Volunteer State Medical Association and the R. R. Boyd Medical Society and their Women's Auxiliaries.

The Women's Auxiliary to the NMA also met at the same time as the professional meeting.

Panel discussions and the presentation of an award were highlights of the meeting. Dr. G. Francis Hamilton, Norfolk, Va., received the Distinguished Service Award of the NMA. Dr. W. A. Young, St. Louis, made the presentation.

Dr. Atkinson, Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, participated in a panel discussion broadcast over a local radio station.

In his address to the convention, Dr. Atkinson cited the need for a national health program to care for ill persons. Commenting on this need, he said in part:

"The cost of medical care to the average American family is much beyond its ability to pay.

Doctors back NAACP in campaign against hospital segregation

NASHVILLE — A resolution calling for an end to racial discrimination in hospitals and pledging cooperation with the NAACP in such a campaign has been adopted unanimously by the delegates to the 58th annual convention of the National Medical Association.

The resolution declares in part:

"The National Medical Association directs the attention of the nation to the many forms in which racial discrimination with respect to hospital facilities exists throughout the United States and urges all in authority over such institutions to take an inventory of conditions in their own hospitals and where discriminatory or segregative arrangements are found to exist, to bring them to an end, voluntarily.

"The National Medical Association notes with unqualified approval, the campaign recently initated by the NAACP ... recognizing that the evils resultant from this form of discrimination are not a problem of physicians alone, but, even more acutely are a problem of laymen and the citizenry as a whole."

"1953 BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR" in the opinion of the National Negro Business League is Chicago cosmetic manufacturer S. B. Fuller,

In photo Fuller receives a plaque from the organization's president, Horace L. Sudduth, at banquet in Atlanta, Ga. At right is Mrs. Fuller.

Blasts False Limits Of 'Negro Business'

By LEWIS A. H. CALDWELL

ATLANTA, Ga.—Delegates to 53rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League held here last week heard S. B. Fuller, cosmetics manufacturer and president of the Fuller Products company, Chicago, advise businessmen to complete with other businesses operated at the highest levels.

Fuller, who was awarded a plaque and honored as the "1953 Businessman of the Year", decried the idea of a "Negro Business", which implied something different or inferior because its proprietor is a Negro.

Atty. Belford V. Lawson, of Washington, D. C., who argued the Henderson Case challenged the businessmen to keep pace with business practices in this present age.

He opined that Booker T. Washington, were he living today, would be among the first to advocate a change in philosophy of the organization in order to keep pace with competitors in a society that is rapidly becoming non-segregated.

Keynote speaker for the conference was Dr. T. M. Howard, physician and business-civic leader of Mound Bayou, Miss. He criticized the "apathetic attitude" assumed by the average so-called race leader.

The physician said a reconsideration of the race problem in the South is inevitable because of current industrialization of the sector; and that this reconsideration must be made by the race businessman.

He urged that the League's program be sold to every Negro college campus.

Congr. William L. Dawson, of Chicago spoke at the public session held in historic Big Bethel church on Auburn avenue. The veteran legislator declared that the salvation of the Negro lies in the full use of the ballot.

He praised the political progress made by the race to date but added that more registration and qualification for the use of the ballot are urgent.

The League voted to accept the invitation of the Chicago delegation extended by Kit Baldwin, board.

Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati realtor and league president appealed to the 150 delegates for a budget of $60,000 to carry out an organizational program. Sudduth was awarded a plaque by the Atlanta Business League for his services to the organization.

Atty. Donald L. Hollowell was the convention director and sessions were held at the Waluhaje apartment hotel. W. H. Aiken, Atlanta contractor, was chairman of the steering committee. James L. Wolfe, president of the Atlanta Business League, and Mrs. J. S. Flipper, president of the Atlanta Housewives League, were other committee members.

Officers elected for 1953 were Horace S. Sudduth, president; W. W. H. Aiken, first vice president; J. E. Robinson, second vice president; J. J. Henderson, auditor-comptroller; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., registrar; Belford V. Lawson, general counsel ond J. J. Binn, chaplain.

2 Researchers Appointed By Businessmen

ALTANTA, Ga. — The outlined appointment of two research analysts for the National Negro Business League and payment of more than $7,000 on the $30,000 budget during the Atlanta convention last week was believed a signal for a new and intensified NNBL program of self-help and action.

The National League's meeting in Atlanta was termed its most successful in many years by officials, including Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, president. Mr. Sudduth was re-elected to that post, as were most other League officers.

The naming of Walter H. "Chief" Aiken, of Atlanta, as executive vice-president, was viewed as a step towards making the organization more active in the economic life of America. Other officers named were: J. E. Robinson, of Houston, Texas, second vice-president; Mrs. Christina Fauntal, of Detroit, Michigan, third vice-president; Jesse Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., treasurer; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C., auditor; and J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Florida, registrar.

The Executive Board of the League set ninety days for the raising of the remaining $23,000 which they believe necessary for the carrying out of a self-help and action program. Mr. Aiken, who will be in charge of fiscal policies, will announce plans to complete the drive at an early date.

A goal for two hundred local Leagues, with professional administrators—some part-time and others full time—has been set.

The 54th meeting of the Convention will be held during October, 1954 in Chicago, Illinois.

Congressman William Dawson To Address Business League

Atlanta, Ga. — Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, will be the founders night speaker during the 53rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League in Atlanta November 4-7.

Rep. Dawson, a long-time outstanding Democratic power in Washington, will speak at the November 5 observance at Big Bethel church. He will be introduced by A. T. Walden, Atlanta Attorney, city executive committeeman-elect and community- regional leader.

Belford Lawson, Washington attorney and former national president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, will be the annual banquet speaker. L. D. Milton, Atlanta banker, has been invited to introduce Lawson.

Dr. T. M. Howard, business and fraternal leader of Mound Bayou, Miss., will deliver the keynote address to delegate and visitors in the opening session at Waluhaje hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Frederic Morrow, adviser on Business Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, will be among high government officials making speeches and appearing on panels of the National Business League meeting. The Department of Commerce will have an exhibit of booklets and pamphlets designed as business aids. Southern Regional Director Merrill C. Lofton will deliver an address.

T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, retired U. S. Agriculture Department official, will appear on one of the several panels, which will discuss "The Program of the National Negro Business League in a Changing Society."

S. B. Fuller, Chicago manufacturer, will receive the 1953 award as the nation's outstanding businessman.

Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, national president, said last week that invitations to Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Pres. Harry S. Truman had been turned down due to other commitments. However, the League is slated to receive felicitations for both.

Atlantans are planning eleborate entertainment of the visitors to what they term "The Business Capital of the Nation." Atty. D. L. Hollowell is convention director, while the Atlanta Business League, I. L. Wolfe, president, is host to the meeting slated to attract upwards of a thousand delegates and visitors.

Among exhibits to be set up at the Waluhaje are those of the Department of Commerce, Department of Health and Welfare, and the National Urban League.

Say Race's Salvation Lies In Vote During Big Bethel Speech

The appearance of Congressman William Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, as principal speaker in its public session marked the climax of the second day's activities of the 53rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League underway here.

The veteran Congressman from Illinois' populous Second District which includes Chicago was presented to Atlanta's public last night at the Big Bethel AME Church.

Delegates and visitors to the session heard the Congressman declare that the salvation of the Negro lies in the use of the ballot. He praised the political progress which has been realized by the race to date but pointed out a need for even more registration and qualification for use of the ballot.

CITES POTENTIAL

Congressman Dawson made special not of the political potential incompassed in the Negro race in the South. He said that it is impossible to decry the importance of political participation because, "politics follow you from the day you are born 'til the day you die."

He discounted the rumor that any other country or political theory besides the theory of American democracy held interest for himself and for the race as a whole.

The Congressman said that he felt that the race concurred with him in his pronouncement that "I am an American ..... will fight anyone who wants to destroy America and will fight anyone who wants to keep me from being an American."

OTHER EVENTS

During other sessions of the convention yesterday, panel discussions and committee meetings were held in the general headquarters of the convention at the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel. A discussion on "The Program of the National Negro Business League in a Changing Society" was made by Dr. Harry Richardson, president, Gammon Theological Seminary; Prof. Anderson, head of the business department at Florida A&M University; and T. M. Alexander, retired field agent for the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The position assumed by youth as relates to the Business League was discussed by a panel composed of students from Texas Southern University; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta University and Clark College. Representatives of the US Department of Commerce also led discussions.

PARTICIPANTS

Those who participated in the public session last night in addition to Congressman Dawson were Dr. J. E. Walker, president, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis; the Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor, Big Bethel Church, and W. H. "Chief" Aiken, local businessman, who introduced the principal speaker.

Sudduth Re-Elected President Of Business League

Chicago Gets 1954 Meeting

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—The National Negro Business League will continue in name and set-up just as it is and Horace Sudduth, noted Cincinnati realtor-hoteler, will remain its president, action taken in the final session of the 53rd annual convention of the League here Saturday determined.

A lengthy discussion of the matter was heard before the convention decided not to delete the word "Negro" from its official title. Consideration of the deletion will be made by the constitution committee of the League.

Mr. Sudduth faced no competition in his quest for re-election to the presidency of the organization which was founded by the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1900.

Chief Aiken Vice Prexy

In addition to Mr. Sudduth as president, other officers are: Walter H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta, vice-president; J. E. Robinson, of Houston, Tex., second vice-president; Mrs. Christine Fuqua of Detroit, third vice president; Jesse Mitchell, Washington, D. C., treasurer.

Other officers elected were Atty. Belford Dawson, Washington, D. C., legal counsel; the Rev. J. J. Benn of Philadelphia, chaplain; J. J. Henderson of Durham, N. C., auditor; J. R. E. Lee of Tallahassee, Fla., registrar, and Moss Kendrix, Washington, D. C., public relations director.

Resolutions

In its final session, the League resolved to support a program "to strengthen the competitive position of the American Negro businessman in domestic economy and the program being fostered and developed to improve the position of the American Negro businessman in international trade and relationships as designed and adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Brokers."

Other Action Taken

Other action taken by the League as it wound up its session in the assembly room of the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel included resolutions to accellerate the League's program of audio-visual aids and to set up a committee to re-study the League's administrative set-up.

It was further resolved to establish a speaker's bureau and to reactivate the NNBL commission on education in keeping with its "accent on youth" pronouncement.

The League asked a committee to consider the publication of an official organ and asked that local programs be more closely-knit to that of the National body.

Operate on $30,000 Budget

NNBL Embracing Self-Help Plan

ATLANTA, Ga.—The outlined appointment of two research analysts for the National Negro Business League and payment of more than $7,000 on the $30,000 budget during the Atlanta convention was believed a signal for a new and intensified NNBL program of self-help and action.

The National League's meeting in Atlanta was termed its most successful in many years by officials including Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, president.

Mr. Sudduth was re-elected to that post, as were most other league officers.

THE NAMING of Walter H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta as executive vice president, was viewed as a step towards making the organization more active in the economic life of America.

Other officers named were J. E. Robinson of Houston, Tex. second vice president; Mrs. Christina Fuqua, of Detroit, Mich., third vice president; Jesse Mitchell, Washington, D. C. treasurer; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C., auditor, and J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla., registrar.

The executive board of the league set ninety days for the raising of the remaining $23,000, which they believe necessary for the carrying out of a self-help and action program.

* * *

MR. AIKEN, who will be in charge of fiscal policies, will announce plans to complete the drive at an early date.

A goal for two hundred local leagues, with professional administrators — some part-time and others full-time—has been set.

The fifty-fourth meeting of the convention will be held during October, 1954, in Chicago, Ill.

Negro Cited as Outstanding Businessman of Year by League

A Negro, who bought out the million-dollar company which had once refused him $25 credit, was cited as the outstanding businessman of the year by the National Negro Business League at its 53rd annual banquet here.

S. B. Fuller, a native of Memphis and now president of the Fuller Manufacturing Co. in Chicago, was honored for his achievement in establishing" his large cosmetic and chemical plant.

In 1935, the now successful manufacturer was a street peddler. When a cosmetics concern refused to extend him the credit he needed, he told an official, "I'm going to buy this company and fire you." In time, he did just that.

* * *

THE LEAGUE program director, W. V. Harper, co-ordinator of industrial relations at Tennessee A and I State University, described Fuller's success story as one which could only happen in America. "You couldn't find anything like this in any other country," Mr. Harper said. "This is the land for a young man with dreams of empire."

The League, founded 53 years ago by Booker T. Washington, has adopted a long-range program of self-help and education.

The members have as their goals the maintenance of their own economic status, and the provision of services to the small business man which will help him toward greater operating efficiency, Mr. Harper added.

HORACE S. Sudduth, of Cincinnati, was re-elected to a second term as president of the League in elections held Saturday. Other newed officers are:

W. H. Aiken, Atlanta, first vice-president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, second vice-president; J. R. E. Lee Jr., Tallahassee, comptroller; B. V. Lawson, Washington, general counsel, and Leslie Mitchell, Washington, treasurer.

Sudduth Re-Elected As Head Of Business League

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) —

The National Negro Business League will continue in name and set-up just as it is and Horace Sudduth, noted Cincinnati realtor-hoteler, will remain its president, action taken in the final session of the 53rd annual convention of the League here Saturday determined.

A lengthy discussion of the matter was heard before the convention decided not to delete the word "Negro" from its official title. Consideration of the deletion will be made by the constitution committee of the League.

Mr. Suddath faced no competition in his quest for re-election to the presidency of the organization which was founded by the immortal Booker T. Washington in 1900.

"CHIEF AIKEN VICE PREXY

In addition to Mr. Suddath as president, other officers, are Walter H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta, vice-president; J. E. Robinson, of Houston, Texas second vice-president; Mrs. Christine Fuqqua of Detroit; third vice-president Jesse Mitchell, Washington, D. C. treasurer.

Other officers elected were Att'y Belford Dawson, Washington, D. C., legal counsel, the Rev. J. J. Benn of Philadelphia, chaplain; J. J. Henderson of Durham, N. C., auditor; J. R. E. Lee of Tallahassee, Fla., registrar and Moss Kendrix, Washington, D. C., public relations director.

RESOLUTIONS

In its final session, the League resolved to support a program "to strengthen the competitive position of the American Negro businessman in domestic economy and the program being fostered and developed to improve the position of the American Negro businessman in international trade and relationships as designed and adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Brokers".

OTHER ACTION TAKEN

Other action taken by the League as it wound up its session in the assembly room of the Waluhaje Apartments-Hotel included resolutions to accellerate the League's program of audio-visual aids and to set up a committee to re-study the League's administrative setup.

It was further resolved to establish a speakers' bureau and to reactivate the NNBL commission on education in keeping with its "accent on youth" pronouncement.

The League asked a committee to consider the publication of an official organ and asked that local programs be more closely-knit to that of the national body.

The League further resolved to express its thanks to the City of Atlanta, local organizations, the management of the Waluhaje Apartments, and others for the cooperation given in the successful pursual of the convention.

The organization decided that its annual sessions during 1954 would be held in Chicago.

'Black Cabinet' out — Morrow tells NNBL

WASHINGTON

"The day of the colored specialist in governmental life is over," E. Frederic Morrow of the U.S. Department of Commerce, told the National Business League at its 53rd annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., last week.

Mr. Morrow, adviser on business affairs of the Business and Defense Services Administration, indicated that the program of integration was sounding the death knell of what has been popularly called "The Black Cabinet."

"There was a time when colored advisers were essential in government to assure af fare distribution of government services to this minority group of citizens," Mr. Morrow said.

No 'Special Problems'

"With the advent of an enlightened administration that is pushing for first-class citizenship for colored Americans along many fronts, with the recognition on the part of thinking colored citizens that they no longer want to occupy the role of 'special problems' in national life, or be the recipients of special consideration that smacks of coddling life or tolerant paternalism, the day of the colored specialist in governmental life is over," he declared.

Mr. Morrow was making his first major address in the new role he assumed early in September, after having served the Eisenhower campaign forces.

He decried rumors that he was headed for a post as a White House assistant, just before leaving Washington Tuesday morning. "I've been hearing that report ever since I boarded the Eisenhower train last year," Mr. Morrow said.

Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, president of the NNBL, presided and introduced Mr. Morrow in Atlanta.

In his address the new adviser congratulated the President "for his efforts to rid Government agencies and bureaus of racial designations, and for eliminating islands of segregated activity within the same.

"As long as colored Americans espouse, petition for, and remain a party to these segregated practices of yesteryear, just so long will they be considered separate and apart from the generic body of our nation," he declared.

He said minority businessmen "should have available to them all the services rendered by the small business staff of the Department of Commerce." He also said minority businessmen should participate in and share in all conferences or meetings sponsored by the Commerce Department for the benefit of the nation's business.

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh
Sat. 11-21-53

Expansion Program Pledged

Horace Sudduth Again Heads Business League

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati realtor, was re-elected president of the National Negro Business League, which also chose Chicago for its 1954 meeting.

Walter H. Aiken of Atlanta was elected first vice president; J. E. Robinson of Houston, Tex., second vice president; Mrs. Christine Fuqua of Detroit, third vice president; Jesse Mitchell of Washington, D. C., treasurer; the Rev. J. S. Benn of Philadelphia, chaplain; Atty. Belford Lawson, Washington, D. C., counsel; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C., auditor; J. R. E. Lee Jr., Tallahassee, Fla., registrar, and Moss Kendrix, Washington, D. C., director of public relations.

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh
Sat. 11-21-53

The convention referred to the board a resolution designed to delete "Negro" from its designated title.

* * *

IT RESOLVES to support a "program to strengthen the competitive position of the American Negro businessman in domestic economy and the program being fostered and developed to improve the position of the American Negro businessman in international trade and relationships, as designed and adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Brokers."

* * *

One hundred and fifty delegates were registered for the Waluhaje Hotel meeting.

Mr. Sudduth urged delegates to the fifty-third Atlanta convention and American business and professional men "to lay aside their shields and let their hearts be touched" and contribute to the $60,000 "expanded league program."

The president's address, delivered at the first public meeting of the convention, pointed to the economic progress of the Negro and the economy of Jews in America while calling to businessmen to help establish more varied areas of operation, not being satisfied with the past.

Dr. T. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss., keynoted the convention by indicting the apathy of the average businessman.

Convention Principals—Left to right, back row, Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis; Atty. Belford Lawson, Washington, D. C., annual banquet speaker; President Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, presenting the 1953 outstanding Businessman Award to S. B. Fuller, Chicago manufacturer; Dr. T. M. R. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss., who was the Atlanta convention keynoter. Seated, left to right: Mrs. T. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Mrs. S. B. Fuller, wife of the honoree, and Mrs. Christina Fuqua of Detroit, president of National Housewives League.—Reese Photo.

THE KEYNOTER asked for a new ministerial view and asked preachers to speak more about "a balanced diet with T-bone steaks than about long white robes of another world and mansions in the sky."

Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, delivering the Founders Night address, called for more registration and voting by Negroes as the salvation of the race. Dawson declared that "a voteless people gets kicked around," while the "polling place is the most equal place in America."

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh
Sat. 11-21-53

S. B. FULLER, Chicago manufacturer, received the National Business League award as the nation's outstanding businessman of 1953.

Among other speakers to the national meeting were Frederic Morrow of the Department of Commerce, Washington; Dr. Harry Richardson, president of Garmon Seminary; T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee; W. H. Aiken and J. L. Wolfe, Atlanta councilmen. Government officials and Atlanta business leaders appeared at the sessions.

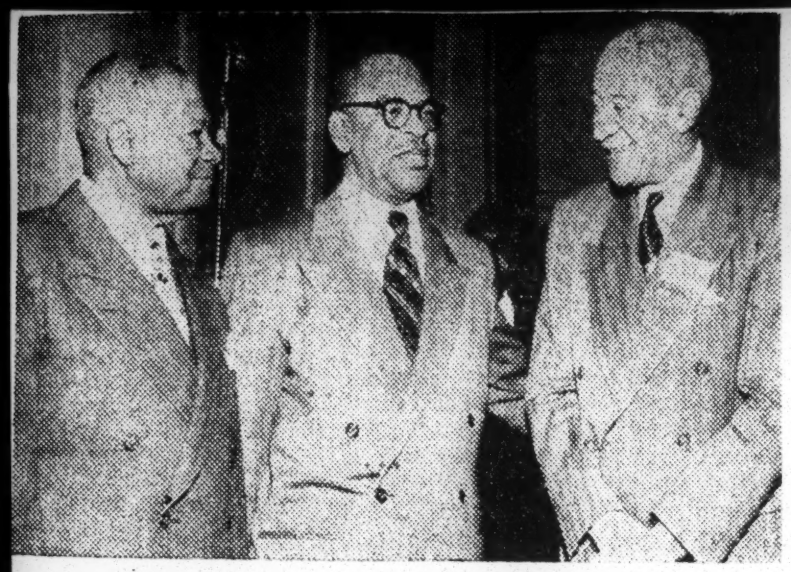
Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh
Sat. 11-21-53

The following delegates registered for the fifty-third annual convention of the National Negro Business League:

Joseph Albright, Chicago; W. H. Aiken, Atlanta; the Rev. J. S. Benn, Philadelphia; George C. Berry, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Eva Lowry Bowman, Nashville; Roscoe A. Cavitt, Houston, Tex.; N. Dudley Jr., Houston, Tex.; L. H. Lightner, Denver, Colo.; Robert Minor, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Tex.; Dr. S. Y. Totty, Baton Rouge, La.; Bige Wyatt, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Eva Lowry Bowman, Nashville, Tenn.; W. C. Ross, Flint, Mich.

Lewis Caldwell, Chicago; Kit Baldwin, Chicago; Wendell P. Alston, New York; Mrs. Alice P. Allen, Birmingham; Lawrence Lightner, Denver, Col.; James Weatherly, York, Ala.; Bon Binsion, Epes, Ala.; Lonnie Hendley and Charlie Evans, Livingston, Ala.; William Palmer Jr., Hamner, Ala.; Archie Morgan, Atlantic City, N. J.; Dr. W. O. Bryson Jr., Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C.; Hubert W. Norris, Charlotte, N. C.; Clarence L. Holte, New York City; Moss H. Kendrix, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Blayton Sr., Atlanta; L. V. Harper, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. E. B. Walker; James H. Huitt, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. McAdams, Tuskegee, Ala.; N. Dudley Jr., Houston, Tex.;

Ernest S. Taylor, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Ella M. Martin, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Ross, Flint, Mich.; W. C. Scott, Perry, Fla.; Mrs. Eva Lowry Bowman, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. and Mrs. G. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Harry G. Johns, Dayton, Ohio; O. W. Pickett, Memphis, Tenn.; C. C. Sawyer, Chicago, Ill.; P. G. Olive and John Avery Olive, Memphis, Tenn.; Louphenia Thomas, Fairfield, Ala.; Louis Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. Grann Lloyd, Savannah, Ga.; I. M. Campbell Sr., Tuskegee, Ala.; George G. Singleton, Petersburg, Va.; Ernest S. Taylor, Flint, Mich.; J. O. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Scott, Atlanta; James Young, Cleveland, Ohio; Rufus G. Byars, Washington, D. C., and James M. Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio.



Big Wheels—Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, center, chats with Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, left, and Horace Sudduth, right, president of the National Negro Business League, following his Founders Night address to NNBL at the Atlanta convention.—Perry Photo.

GOP Visitor—Frederic Morrow, new Eisenhower administration appointee to the Department of Commerce, addressed Atlanta Young Republicans and the fifty-third annual Convention of the National Negro Business League. With Mr. Morrow (center) are John H. Calhoun, left, and William J. Shaw, right, GOP leaders.—Perry Photo.

Negro Council Asks Million Signatures Against Bias

A nationwide campaign was launched in Negro churches yesterday to obtain 1,000,000 signatures on petitions urging the United States Supreme Court and Congress to abolish all forms of racial segregation. The petitions, sponsored by the National Negro Council, were circulated during services yesterday in eighty Negro churches throughout the metropolitan area—in three of them by Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, director of the council.

Wants Petition for Court

Mr. Brown said the council hopes to complete the petitions in time to present them to the Supreme Court when it reconvenes Oct. 8 to consider four cases involving segregation of schools in South Carolina, the District of Columbia, Kansas and Delaware. The petitions are also addressed to President Eisenhower, Vice-president Nixon and Speaker Joseph Martin of the House of Representatives.

"The time is now ripe for ending segregation," Mr. Brown declared. He said the new campaign was in keeping with promises made by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message last January and by the Republican Party Platform that there should be "no second-class citizenship."

He cited the fact that an 1873 law forbidding segregation in any District of Columbia restaurant, recently upheld by the Supreme Court, was now being enforced without any "untoward incidents."

Administration Giving "Action"

Mr. Brown said the present Republican Administration was the first to make a real effort to end segregation. "After twenty years of talk, we finally have some action," he observed. The National Negro Council supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in last year's Presidential election.

Mr. Brown said the new petitions will be circulated mostly by Negro churches. He said about 500,000 signatures would be sought in the northeastern United States and another 500,000 in other parts of the country. The churches he visited yesterday included the Central Baptist Church, 2152 Fifth Ave.; Convent Ave. Baptist Church, 420 W. 145th St., and the Metropolitan Community Methodist Church, 126th St. and Madison Ave.

32b 1953

NATIONAL NEGRO FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

GUIDING LIGHTS OF MORTICIANS' GATHERING

Los Angeles was host this week to the 16th national convention of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, and gloom was abandoned as the state's "Digger O'Dells' spared no pains to make it pleasant for their visiting colleagues.

John L. Hill, (seated, center) president of the local Angelus Funeral Home, seems to have gotten off a good one, judging by the expressions on the faces of, from left, seated: Theodore Hawes, Chicago; C. L. Dennis, also of Chicago, retiring president; and standing, from left: Dennis McG. Matthews, Alphonso Robinson, and Norman Hopkins, of Los Angeles.

Morticians elect another Chicagoan as meet ends

Chicago snagged the brass ring for another year this week as the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., held its 16th annual convention in Los Angeles, electing officers in the closing hours at convention headquarters in the Elks Building.

Charles Crook, owner of a funeral home bearing his name in the Windy City, was elected president, succeeding C. L. Dennis, also of Chicago. His luck not to be denied, Crook capped his good fortune by taking a bride on election night (last night). Unknown to most of the 125 delegates, he and Mrs. Daisy Lee Conway, a Chicago school teacher, were married in a quiet ceremony, performed by the Rev. H. Mansfield Collins at the home of John L Hill, president of the Angelus Funeral Home.

Los Angeles lived up to fable, the morticians concluded as they began to leave the city today.

From the $100,000 exhibit prepared for them by the host California Morticians' Association, to the big blow-out tendered by young Hill in his Californian-style coral pink stucco and flagstone home—complete with swimming pool, the convention was "fabulous", the delegates were agreed.

Some of the biggest men and women, financially-speaking, of the Race were on hand for the convention. These included Theodore R. Hawes, of the Metropolitan Funeral System and Metropolitan Assurance Association, of Chicago; Ben J. McFall, of Detroit; C. J. Clark, head of a chain of 18 Texas mortuaries, and others.

Only one Californian was elected to office. He was well-loved J. P. Tate, of San Diego, member of the board of directors by virtue of being president of the state organization. Other officers are: first vice president, H. M. Ivey, Georgia: second vice president, O. P. Chiles, Virginia; third vice president, R. H. Haile, South Carolina; fourth vice president, F. H. Purnell, Texas; general, secretary, R. H. Miller, Illinois; recording secretary, Mrs. Lois Lee Dorsey, treasurer, Handy B. Beckett, chaplain, Howard D. Durr, all of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, James L. Perkins, New York.

Courier p. 9 Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 11-31-53

FUNERAL DIRECTORS IN CHICAGO—A bit of socializing at an informal supper dance in the Conrad Hilton Hotel preceded the meeting of the National Funeral Directors' officers in Chicago recently. Present for the events were B. J. McFall, Detroit; Mrs. Celestine Strode, Galveston; Charles Crook, national president; Mrs. Birdie Beale Anderson, St. Louis; Howard Durr, Aliquippa, Pa. Standing are John Delaney, Cincinnati; William Jefferson, Vicksburg; Hamp Jamison, Cincinnati; Mrs. Lois Lee Dorsey, Pittsburgh; Thomas Phillips, Chicago; William Roberts, St. Louis, and Fulton Culkin, St. Louis.—Beatty Photo.

NNIA Holds Thirty-third Session Miami, Fla.

50 Companies Send Delegates to Meet, Week-long Program

By JOHN A. DIAZ 32b

MIAMI, Fla. — Representing fifty member companies, with assets over $169,000,000, the National Negro Insurance Association convenes in Miami, Sept. 21-25, for its thirty-third annual national session.

Present at this auspicious occasion will be notables from State Governments, municipal officials and representatives of the fifty member companies throughout the nation.

Initiating a full week of all-day deliberations is the gigantic public meeting sponsored by the organization at Greater Bethel AME Church at 8 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 21.

* * *

WITH THE best interests of the Miami public in mind, an interesting program has been arranged, ending with a trip to Havana, Cuba, on the S. S. Florida.

What is the National Negro Insurance Association? This organization has headquarters at 4339 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., with Murray J. Marvin as executive secretary.

Until 1920 the life insurance industry was a part of the National Negro Business League. As the industry grew a separate organization became necessary, and on Aug. 19, 1921, a group of men representing nine insurance companies, met in Atlanta, Ga., to organize a National Association of Negro Insurance Men. Charles Clinton Spaulding, a highly regarded veteran of the group, was chosen president.

At a subsequent meeting held in Durham, N. C., in October of 1921, sixty representatives of thirteen companies formed a permanent association. At this meeting, held in the offices of the North Carolina Mutual Life, the name National Negro Insurance Association, suggested by George W. Cox, was chosen.

Its purpose is to raise standards and practice among the participating members, to contribute to the total health and insurance education of the nation and to build confidence in insurance companies owned and controlled by Negroes.

Some of the ways through which this purpose is accomplished:

For twenty-nine years, the National Negro Insurance Association was operated by officers elected annually to assume the duties of office in addition to their responsibilities with their own companies.

On July 19, 1950, after five years of study, the executive committee hired the firm of Marvin and Marvin, public relations consultants, to staff and operate the NNIA's national office.

* * *

Chicago was selected due to its easy access from all parts of the country by all of the fifty-five member companies.

The purpose of the national office is to co-ordinate association activities, initiate, develop, direct and in some instances to execute projects to create and maintain those understanding attitudes which are necessary for the continuing success of the fifty-five member companies of the NNIA.

An annual project of the association in whicht the national office in collaboration with the NNIA Week Committee provides common contest goals, bases for scoring points, promotional literature, advertising campaign material and publicity.

Local member companies conduct individual campaigns with in the framework of the national program in which the importance of insurance in the life of the individual is stressed and thousands of new policyholders are enrolled.

* * *

Financial strength: These amounts represent the combined reports of the fifty-five member companies as of Jan. 1, 1953:

Capital and surplus funds	$ 33,764,193
Insurance in force	1,159,809,399
Assets	169,891,367
Premium income	60,371,399
Total income	66,149,350
Benefit payments to policyholders (during 1952)	14,591,309
Staff payroll	4,813,668
Bonds	97,151,116
Mortgage loans	40,277,152
Stocks	9,148,544

Staff strength:

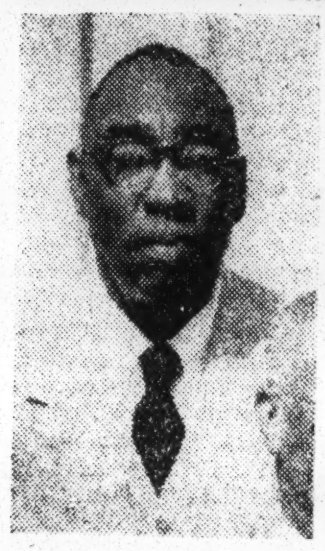
Number of field employes	6,534
Number of home office employes	1,703
	8,237

Officers of NNIA: J. G. Ish Jr., president, Supreme Liberty, Chicago; J. Leonard Lewis, first vice president, Afro-American, Jacksonville; A. Maceo Walker, V. P., executive section, Universal Life, Memphis; A. Victor Wiliams, V. P., agency section, Louisiana Life Ins. Co., New Orleans; A. T. Spaulding, V. P., technicians' section, N. C. Mutual Life, Durham, N. C.; R. I. Greenidge, M. D., V. P., medical section, Great Lakes Mutual, Detroit, Mich.; A. P. Bentley, secretary, Fireside Mutual, Columbus, Ohio; A. Roscoe Tyler, assistant secretary, Beneficial Life, Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Carter, treasurer, Pilgrim Life, Augusta, Ga.; W. C. Buford, general counsel, Mammoth Life, Louisville, Ky.; N. H. Bennett Jr., actuary, N. C. Mutual Life, Durham, N. C.; W. R. Allen, statistician, Southern Aid, Richmond, Va.; G. Norman Branche, historian, Federal Life, Washington.

J. G. ISH JR.
... president

ATTY. J. L. LEWIS
... first vice president

A. B. BENTLEY
... secretary



A. M. CARTER
... treasurer

MURRAY J. MARVIN JR
... executive director

Courier Date 9-26-53 p. 3

A. MACEO WALKER
vice president, executives

CHARLES A. SHAW
... board chairman

A. T. SPAULDING
vice president, technicians

A. VICTOR WILLIAMS
... vice president, agencies

R. I. GREENIDGE
... vice president, medical

D C.; the Rt. Rev. R. A. Valentine, chaplain, Victory Mutual Life, Chicago; Carter Jones, sergeant-at-arms, Metropolitan Funeral System, Detroit; Charles A. Shaw, chairman, Watchtower Life, Houston; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Afro-American, Jacksonville; E. M. Martin, Atlanta Life, Aaltnta, Ga.; Joseph A. Faison, Provident Home, Philadelphia; Louis C. Blount, Great Lakes, Detroit, Mich.; ex-officio: president, first vice president, section vice presidents, secretary, treasurer, actuary and general counsel.

Negroes Plan Insurance Parley Here

Representing more than 50 Negro-owned and operated insurance companies in 17 states and the District of Columbia, the National Negro Insurance Association will open its annual convention here Monday.

Sessions will be in the Bayfront park auditorium during the five-day gathering.

In charge of arrangements is a local committee, headed by S. L. Williams and D. A. Douglas.

J. G. Ish, Jr., Chicago, is national president. He forecast Saturday that several hundred delegates and visitors will be here for the convention.

Ish said total assets of companies represented in the association membership exceed $160,000,000.

Registration, housing and transportation headquarters will be set up in the Mary Elizabeth Hotel, and an elaborate program has been arranged for the conventioneers.

An open meeting in Bethel AME, Church, with the Rev. William F. Ball presiding, will start off the proceedings. A beach outing and barbeque are planned at Virginia key.

Lewis Heads Insurance Association

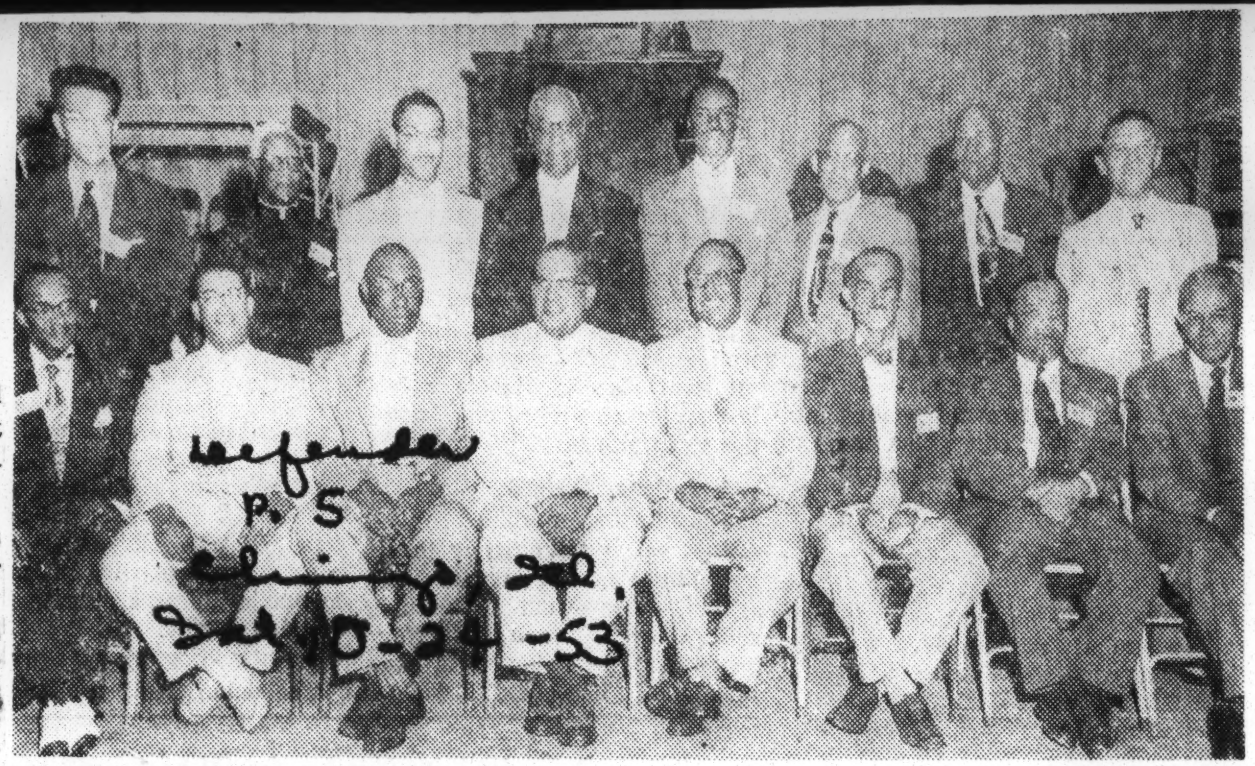
MIAMI, Fla.—Atty. J. Leonard Lewis, executive vice president of the Afro-American Life insurance company of Jacksonville Fla., was elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association last week in Miami.

Lewis's election was announced at the termination of the Association's 33rd annual convention here at the Municipal Auditorium where over 600 delegates from 55 member insurance companies and eight underwriting firms attended.

The convention was admitted the largest in the history of the group.

The convention kicked-off with a mammoth public meeting in the auditorium of Greater Bethel AME church, with Asa T. Spaulding, vice president, actuary and comptroller of North Carolina Mutual of Durham, N. C., as main speaker.

J. G. Ish is past president of the Association.



INSURANCE INSTALLATION—The National Negro Insurance Association held its installation of officers last week during its 33rd annual convention in Miami, Fla. Atty. J. Leonard Lewis, first row, fourth from left, was elected president, succeeding J. G. Ish, jr., fourth from right. Others pictured above, front row are L to R. G. Norman Branche, historian; Herbert Caine, general counsel; A. M. Carter, treasurer; president Lewis, Ish, jr., chairman of board; A. P. Bentley, secretary; D. B. Martin, vice president, agency section; and Rudolph Moses, vice president, executive section. Second row: Murray J. Marvin, jr., executive director; Rev. Valentine, chaplain; J. W. Tyler, statistician; L. M. Argett, sergeant-at-arms; C. W. White, L. E. Robinson, and C. W. Greene.

Carl Murphy Elected President Of NNPA

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Baltimore, Md.—The fourteenth annual convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, held here on Morgan State College's campus, concluded Saturday after three fruitful days of business and seminar sessions which highlighted a battery of nationally known speakers including Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland.

Sat. 7-4-53

Retiring President Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle of Detroit, was succeeded by Carl Murphy of Baltimore, president of the Afro-American Newspapers.

P. 3

Elected to other offices were: Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, vice-president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis (Mo.) Argus, treasurer.

Named to the executive board, of which officers are ex-officio members, were Mr. Martin, John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; and Thomas C. Jervay, Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

In his report to the publishers at the opening session Thursday morning, retiring President Martin declared:

"Our newspapers without question have given great impetus to profound developments in our society. We have given fresh courage to the pioneers in the mainstream of America life, we have fired the imagination and ambitions of our youth, and we have pulled the rug from under the white supremacists.

"Every racial barrier that has fallen in every field has been dropped at our insistence . . . The services that have been rendered have not always brought the rewards, economic or otherwise, that many publishers led themselves to expect. Some of us feel that we have been badly used and are poorly appreciated.

"We find it necessary to blow our horn and remind the beneficiaries of our labors that we are the architects of their good fortune.

"I want to warn such publishers that it is folly to hope to run our businesses on returns of gratitude. If we do not meet the needs of our time, render the services that are currently in demand, make changes in step with the changes about us, we shall soon outlive our usefulness and wind up as monuments of a past period, glorious, perhaps, but long gone."

At Friday's luncheon session, Governor McKeldin interrupted a day of exceptionally heavy engagements to be the association's guest and to deliver an eloquent and good humored speech that elicited an ovation from the delegates and guests assembled in Morgan State's modern Memorial Refrectory.

Introduced as the third GOP governor in 50 years in Maryland, he was lauded by Carl Murphy for his broad-visioned appointments of Negroes to important positions. Explaining how he came to be named after the famous U. S. President, Governor McKeldin remarked favorably on Theodore Roosevelt's having invited Booker T. Washington to the White House.

Referring to Maryland's early law to establish religious freedom, the governor said: "We are not as free as we want to be yet, as we should be, but with the help of God will be."

Explaining how the Republicans are in a minority in his state, and that he had to be elected with the help of votes "from highly intelligent and discriminating Democrats," Governor McKeldin added: "I'm really a minority group, more minority than you are'"

He said that in Maryland there are normally about 300,000 Democrats to 60,000 Republicans.

Referring obliquely to the efforts of minorities to achieve first class citizenship, Governor McKeldin declared:

"There are too many sophisticates—smug and content to make no contribution to the life of the world and the needs of the people. There is a need for people who will stand up and be counted, be a Daniel to their fellow men, have a purpose and make it known. . .

"No matter how dark it is, God will deliver His people as he did the Israelites when they stood on the shores of the Red Sea pursued by the Egyptians. . . It is in that spirit that Thurgood Marshall fights and achieves such great victories."

This last reference drew thunderous applause. Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP and leader of the legal staffs which have won many civil rights cases, was seated near the governor.

Concluding his talk, the Governor presented a personally inscribed etching of the historic state capitol at Annapolis to retiring President Louis E. Martin of the association.

Other major addresses were delivered by Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago, now on the bench of the U. S. Customs Court in New York; Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; President Martin Jenkins of Morgan State College; and President-emeritus Dwight O. W. Holmes of the college.

Two of the most interesting of the seminar and panel speakers were Louis R. Lautier, chief of the NNPA News Service bureau in Washington, and James L. Hicks of New York, special NNPA correspondent on numerous big stories, including two atomic bomb tests in Nevada.

Mr. Lautier discussed the political situation in Washington under the Republican administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Mr. Hicks described the difficulties of reporting atomic bomb detonations and some of the human interest elements attached to such assignments.

PUBLISHERS HOLDING 14th ANNUAL MEETING—Delegates to the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association photographed outside AFRO office in Baltimore on Thursday. The three-day sessions, being held at Morgan State College, will end on Saturday afternoon.

NNPA Ends 14th Meeting In Baltimore

Staff Correspondence

BALTIMORE, Md. — The fourteenth annual convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, held here on Morgan State College's campus, concluded Saturday after three fruitful days of business and seminar sessions which highlighted a battery of nationally known speakers including Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland.

Retiring President Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle of Detroit, was succeeded by Carl Murphy of Baltimore, president of the Afro-American newsfapers.

Elected to other offices were: Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, vice president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis (Mo.) Argus, treasurer.

* * *

NAMED TO the executive board, of which officers are ex-officio members, were Mr. Martin, John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; and Thomas C. Jervay, Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

In his report to the publishers at the opening session Thursday morning, retiring President Martin declared:

"Our newspapers without question have given great impetus to profound developments in our society. We have given fresh courage to the pioneers in the mainstream of American life, we have fired the imagination and ambitions of our youth, and we have pulled the rug from under the white supremacists.

"EVERY RACIAL barrier that has fallen in every field has been dropped at our insistence . . . The services that have been rendered have not always brought the rewards, economic or otherwise, that many publishers led themselves to expect. Some of us feel that we have been badly used and are poorly appreciated.

"We find it necessary to blow our own horn and remind the beneficiaries of our labors that we are the architects of their good fortune.

"I want to warn such publishers that it is folly to hope to run our businesses on returns of gratitude. If we do not meet the needs of our time, render the services that are currently in demand, make changes in step with the changes about us, we shall soon outlive our usefulness and wind up as monuments of a past period, glori-

ous, perhaps, but long gone."

6-27-53

AT FRIDAY'S luncheon session, Governor McKeldin interrupted a day of exceptionally heavy engagements to be the association's guest and deliver an eloquent and good-humored speech that elicited an ovation from the delegates and guests assembled in Morgan State's modern Memorial Refectory.

Introduced as the third GOP governor in 50 years in Maryland, he was lauded for his broad-visioned appointments of Negroes to important positions. Explaining how he came to be named after a famous U. S. President, Governor McKeldin remarked favorably on Theodore Roosevelt's having invited Booker T. Washington to the White House.

Referring to Maryland's early law to establish religious freedom, the governor said: "We are not as free as we want to be yet, as we should be, but with the help of God we will be."

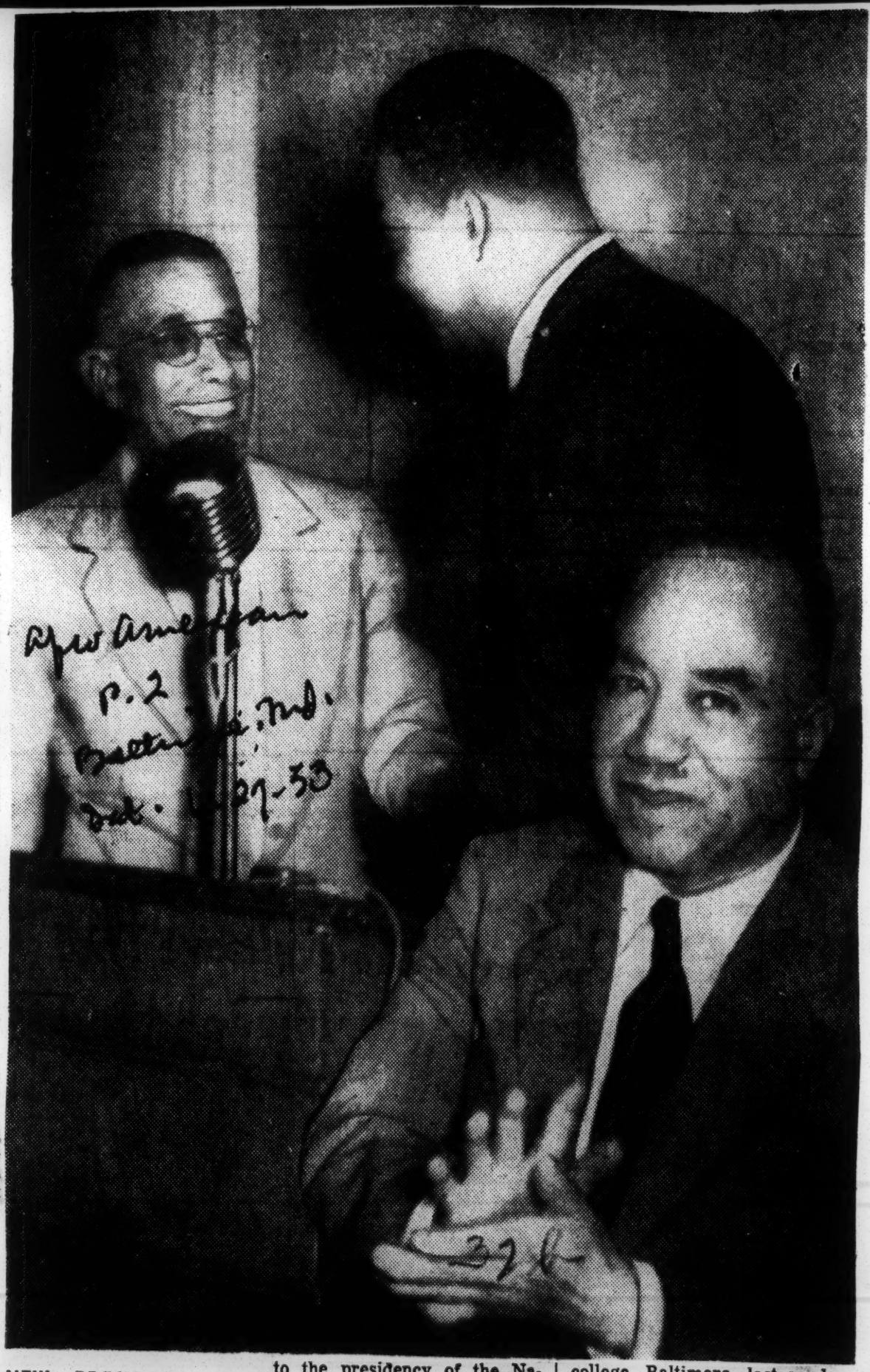
32

EXPLAINING how the Republicans are in a minority in his state, and that he had to be elected with the help of votes "from highly intelligent and discriminating Democrats," Governor McKeldin added: "I'm really a minority group, more minority than you are!"

He said that in Marylan there are normally about 300,000 Democrats to 60,000 Republicans.

Referring obliquely to the efforts of minorities to achieve first class citizenship, Governor McKeldin declared:

"There are too many sophisticates—smug and content to make no contribution to the life of the world and the needs of the people. There is a need for people who will stand up and be counted, be a Daniel to their fellowmen, have a purpose and make it known. . .



NEW PRESIDENT TAKES OVER — Carl Murphy, AFRO president, accepts the gavel from retiring president, Louis Martin. The exchange culminates Mr. Murphy's election to the presidency of the National Newspaper Publishers Association which held its 14th convention at Morgan state college, Baltimore, last week. Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the U. S. Customs Court, NYC, applauds in the foreground.

NNPA Convention Set For Baltimore

AFRO Host To Publishers At Morgan, June 18-20

NEW ORLEANS (NNPA) — Newspaper Week will be observed from March 15 to 21, it was announced last Saturday at the close of the two-day Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers Association which was held here at Dillard University.

An invitation from President Martin Jenkins of Morgan College in Baltimore to the NNPA to hold its annual convention, June 18-20, on the Morgan campus was accepted by the publishers. The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers will be host.

The Board of Directors of the association also voted to contribute $500 to the Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building Project in New York City, which will honor war correspondents who lost their lives in the line of duty.

Hinton Is Listed

Albert Hinton of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who was killed in Korea in 1950, has been listed among the heroes of the American press to be honored in the Memorial Press Center.

The 1953 observance of Negro Newspaper Week will be opened by a half-hour network broadcast over NBS. John B. Russwurm, who published the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal," on March 6, 1827, in New York City will be memorialized in the broadcast.

More than a hundred publishers and top newspaper executives attended the NNPA Workshop at Dillard, which was highlighted by addresses from Dr. Charles L. Allen, assistant dean of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, and Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel.

Christian Speaks

Also among the speakers at the workshop was Joseph W. Christian, national field supervisor for Seagram Distillers, who delivered a talk on merchandising.

Speaking of the advertising agency, Mr. Christian pointed out that today they fill countless other jobs that fall under the general heading of service, both for the newspapers and for their own clients, the advertisers.

"The bulk of this service has come to be the providing of merchandising and marketing information and assistance," he said.

Mayor Has Welcome

Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of the City of New Orleans and Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard, welcomed the publishers to the city at the opening of the Friday morning session. Twelve publishers presented research papers at the workshop conference which is held annually in an effort to raise the standards of the newspapers and to broaden the services of the colored press to its readers and advertisers.

Officers of NNPA in attendance at the workshop were: Louis Martin, president; Carl Murphy, vice president, and William O. Walker, secretary.

Publishers Cited At New Orleans Meeting

NEW ORLEANS—At a luncheon in the beautiful Refectory building on the campus of Dillard university, the National Newspaper Publishers Association was the recipient of a scroll in honor of the achievements through the past decade.

The Original Illinois club of New Orleans presented Louis Martin, president of the association, with an attractive parchment scroll which reads as follows:

"In recognition of the services rendered in the field of economic culture and human relations, the Original Illinois Club, Inc., of New Orleans, Louisiana, does hereby present to the National Newspaper Publishers Association this scroll as a token of their esteem for its accomplishments.

Given in testimony, thereof, on this first day of February, the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and Fifty-three."

A roster of the active and honorary members followed, signed by Dr. B. V. Baranco, jr., president.

In the absence of the president, and the illness of the vice president, the scroll was presented by Raymond B. Floyd, publicity director. Floyd pointed out that the Illinois club, which represents the oldest club of this area, having been organized in 1895 by Wiley Knight represented what he thought was a cross section of the southern half of the Louisiana Purchase and that the presentation in honor of achievements of the National Newspaper Publishers Association was therefore made not only in behalf of the members of the club, but as a token of appreciation of all progressively thinking people of this location.

In accepting the parchment, Martin said newspapers are always making awards and giving donations to others, therefore, this was a very unique occasion for the publishers to have an honor bestowed on them.

Nat'l Negro Newspaper Week

THE NATIONAL Newspaper Publishers Association has designated March 15-21 as Negro Newspaper Week, and again attention will be focused on the importance and significance of the publications owned and operated by colored people.

A great advance has been made since the Rev. Samuel Cornish and John B. Russwurm launched their little Freedom's Journal in 1827, and started the fight against the curse of chattel slavery.

It was prophetic that the building on New York's Rose Street where Freedom's Journal was published was owned by the Presbyterian clergyman recently migrated from Virginia. Today the largest and most influential Negro-owned newspapers own their properties and all of the expensive machinery, tools and equipment inside them.

At that time there were scarcely any Negroes in the country capable, mechanically, of publishing a newspaper or anything else, but today hundreds of linotypists, typographers, pressmen, photo-engravers, and stereotypers are employed in Negro plants.

There was no advertising in Freedom's Journal and very little in its successors; but in the last forty years Negro newspapers have opened this great field of income which has not only enabled them to give employment to hundreds of skilled workers but has effectively educated white business and thereby the country, to the potentialities of the Negro as a producer and a buyer.

The Negro press, however, is more than a means of supplying income to those who work in it, important though that is.

It is also a source of information, education and inspiration.

If you can imagine what colored America would be without it, you can then fully appreciate its value to those it serves.

NNPA Holds 18th Annual Convention

BALTIMORE —The National Newspaper Publishers association is in session this week on newspaper financing, tax and credit, compensation of salesmen and new trends in national and local advertising during is 14th annual meeting here June 17-20.

The five sessions of the convention will be held at Morgan State college starting with the business session Thursday morning, June 18.

A highlight of the convention will be an address by Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison, U. S. Court of Customs, New York City.

Maryland Governor, Theodore R. M'Keldin, will deliver an address at the third session of the conference. Other speakers scheduled to be heard are: Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, of the Health Education and Welfare Department; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State college; and Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus, Morgan State college.

At the conclusion of the final session during which panel discussions will be led by Louis R. Lautier, chief of the NNPA, Washington, and James L. Hicks, the conferees and guests will be taken for a cruise along the Chesapeake Bay.

The committee in charge of the convention will include: Howard Murphy, business manager, Afro-American, chairman; Walter Scott, comptroller, Chicago Defender; Earl Horde, business manager, Pittsburgh Courier, and William O. Walker, co-publisher, Cleveland Call and Post.

Announce Program For NNPA Sessions

Judge Mollison To Speak, Morgan Host To Publishers

BALTIMORE — The 14th annual session of the National Newspaper Publishers Association is scheduled to be held on the campus of Morgan State College, Baltimore, June 18, 19, and 20.

The tentative program was announced this week by Carl Murphy, president, AFRO-AMERICAN CO., and chairman of the 1953 conference.

This will be the first time the 13-year-old organization has ever met in regular session on a state college campus.

Registration will be held Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m., Mr. Murphy announced. Election of officers is scheduled for Thursday morning.

Advertising, Financing

Emphasis will be placed on advertising and financing problems of the newspaper, Mr. Murphy said.

A panel of nationally known experts will lead the advertising seminar on Thursday afternoon, June 18.

The Friday session will be devoted to the all over topic, "Financing The Newspaper." Howard Murphy, business manager of the AFRO-AMERICAN, will be chairman.

Others On Panel

The panel includes Walter Scott, comptroller of the Chicago Defender; Earl Horde, business manager of the Pittsburgh Courier, and William O. Walker, co-publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post.

A comprehensive survey of what lies ahead under the Eisenhower administration will be given at the editorial session, Saturday morning.

Louis Lautier, White House correspondent and chief of the NNPA Washington Bureau, will be the principal speaker, developing the topic, "Washington Under The GOP."

Hicks To Speak

James L Hicks, who twice served as NNPA pool correspondent during the atom bomb experiments in Nevada, will speak on "Covering the A-Bomb."

A round of social events has been planned for the delegates. This includes the annual banquet at which Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the U. S. Customs Court, New York City, will speak.

The delegates will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Murphy at their Morgan Park residence on Thursday evening.

On Governor's Yacht

On Saturday afternoon the group will be guests of Governor Theodore R. McKeldin aboard his yacht for a cruise of historic points down the Chesapeake Bay.

Other recreational attractions include swimming, fishing, and golf.

Louis E. Martin, editor, Chicago Defender, is president of the NNPA; Carl Murphy, vice president; William O. Walker, co-publisher, Cleveland Call-Post, secretary, and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president, Pittsburgh Courier, treasurer.

AFRO Hosts 14th Annual NNPA June 17-20

BALTIMORE

Some 50 delegates from 25 newspapers in all sections of the nation will attend the 14th annual meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association to be held at Morgan State college, June 17-20.

Improving business methods of newspapers is general theme of the three-day meeting. The AFRO is the host newspaper.

Among the activities planned as part of this theme are seminars, reports and lectures by experts in advertising, finance and newspaper management.

Dr. Jenkins To Speak

Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison U.S. Court of Customs, NYC and Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, Health Education Welfare Department, are scheduled to address the publishers.

Howard H. Murphy, business manager, the AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, and chairman of the committee in charge has released a preliminary program concerning the NNPA meeting.

Registration will begin on June 17 at 4 p.m. At the first session, reports of officers, the auditing committee and election of new officers will be the main business.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president Morgan State College, and Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Morgan, will address the group.

A lecture tour of the AFRO plant will be given after a luncheon on the second day.

Edgar Kassen, of the Joseph Katz advertising agency, will lead a panel of experts in an advertising seminar at the second session.

That evening, NNPA delegates will be guests at a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Murphy. He is president of the AFRO.

To Hear Reports

At the third session on Friday, papers on financing the newspaper will be read by Howard H. Murphy, business manager, AFRO - AMERICAN; Joseph Rocklin, auditor; William O. Walker, co-publisher, the Cleveland Call-Post.

Other lecturers at this session will include Earle R. Bromwell, vice-president, Maryland Trust Company; John H. Murphy III, assistant business manager, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, and Mahlon Oswell, AFRO credit manager.

At the luncheon at this session, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin will address the publishers and guest, with the American Association of Railroads as host for the occasion.

The publishers will give their annual banquet at 7 p.m. June 19th at which time Judge Mollison and Mrs. Spaulding are to speak. On June 20, Louis R. Lautier, chief of the NNPA Washington bureau will discuss "Washington Under The GOP."

AFRO writer James L. Hicks

Pharmacists Meet To Convene August 3

HOUSTON — Between 300 and 00 delegates are expected to hear the 45 speakers at the National Pharmaceutical Association Conference Aug. 3. through Aug 6 at Texas Southern University.

Representatives will come from 30 states, including all the leading cities in the United States.

Dr. S. Edward Gilbert, director of public relations for the association and pharmacist at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. will be moderator at the first session.

One of the founders of the organization, E. J. LaBranch, Jr. will speak on "Dental Medication" Mr. LaBranch is owner of several stores in New Orleans and is employed at the College of Pharmacy, Xavier University, New Orleans.

****

A representative from the Harris County Medical Association will speak on 'Opthalmic Preparation" at the mourning session.

Among the few Negroes to attend the Pharmheody College, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind, Dr. Phillip V. Hammond will discuss "Antibiotics". Formerly head of Pharmacy at TSU, Dr. Hammond did his undergraduate work at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa, and received his masters and Ph.D from Purdue.

At present he is head of the college of Pharmacy at Howard University. The doctor has had several articles published in leading trade magazines.

Johnson and Johnson's representative will speak on "baby Medication," while Dr. L. K. Stass, College of Pharmacy, Xavier University, will discuss "Sterile Solutions."

Director of Animal Health Institue in St. Louis, Mo. C. L. Campbell, doctor of veterinary medicine, will dusciss "Veterinary Medication." Dr. Campbell is also director of veterinarian products at Lederle Laboratories. He is

a letter signed by M.L. Ward, president, Harris County Council of Organizations.

Explanations were made in the letter showing there was no segregation on railroad diners and pullmans.

The letter also emphasized Negroes are denied even blanks to apply for such lowly jobs in the county courthouse as janitors and Negores who have asked for them were told by the superintendent that he was given instructions not to hire Negroes. The letter added: "Before any plans were drawn and before one brick was laid we notified the Commissioners and the County Judge that unlike in the old courthouse, we wanted Negro citizens to share in the convenience and accomodations of our tax supported new courthouse.

"We contend that it is wrong to allow the regular riff-raff of Congress Avenue to have full use of our tax supported institutions and yet refuse the rights of our college professors solely because of color something that God had to do with.

* * *

"We are convinced that if a survey was made on Main Street today and the question was asked of our white citizens, do you feel that Negro Americans should be given service in our new courthouse as long as they conduct themselves in an upright intelligent manner, the answer would be yes."

County Judge Bob Casey refuted the last statement. "I think there is enough of the old school left in the community to vote no," he exclaimed.

In a discussion on the segregated courthouse cafeteria, Phil Sayers, commissioner of section including Acres Home, admitted he personally was for the segregated cafeteria. Mr. Hilliard then asked Or. Sayers had he not come into Negro communities and eaten with Negroes. "Yes" the commissioner replied.

"Then what is the difference if a Negro went into the courthouse cafeteria to eat?" asked the spokesman. He further pointed out to the Court that Negroes did not want to come into the cafeteria and sit down with a non-Negro. All the Negro wants is to come in for service and the seating question was no problem.

Squatty Lyons and Kyle Chapman were not present, only the judge, Mr. Sayers and V. V. Ramsey were on hand to act in the drama of Thursday morning's little civil war.

Sayers ranted, "I think I can speak for the entire court, this court will certainly not do anything about segregation until the law is changed, and certainly will not tell the man running the cafeteria whom to serve and whom not to serve."

"Do you know there is no written law prohibiting people from eating together?" Mr. Sayers gulped a couple of times and answered Mr. Hilliard, "No I did not know it." Mr. Sayers also admitted he was oftened asked how many Negroes he had working for him, and that his answer was always none.

"I meet them out there (meaning Negroes and perhaps that was at campaigning time) and they ask me about jobs but that is not the way I do business. They don't send me any applications, I have never received an aplication from one," asserted Mr. Sayers.

"Well I'll get you some," Mr. Hilliard informed him. It was later reported Mr. Sayers acknowledged he did not intend to hire any Negroes.

* * *

Judge Casey, desipte being a far more dignified official, uttered several ante-belum statements quite irrevlant to the direct discussions. At one instance in his attempt to appease the delegation on how things had changed and that legislation was not the answer to segregation he pointed out, "some of your fathers can remember when they had to take their hats off and step off of the sidewalk to let a white man pass."

Mr. Hilliard emphasized to the court, "It is against the law to commit murder but we have murders. The legislation against it prohibits more murders. Legislation against segregation will serve the same purpose."

The Commissioners were told they did eat with Negroes because they rode the train.

Mr. Hilliard kept contending the necessities warranting the use of the cafeteria, if Negroes should want food. At one interval the judge in a nonchalant expression gave out with, "All they would have to do is go right across the street."

Mrs. C. V. Adair followed the Rev. J. Cox, pastor of St. Mark Baptist Church, as speaker before the court.

"I am Mrs C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the local branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," she announced. Every back and head turned the other way readily, turned towards her at this statement.

* * *

She continued, "Aparently the only appeasement the court offers is the leasor of the cafeteria has the right to say whom he serves: It is quite a disappointment to know Negroes will not have the full use of a courthouse they helped build.

"There was a time too, when Negroes could not eat on the dineers, but the NAACP made it possible through a lawsuit for them to eat on them now. You are wrong to make us spend money to get what s rightfully ours".

Others in the delegation were Rev. A. A. McCardell, pastor of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Rev. McCardell was also one of the speakers before the court), George Nelson, prominent labor, civic and political leader, Mrs. Charles Murphy and Mrs. Annie Jones, members of the Women's voters Democratic League, Mrs. E. B. Nathan, of the Heights, Ninian McGowan, secretary, Precinct Box 48, F. O. Mason, of ILA Local 872, Henry Sexton, ILA Local 1331, Allen Nimer, J. Don Davis, and Willie Davenport. Mr. Davenport is a member of the Barbers Local 936.

Charles C. Johnson, Aiken, S.C.; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Roberson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williams Jr., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Giddings, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. C. G. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. B. L. Stith, Detroit, Mich.; R. M. Ragland, Birmingham, Ala.; Claude Kingslow, Bluefield, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Oden H. Fisher, Washington, D.C.

The convention committees are headed by L. E. Kelly, Albert Hopkins, Ralph N. Ferguson, A. E. Jordan, and Hurd M. Jones Jr., all of Houston, and Chauncey I. Cooper, Washington, D.C.

Prexy—Lorenzo E. Kelly, Houston, Tex., president of the National Pharmaceutical Association, last week, succeeding Chauncey I. Cooper, dean of School of Pharmacy, Howard University, Washington D. C.

Pharmacists To Convene In Houston

HOUSTON, Texas — The National Pharmaceutical association meeting, scheduled for Houston, Aug. 3-6, promises to be well attended, according to L. E. Kelly Sr., president of the body. The meetings are scheduled at Texas Southern University.

Among those who have early reservations are:

Wiley A. Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Chouncey Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Walter I. McDonald, East St. Louis, Ill.; R. E. Wimberly, Raleigh, N.C.; Edward H. Smith, Hattiesburgh, Miss.;

100 Pharmacists Attend Annual Meet In Houston

HOUSTON, Texas—(ANP)—Some 100 pharmacists attended the seventh annual convention of the National Pharmaceutical Association here last week and elected Dr. Rufus Hairston, Winston Salem, N. C., president-elect. Dr. Lorenzo Kelly of Houston, Texas, is the incoming president, and Dr. Chauncey D. Jones of Chicago, the outgoing president.

The four-day meeting on the campus of Texas Southern University featured papers by leading pharmacists, seminars and a public meeting.

A pre-convention feature was a seminar which served to stimulate interest in the convention proper.

Dr. Chauncey I. Cooper, secretary and founder of the association, was the principal speaker at the public meeting. He traced the history of pharmacy and stated the objectives of the association.

Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of TSU, gave the main address at a banquet. The noted educator complimented the NPA on its efforts to do an educational job.

Among those persons who participated in the pre-convention seminar were: Dr. E. J. LaBranch, Jr., Xavier University; Dr. Robert Foomster, Houston; Dr. Phillip V. Hammond, Howard University; J. O. Johnson, Dr. E. L. Campbell, St. Louis College; Dr. L. K. Strass Xavier University; Atlee Turner, Dr. J. H. Rhodes, St. Louis, and Miss Georgia M. Broussard.

Participants in the convention proper included: Drs. Joseph S. Alexander, Sr., president of the host organization of the association; Edgar J. Reed, president of the New Orleans and Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association; Hargrove E. Wooten, Houston; Ulric Price, former national president; Charles R. Bealle, Houston; C. E. Pendergraft, Paul Daggett, Lloyd H. Williams, vice president; Miss Elizabeth Green, and Hurd Jones dean of the TSU School of Pharmacy.

Besides Dr. Hairston, other new officers include: Dr. Bertha Roberson, Chicago, Ill., recording secretary; Dr. W. S. Woodard, Newport News, Va., treasurer; Dr. Cooper, executive secretary; Dr. Claude Kinslow, Bluefield, W. Va., vice president, and R. E. Wimberly, Raleigh, N. C., chaplain.

The Ladies Auxiliary met in conjunction with the National Pharmaceutical Association. Mrs. Gladys Burton, Washington, D. C., presided over the auxiliary's three-day meetings. Dispersed throughout the sessions were several social events for "ladies only."

Besides Mrs. Burton who is president of the women's group, other officers include: Mrs. Minnette Roberts, executive secretary; Mrs. Virginia Gilbert, vice president, St. Louis; Mrs. Beatrice L. Price, treasurer, Lake Charles, La. and Mrs. Hattie Toodle, chaplain, Detroit.

Pharmacists elect Texan as president

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. Lorenzo Kelly of this city was elected president of the National Pharmaceutical association during its seventh annual convention here last week and Dr. Rufus Hairston of Winston-Salem, N.C. became president-elect.

Dr. Chauncey D. Jones of Chicago is retiring president of the association which was entertained during its seventh annual session held by the Houston Pharmaceutical association and Texas Southern university school of pharmacy.

Some 100 pharmacists from throughout the nation were in attendance.

Other officers are:

New 1953-54 Officers

Drs. Bertha Roberson, Chicago, recording secretary; W. S. Woodard, Newport News, Va., treasurer; Chauncey I. Cooper, Washington, executive secretary; Claude Kinslow, Bluefield, W. Va., and Edgar G. Reed, New Orleans, vice-presidents; R. E. Wimberly, Raleigh, N.C., chaplain.

Drs. Wm. M. Goode, Pennsylvania Sgt.-at-arm; H. O. Reckling, NYC, special representative and assistant executive secretary; York D. Farrett, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Greene, Michigan, committee-members-at-large:

Drs. Wm. M. Goode, Pennsylvania; C. Smith, Mississippi; Beulah Stich, Michigan, and J. W. Jones, Oklahoma, zone directors, and S. Edward Gilbert, St. Louis, Mo., director of public relations.

Among the Speakers

Among speakers during the sessions were:

E. J. LaBranch Jr. of the faculty of Xavier university, Robert Feemster, Houston opthalmologist; Dr. Philip V. Hammond of Howard university college of pharmacy, Miss Georgia M. Broussard, librarian at Texas Southern university; Joseph S. Alexander, president of the local association;

The Rev. Paul Young of Houston, Dr. S. M. Bray, president of the state association; Edgar J. Reed, representing the Fourth district; Roscoe A. Cavitt, secretary of the Negro Chamber of commerce; Dr. Costromer T. Ewell, representing the dental society;

Carter Wesley Heard

Carter W. Wesley, representing the press; Dr. John H. Wells, the medical forum; the Rev. Paul Young, the ministerial alliance, and Roby W. Hilliard, representing the university;

Tully Harris, Tulsa, Okla., druggist; Edgar J. Reed, president of Louisiana Pharmaceutical association; Hargrove F. Wooten, Houston; J. H. Rhodes, St. Louis, Mo.; Ulric W. Price, former national president, Lake Charles, La.;

Lloyd H. Williams of Oklahoma, Dr. S. J. Collum Jr., dentist; Hurd Jones, dean of the TSU school of pharmacy; Leonard D. Weaver of Parke-Davis co., Dr. M. Hammond of the Howard university school of pharmacy and Dean Chauncey I. Hooper, also of Howard university.

PHARMACEUTICAL AUXILIARY—Elected at the recent session in Houston, Texas, were the above officers of the National Pharmaceutical Association Auxiliary, left to right: Mesdames Sara Jane Goode, Philadelphia, Pa.; program chairman; Minnette Roberts, Chicago, executive secretary; Virginia M. Gilbert, St. Louis, vice president; Alfrieda LaBrance, New Orleans, recording secretary; Gladys Burton, Washington, president; Hattie Toodle, Detroit, chaplain; Beatrice L. Pryce, New Orleans, treasurer; Mary Morrison, Detroit, corresponding secretary; and W. Hydel, New Orleans, regional director.

Halley Sets Off Urban League Tilt

By Larry Sims

An Urban League luncheon turned into a political free-for-all yesterday when Rudolph Halley, the Liberal party candidate for Mayor, launched an oral attack against Robert F. Wagner jr., his Democratic opponent in the mayoralty race, at the very moment Mr. Wagner was entering the room.

The Urban League of Greater New York had invited the Mayoralty candidates of all major parties to discuss election issues at its monthly luncheon in the Hotel Theresa, 125th St. and Seventh Ave. Harold Riegelman, the Republican candidate, and Clifford T. McAvoy, the American Labor party nominee, had both finished speaking and Mr Riegelman had already departed to fulfill another engagement before their other opponents arrived.

Mr. Wagner, Borough President of Manhattan, was the last candidate to arrive at the luncheon. At the moment he entered, Mr. Halley, who is President of the City Council, was saying, "Bob Wagner is a very nice man, but what has he done to fight crime? Under the O'Dwyer administration, he accepted appointment as Commissioner of the Building Departmnet, and most of the scandal was there."

Noticing the Democratic nominee walking across the room, Mr. Halley interrupted his speech at this speech and said, "I regret having to say these things in Mr. Wagner's presence." Then he continued his allegations that Mr. Wagner was a "stooge" of party bosses.

Mr. Wagner, speaking next, said he was departing from his intended discussion of campaign issues to answer Mr. Halley's attack. He asserted that he and his running-mates were "the only candidates chosen by the party's rank-and-file in a primary election, and not picked by the party organization. In fact, most of the party organization was against me." He referred to the Sept. 15 primary, in which he, supported by Manhattan and Bronx leaders, was opposed by Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island leaders.

Mr. Wagner claimed that, in the O'Dwyer administration, he had done "everything we could in a short period of time to streamline the Housing Department's organization so more cases could be dealt with."

Earlier, Mr. Riegelman discussed his own record of opposition to racial discrimination as a director of the Urban League and in argument before the Presidential Commission Against Segregation in the Armed Forces.

The Urban League is a voluntary organization for the economic advancement of Negroes.

When the major party candidates had finished speaking yesterday, David L. Weiss, Mayoralty nominee of the Socialist Workers Party, who was not seated on the dias, demanded and received time to address the luncheon.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the League, had tried on technical grounds to restrict Mr. Weiss to directing questions to the other candidates, but Mr. Weiss described this procedure as "undemocratic" and insisted on the same rights as the others. In his speech, he asserted: "There can never be a thoroughgoing solution to the city's problems under capitalism." He called upon workers to set up a national labor party that could "sweep away all obstacles."

Robert F. Wagner jr., Democratic candidate for Mayor, speaking at the Urban League of Greater New York luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Theresa, 125th St. and Seventh Ave. Listening are Rudolph Halley, Liberal party candidate for Mayor (left), and James Felt, president of the league.

Don Rice

Elmer Carter, Republican candidate for Manhattan Borough President, left, and Harold Riegelman, Republican mayoralty candidate, at the luncheon.

Labor Force Questionaire Now Ready For Use In $15,000 Survey

Labor force questionnaires, to be used in the St. Louis Urban League's $15,000 research project on the employment of Negroes, have been completed and are ready for distribution to interviewers.

The announcement was made this week by Harry Harris, assistant industrial relations secretary, Urban League, who heads the research staff.

The project which was begun several weeks ago, with a staff of imminent researchers, was planned to get an accurate picture of the status of skilled and unskilled Negro workers.

Citing the 1950 census Harris said 21.6 per cent of Negroes reporting made less than $1000 and only 1.1 per cent made over $500. He said this project is aimed at getting more information along this line with respect to wages and the abilities of persons in various wage brackets.

Volunteers are still being sought to aid in interviewing workers. Anyone with at least a high school education may qualify and is urged to contact Harris at the Urban League Office, 3017 Delmar Blvd.

The assistant industrial secretary said he hoped interviewers would receive wholehearted cooperation from citizens to insure accuracy. He said he hoped no one would hold the opinion that interviewers are "prying into their business."

Volunteers will be called into two meetings next month, Monday, Jan., 4, at 8:00 p.m., and Saturday, Jan. 8, at 10:00 a.m., for briefing. They will have the whole month of January to complete interviews.

The questionnaire is designed to determine the type of job the individual holds, if employed, and whether he is being employed and paid equal to his abilities, experience and training.

Persons unemployed at present and those not in the labor force will also be questioned concerning work previously done and the highest position and pay received.

Interviewers will be assigned to certain census areas and will indicate the area instead of the names of individuals on the questionnaire.

Questions include: "At your place of business, are there any Negroes, that you know about, working in A) skilled jobs; B) supervisory jobs; C) clerical jobs . . . etc?." and "Have you ever received any special training for a job?"

Urban League officials hope that a final tabulation of all the facts will provide a picture that will prove the high degree to which Negroes are being employed beneath their skills and training.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Dr. Washington Leaves Atlanta U. Jan. 1

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Dr. Forrest B. Washington, director of Atlanta University's School of Social Work since 1927, plans to leave his position Jan. 1 to join the National Urban League as consultant on its expansion program.

Dr. Washington is credited by his colleagues as guiding the school into a dominant place among such institutions. Taking over the directorship when the school was housed in one classroom on Auburn Avenue with 10 students and three full-time faculty members, Dr. Washington has pushed its growth to a three-story building on the Atlanta University with 16 faculty members and an average annual enrollment of 380 students coming from 97 different colleges.

The school began awarding a master's degree in social work in 1938.

A native of Salem, Mass., Dr. Washington holds an A.B. degree from Tufts College, a master's degree from Columbia and a doctorate from Morehouse. He was a former supervisor of Negro economics for the U.S. Department of Labor and vice president of the National Conference of Social Work.

Urban League fellowship program wins ninth annual Adam Hat award

NEW YORK — Murray Hillman, president of Adam Hat Stores, Inc., presenting the ninth annual Adam Hat fellowship awards to the National Urban League, said last week:

"The wonderful work which the National Urban League has been doing for so many years deserves the enthusiastic encouragement and support of business and industry.

"Adam Hat stores, Inc., is happy to do its part to help a program which is unselfishly devoted to the welfare of many persons throughout this country. I urge the support of other companies."

Judge Accepts Awards

Judge Thomas Dickens, received the awards on behalf of the league. The 43-year-old National Urban League is the oldest interracial organization of its kind in the United States.

Judge Dickens, justice of a New York Municipal Court and a former member of the board of the national league's NYC affiliate, was succeeded by his brother, Lloyd Dickens, prominent New York real estate man.

Both are active in national league affairs.

Adam Hat Fellowships are now awarded annually to two persons selected by the league's fellowship committee.

Preference is given to members of the league's staff who desire to extend their professional education and training and evidence outstanding qualifications and aptitude for the work to which they were dedicated.

Traylor, Elliott Winners

This year's Adam Hat fellows are Lorenzo H. Traylor of Denver, Colo., and Rossie O. Elliot of Los Angeles.

Mr Traylor, industrial relations secretary of the Denver league will take his master's degree in social work at Denver university; Mr. Elliot, health and welfare secretary of the Los Angeles league, will do likewise at a West Coast university.

Adam Hat Fellowships are far been granted to men and women representing eight states and Panama. All of the recipients have secured (or will receive) master's degrees in social work. Many of them hold executive positions of responsibility.

Nine Previous Awards

Since the inception of the Adam Hat fellowships in 1946, the following persons have received the awards:

Mrs. Aldena B. Runnels, (Texas) Caseworker for the N.Y. Community Service Society;

Thomas A. Webster, (Delaware)—executive, Kansas City Urban League;

Mozella J. Jackson, (Oklahoma)—medical social work, Fordham hospital (New York); masters degree pending;

Mrs. Ivor B. Johnson (Oklahoma)—group worker, Merrill Palmer school (Detroit);

George Davis (New Jersey)—attending Columbia university school of social work; master's degree pending;

Nellie W. Hamm (Ohio) — Girl Scout counselor, Hartford, Conn.;

Maida Springer (Panama)—business agent, Dressmakers Union, ILGWU;

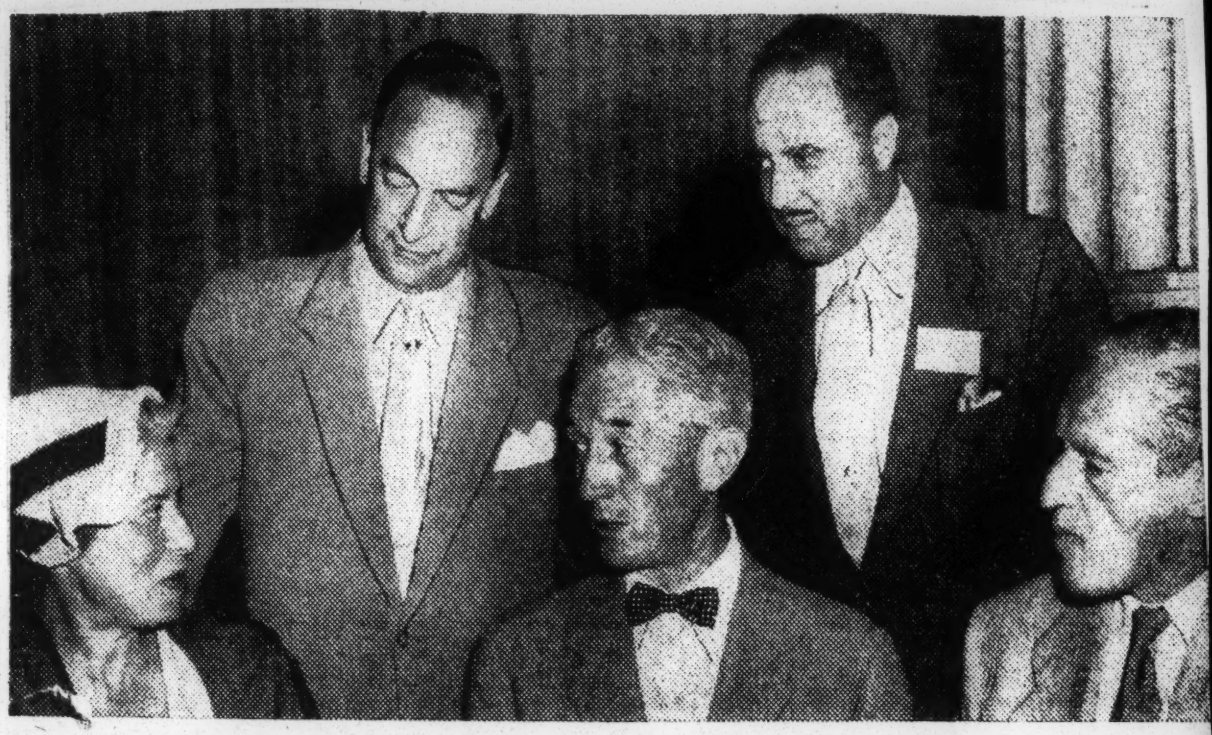
Mrs. Malvina Squires (Alabama)—group worker, Neighborhood Hous staff, and William S. Jackson (Nev Jersey)—Program director, ULGNY

Past Adam Hat fellows are de voting their efforts to case work community organization, grou and medical social work, labor and industrial relations and related phases of social activity.

32b 1953

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Pictorial Highlights of National Urban League Convention



Chat—R. Maurice Moss, associate executive director of the National Urban League; Albert M. Greenfield, co-chairman of the Philadelphia Citizens Sponsoring Committee, hosts for the NUL's forty-third annual conference; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Lester B. Granger, the league's executive secretary; Philadelphia's Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr., and co-chairman with Greenfield, and Robert W. Dowling, president of the Urban League, chat before Mrs. Hobby delivered her address at the dinner meeting of the Urban League in the main ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, Sept. 8.

Housing Talk—Experts in the field of housing discuss needs of minority groups at luncheon of National Urban League Conference in Philadelphia last Thursday. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman housing committee of the National Urban League; Guy T. O. Hollyday, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, and Robert W. Dowling, president of the Nattional Urban League. Standing: Emanuel M. Spiegel, president of the National Association of Home Builders, and Reginald A. Johnson, director of housing activities of the National Urban League.

36 States Represented

Segregation Hit By 1,000 at Urban League Convention

By JACK SAUNDERS

PHILADELPHIA — With the adoption of resolutions condemning continued segregation of Negroes in Washington, D. C., and the appointment of Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, the National Urban League last Thursday concluded one of the most epochal conferences in its history, a conference which saw nearly 1,000 delegates from thirty-six states in attendance during the six-day session at the exclusive, historic Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The forty-third annual convention also urged adoption of Federal, state and Philadelphia legislation making discrimination unlawful in private as well as public housing developments; urged the Federal Government to provide financial assistance to schools in the various states on a non-segregated basis to expand and improve facilities, and urged the U. S. Department of Labor to abolish discrimination in its hiring of executives and policy-making employes.

The sessions began on Sunday, Sept. 6, and concluded last Friday morning when the Urban League's board of directors voted to consider holding the 1954 conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning the second week of September.

INCLUDED AMONG the host of nationally famous leaders who addressed the various sessions of the conference were Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania; Atty. Thurgood Marshall, head of the Legal Department of the National NAACP; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Mayor Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia; Guy T. O. Hollyday, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, and many others.

Speaking at a special luncheon meeting, Attorney Marshall told the conference that the current world tensions "will not grant us the leisure to wait for the abolition of the vestiges of slavery," which are, he said, "second-class citizenship, threat of physical violence, residential segregation, and denial of the right of employment."

The most significant address delivered at the conference, as far as Pennsylvania citizens are concerned, was the one by Governor Fine last Thursday night. In his speech, Governor Fine dramatically declared that he would urge the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to "right the wrongs of the last two sessions and enact fair employment practices legislation."

* * *

GOVERNOR FINE SAID: "I fought through two sessions of the General Assembly for a fair employment practices act in Pennsylvania. The House of Representatives, representing more closely the people than the other branch of the General Assembly, twice agreed with my program and twice a wilful Senate committee stifled my hope and the hopes of all minority groups in the Commonwealth.

"I am of the belief that having boldly attacked this problem in Pennsylvania we have pioneered a program which may well serve as a basis for our sister states in approaching a solution to this tremendously important program."

Following Governor Fine as speakers at the Thursday night session, a dinner meeting, were Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Walter W. Wheeler Jr., president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., manufacturers of mailing equipment.

Dr. Johnson said that during the last fifteen years the Negro has made more progress

than in the years since the Emancipation Proclamation, but warned "we must be cautious."

Mr. Wheeler said that all states "must set up their FEP law backed by rigorous enforcement measures." He warned, however, that fair employment laws "are dangerous, touchy and difficult," and added, "but it's more dangerous to wait for education and present-day social measures to do the job."

* * *

AT WEDNESDAY'S session of the convention, problems facing Negroes in seeking housing were attacked in a workshop. Hortense W. Cabel, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, pointed out that the problems facing Negroes were similar in many respects to those facing other home-seekers. These include, she said, land scarcity and the decline in home building.

Speaking at the industrial relations workshop on Thursday morning, George Weissman, vice president of Philip Morris and Company, enumerated some of the factors which have influenced the thinking of management with reference to increased employment opportunities for qualified Negroes.

Some of the factors, Mr. Weissman said, are work of the Urban League, war-time legal enforcement of non-discrimination in employment, Negro market as a sales area and human relations itself.

"There is no logic supporting racial discrimination," Mr. Weissman stressed.

* * *

ILLUSTRATIONS OF the advancing position of Negroes in industry were given by J. A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the Urban League.

"However," Thomas added, "there is still much to be done before equality of job opportunities becomes a reality in the South and, indeed, elsewhere in the U. S. A."

At Tuesday's workshop on labor, industrial secretaries of the Urban League were urged to work with unions through the secondary level of labor, by James E. Wolfe, director of research, Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

The theme, "Relations With Organized Labor," was discussed at this workshop. Participating in the panel were Harry L. Alston, industrial relations secretary of the Urban League's Southern Field Division; Fred Z. Nichols Jr. of Baltimore, Charles J. Patterson of Cleveland, and Ramon E. Rivera of New York City.

Award—Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, presents American Teamwork Award to Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Esq., for her outstanding work with interracial problems. The award was made to Dr. Alexander at a dinner meeting in Philadelphia's Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Thursday where the NUL held its forty-third annual conference.

ALSTON ADVISED his fellow industrial secretaries to make a special effort to acquaint themselves with union leaders of their communities.

Wolfe elaborated on the concept of "secondary level of labor," explaining he meant business agents, regional representatives and local union presidents.

He emphasized that "while it is important to know and have a relationship with top executives of international unions, the most effective cooperation must ultimately come at the local level."

The workshop further discussed employment projects of the Urban League in which organized labor played an important role. They recounted examples of the benefits accrued to cooperation between labor and the league.

* * *

A NUMBER OF private parties, as well as public luncheons, banquets, dinners and cocktail parties were given by the local sponsoring committee, with Mrs. Robert H. Donner and Dr. Eugene Wayman Jones as co-chairmen of the entertainment committee.

A "Get-Acquainted Party" was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Sunday evening. It was preceded by a cocktail party given by Dr. and Mrs. Frank Walton Burge at their home in Cynwyd, a suburb of Philadelphia.

Club Shaguire, on the Airport Circle in Camden, N. J., was the scene of an ultra-swanky cocktail party last Thursday evening.

Urban League officers and board of trustees are:

Robert W. Dowling	President
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs	Vice President
Irvin C. Mollison	Vice President
Joseph J. Morrow	Vice President
John E. Moseley	Vice President
Theodore E. Brown	Secretary
John S. Stillman	Assistant Secretary
Orin Lehman	Treasurer
Kenneth B. Clark	Assistant Treasurer
Eugene Jones	Consultant to the Board

Urban League Prepares $15,000 Economic Survey

A $15,000 Research project, to establish the true status of Negro workers, skilled and unskilled, has begun in St. Louis, conducted by the St. Louis Urban League, 3017 Delmar with the assistance of top research people in the area.

Besides a staff of trained researchers the program calls for the help of some 200 volunteers to interview approximately 2000 male and female workers.

Chester Stovall, industrial relations secretary told the Argus this week he feels this is a wonderful opportunity for citizens to participate in a project that will help them make a contribution toward helping Negroes eventually secure employment in keeping with work experience and training."

He said this is the first project of its kind in the country which will provide a compilation of accurate data on the underemployment of Negro workers.

Henry Harris, assistant industrial relations secretary who heads the staff of researchers, said he has already discovered that in order for Negroes to have the same percentage proportionately of women in clerical work as there are whites "we need 7740 as per the 1950 census."

He said his study has revealed to date there are 11,957 too many male Negro laborers.

The research staff, which has been on the job for several weeks includes William Kester, Federal Reserve Bank; Mary Helmholt research director, Missouri State Employment Service; Ernest Calloway, research director, Teamsters Local 688; William Coibion, City Plan Commission, Richard Uhlig, Social Plan Commsision; Werner Hirsch, Washington university professor of Statistics, and Dr. Mary Sobel, Washington university.

Citizens desiring to assist in the interviewing of workers are urged to contact Harris at the Urban League immediately. Two meetings will be held, Monday, Jan. 4 at 8 p.m. and Saturday, Jan. 9 at 10 a.m., to brief interviewers. They will have the whole month of January to complete the job.

Stovall and Harris asserted the results will be extremely valuable to the Urban League in making field contacts in the largest problem areas and will also provide information for civic, social and religious organizations, not previously compiled.

Interviewers will be assigned to certain census areas and will begin filling out questionnaires after the two January meetings. All interviewers must have high school education.

A final tabulation of all the facts, according to Stovall, will provide a picture that will offset the false information that has been and is being spread with regard to the progress of the Negro workers. Periodic checks on Negro employment can be made in the future and comparisons can →, made with other cities, he sa

Granger Reports On Trip To India Before 2,000 At Urban League Dinner

NEW YORK — "The economic and political interests of the American people have been affected and the balance of international affairs has been changed by the movement of 360 million people of India from a colonial status under British rule to a position of independence inspiring respect in the world community of nations," said Lester B. Granger in a keynote address last Monday at the joint annual dinner of the National Urban League and the Urban League of Greater New York, held here at the Waldorf- Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Granger is executive director of the National Urban League, 3-year-old national interracial voluntary service agency, designed to promote equal economic opportunity and better race relations. He has just returned from a three months trip to India, where he headed the United States Delegation to the International Conference of Social Work. He spoke before 2,000 persons.

Lloyd K. Garrison, New York attorney and civic leader, was honored for his work with the Urban League over 27 years, and his efforts in building better race relations. He received a sterling silver punch bowl which bore an inscription describing him as a "devoted advocate of human rights and distinguished public servant."

Former League President

Mr. Garrison was president of the National Urban League from 1947-1952. He is the great grandson of the distinguished abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison.

Speaking on the effects of the new colored migration, Professor Ira DeA. Reid, head of the department of Sociology at Haverford (Pa.) College and member of the NUL board, said that results of recent research show that "race relations are being seriously affected by the fact that the non-white population of American cities is becoming the hard core of the political city."

Dr. Reid said that of the 200 American cities with a 50,000 population, 27 of them had more than 50,000 that were non-white. This changing character of the population," Dr. Reid said, "multiplies the need for municipal reforms, citizenship participation and social engineering."

Citations To Nine

In summarizing the year's activities of the national organization, Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, vice-president of the National Urban League, presented special citations to the following persons for their contributions toward the development of the Urban League movement and the cause of better race relations in communities throughout the nation:

Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, lawyer and civic leader of Philadelphia; Willard W. Allen, Supreme Council of the Masons, Baltimore; James G. Hanes, industrialist and president, Hanes Hosier Mills, Winston - Salem, N.C.; Raymond E. Jackson, Imperial Potentate of the Shriners, Buffalo.

Also Miss Louila D. Lasker, civic leader and philanthropist; Ralph L. Mason, manager, employee relations, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Lewis S. Rosenstiel, industrialist and philanthropist, chairmen, Schenley Industries, Inc.; Thomas C. Young, secretary, Local 32-B, Building Service Employees International Union; and Charles S. Zimmerman, manager, Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union — all of New York City.

"The Mariners," stars of Arthur Godrey's Radio - TV program were given The American Teamwork Award for their contributions to better human understanding through radio—TV.

The Moving Finger

BY MYRA J. BRYANT

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The National Urban League's petition to the Eighty-third Congress and to the President of the United States of America is being reproduced in this space today.)

The malignant growth of South African racism has cast its ugly shadow on the troubled waters of international relations. It has created an intense conflict in that country and has had repercussions on the whole of Africa It affects the rest of mankind wherever the cause of freedom is at issue.

The conflict in South Africa brought about by the apartheid policy of the government has become one "between the forces of democracy and political depotism which merits the condemnation of free peoples of the entire world."

A population of 2 1-2 million whites control the civil and political life of nearly 10 million nonwhites. The whites have taken over 87 per cent of the land and the non-whites have only 13 per cent left to them.

The government's racist policies are a flagrant violation of all the elemental rights of human beings. It violates the principles of freedom of association, social justice and human dignity. Indeed it rejects totally the concept of the the brotherhood of man and the democratic idea of freedom and liberty. That policy would keep all nonwhites constituting 80 per cent of theUnion's population, in permanent inferior status.

These policies have resulted in embittering race relations; in threatening the activities of democratic organizations and free trade unions; and in undermining the very foundation under which the charter of the United Nations was built.

We know very well the tragic consequences of the rape of Ethiopia and of the conflagration set in motion by the racist theories of Germany's Hitler. Premier Malan and his government seem not to comprehend the true course of modern history in its inexorable march toward greater freedom for all humanity. His government seems determined to seek to hold back the tide of history.

The National Urban League views with serious concern the bankruptcy of South African leadership in failing to grasp the true meaning of the social problems which face the country, and to understand that a partnership among all of the groups in the pppulation is essential for the nation's progress.

We respectfully call upon the Congress and the President of the United States to review the hands off policy with respect to the South African question which was enunciated by one of our U. S. Delegates to the United Nations at the last session of the United Nations Assembly; and to repudiate that policy which is based on assumptions which are thoroughly inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

In our view, it is clearly the responsibility of the Congress, as the most authentic repository of the people's will and spokesman of the American people to set straight our record on the South African question, and to prepare the way for the full utilization of our moral strength and every economic and political resource at our command to bring about the triumph of human decency and social justice for all in the Union of South Africa.

This petition to the Eighty-third Congress and to the President was unanimously approved by the National Urban League at its Annual Meeting on April 29, 1953 in New York City, and subsequently at a special meeting of the League's Board of Trustees.

NBC Given The Urban League Cup

The National Broadcasting Company received top honors for meritorious achievement during 1952 from the Los Angeles Urban League during special award ceremonies in the city's High School auditorium. The award was received by John K. West, vice president in charge of the NBC Western Division.

The Eugene Kinkle Jones Roving Trophy, the Urban League's most important award, was presented to NBC in appreciation of outstanding contributions towards "improving living conditions for minority groups through interracial cooperation and action." Robert Young, motion picture actor and star of the NBC radio show "Father Knows Best," made the presentation.

Singled out by the award was NBC's program of "integration without identification" that involves the use of Negro actors on its television and radio broadcasts without regard to color.

Youth Crime Up 17 Pct. in 3 Yrs., Mrs. Hobby Says

Illustrated on Page 2

The number of juvenile delinquents brought into court has increased 17 percent in three years and is still on the rise, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, declared here last night.

She was the principal speaker at a banquet held by the National Urban League in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford as part of its annual conference here.

'PROFOUNDLY DISTURBING'

The figures on the extent of juvenile delinquency, Mrs. Hobby told the 1000 delegates to the conference, are "profoundly disturbing," and the fact that it "so widespread "indicates the need for thought, leadership and action in the home, the community, the State and the Nation."

While great advances have been made during the last 50 years in understanding why children get into trouble, Mrs. Hobby said, instead of "reformatories" or other institutions for confining child delinquents there "can and should be places where socially and emotionally sick youngsters will have the care and treatment needed to restore them to social and emotional health."

HITS 'VESTIGES OF SLAVERY'

Thurgood Marshall, of New York City, director and counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the delegates at a luncheon session yesterday that although 90 years had passed since the Emancipation Proclamation, "we are still faced with the problem of complete emancipation of all Negroes of this country."

He urged the league to use available legal weapons in its fight to remove "the remaining vestiges of slavery" in America.

Marked progress has been made he said, in eliminating racial discrimination, but "we are still faced with the necessity of concerted action to remove many of the remaining vestiges of slavery, such as second-class citizenship, the threat of physical violence, resi- they have opened new opportunities for countless thousands." But dential segregation, and denial of the right to employment."

The Urban League consists of 60 branches in 36 States.

The agencies are devoted to the advancement of Negroes.

'FACE SAME CHALLENGE'

He cited the fact that Philadelphia, with 400,000 Negroes, had the largest proportion of Negroes of any northern city, but he added that only 200 Negroes a year come to the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations with their problems resulting from discrimination.

Good laws also require good commissions to enforce them, good paying the cost of a democratic process and

OPPORTUNITIES STRESSED

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, told the conference that the organization faced the same challenge as that of a Hitler or Malenkov," Fagan declared.

"Fair practices laws have political evils laws "do not get at the causes of substantially prejudice, discrimination and big-

"At the very least," he said, budgets and good cooperation by "they have directly benefited thou-citizens."

In addition,

URGES STRONGER LAWS

Maurice B. Fagan, executive director of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, told the dele-

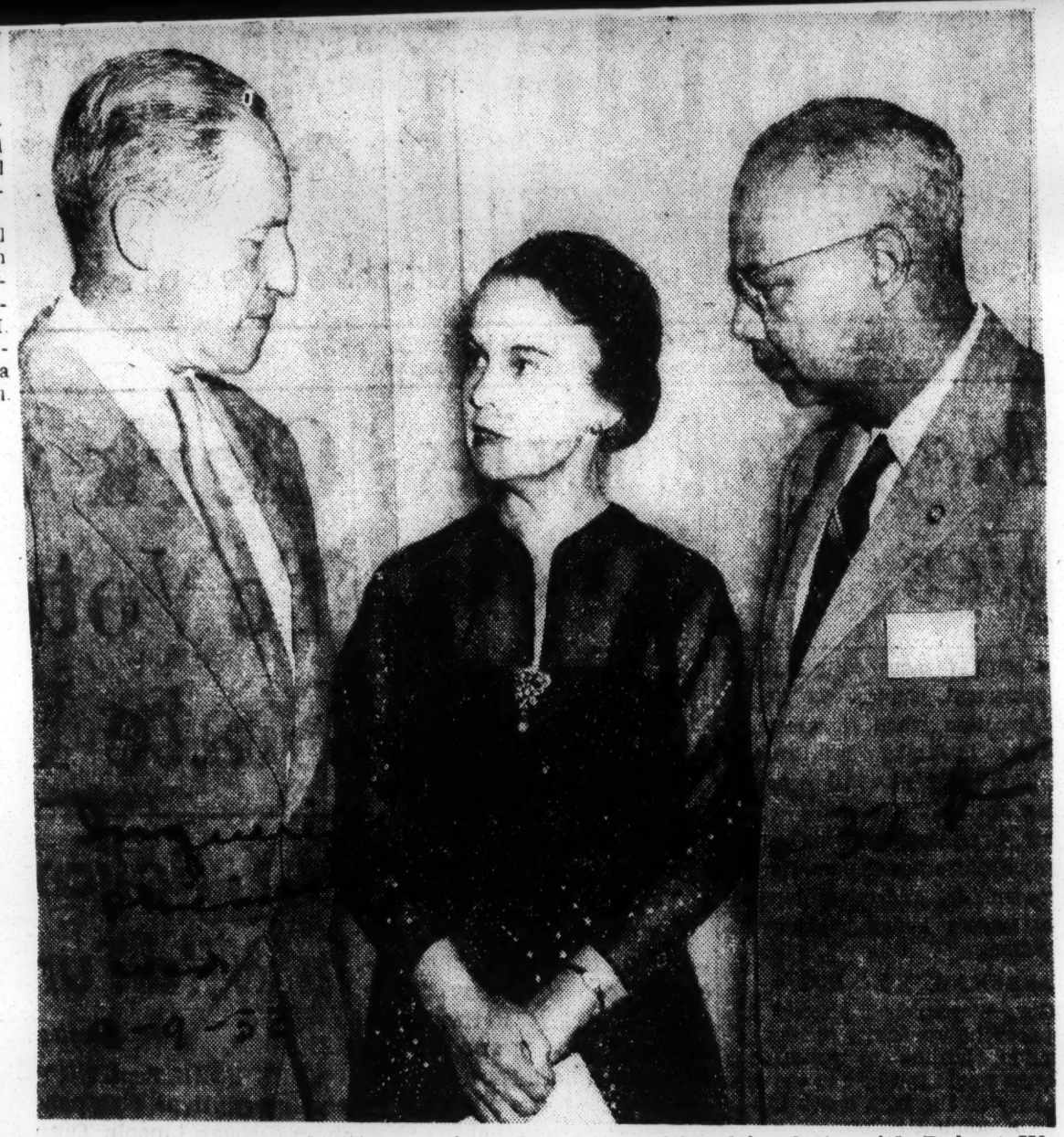
"Laws alone are not the total answer," Fagan said. "They simply make better answers possible.

which confronted the people of America.

'APPLY DEMOCRACY'

"The challenge is to apply democracy so conscientiously and skilfully here at home that it will be a shining symbol to a discouraged world," he said.

Speakers at the league's annual banquet last night in the ballroom of the hotel included Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, Albert M. Greenfield and Hobson R. Reynolds, referee of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Bureau.



Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, U. S. Secretary of Health, chats with Robert W. Dowling (left), president of the National Urban League, and Lester B. Granger, executive director, before her address at the league's 43d annual conference here.

HISTORY WEEK KITS AVAILABLE

Kits containing information about historical figures and photos of outstanding Americans, ideal for classroom use, may be secured by writing to the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History, headquarters of Negro History Week, 1538 Ninth st., N.W., Washington. Cost of the kits is $2.50 and be sure to add 15 cents for mailing!

Negro History Observance

Lives Of Great American Negroes Noted This Week

BY CARTER JEWEL

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The lives and achievements of outstanding Negroes are being eulogized throughout the nation. This is because we are now in the midst of Negro History Week, February 8-15.

Among these leaders is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro featured in a recent book of 100 prominent world figures. He is director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and the 1950 recipient of the Nobel Peace price, the only Negro ever to win the award.

Another is Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. She represented the United States and the U. N. during her tour of Germany and other European countries about a year ago, and spoke in defense of democracy and the free world.

Many others are in the limelight as the celebration is fostered in colleges and schools in almost every section of the United States and in some foreign countries.

There is Eugene Kinckle Jones, native of Richmond, Va., who founded the National Urban League, first social work organization among American Negroes. The league under his leadership played a leading role in helping to handle the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North during and immediately after World War I.

In the field of race relations Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, former professor at Virginia Union University, was a pioneer more than fifteen years ago. The results of his work are still felt in Negro and white universities.

The work of Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is outstanding in the field of human relations. He made a study of slavery in Africa for the League of Nations, and has participated in a number of studies on national and international problems.

A. Philip Randolph, originator and international president fo the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is a leading union organizer in the American Labor Movement. He organized the porters in 1925, and has been leader in the American Federation of Labor since that time.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, is a distinguished educator and minister. As the first Negro president of Howard, he has been instrumental in bringing about the greatest expansion of the university. And he is also closely identified with many projects of human relations.

Other outstanding Negroes recalled during Negro History Week include Mrs. McLeod Bethune, the founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Harold Stevens, judge of General Sessions court, New York City; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Division of Church Work, National Council of Churches; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Dickey, named as the outstanding citizen of Taylor, Texas, for 1952; Bishop James A. Gregg, of the AME church, who plays a prominent role in interracial religious organizations and who toured the battle front during World War II for the U. S. government.

Negro History Week Is Set

ALBANY, Feb. 5 (UP) — Proclaiming next week Negro History Week in the state, Governor Dewey today called for "unity among all American citizens to serve as an inspiration to free men everywhere." Mr. Dewey promised continued effort by New York "to break down all remaining barriers that divide people and groups from one another."

CMA In Observance Of Negro History Week

The Chicago Music association will present a program in observance of National Negro History week in the Coppin AME church, 5633 S. Michigan ave., Sunday, Feb. 1 at 4:30 p.m.

The musical event given in cooperation with the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., will offer compositions of Negro musicians and some of the selections will be works that are being presented for the first time.

Guest of Honor

With Ruth Allen Fouche, local public school teacher and composer-musician, as guest of honor, the program will feature many talented local artists.

Among them will be Fannie Carter Wood, soprano; Henrietta Douglas, violinist; the Choral Silhouettes, Herman Billingsley, director; Melvyn LeRoy Thomas, tenor; Ruby Delores Smith, contralto; and Gertrude Smith Jackson, organist.

GUEST OF HONOR CLARICE SAUNDERS ACCOMPANIST

The accompanist for the artists will include Clarice Saunders, a very able pianist. The program has been arranged by Theodore Charles Stone who served as chairman with the assistance of Calvin B. Williams, president of the Chicago Music associations.

Hostesses for the afternoon will be Marian Bland Turner, Estelle Rives, Essie Wilson, Sarah Bohanan Moore and Blanche Logan Lake.

Schools, Clubs Observe Negro History Week

Schools, clubs and other organizations in the city are observing the 37th annual celebration of Negro History Week.

The annual Mid-Winter forum sponsored by Periclean Club at which Dr. Arthur D. Gray is listed as guest speaker will climax the Birmingham observance at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 8:30 Friday night. The Alabama-born, eighth and first Negro president of famed Talladega College, will become one of the first in-state figures to address this nationally famous forum.

W. C. Patton, president of the Birmingham Branch NAACP, is scheduled to speak at Parker High School at 10:15 Friday morning, Feb. 13. He will speak on the subject, "Equality of Opportunity and the New Day of Social Action." Patton has extended a "special invitation" to a number of his friends to be a platform guest on this occasion.

The NAACP branch president is a graduate of Parker High School, member of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and an outstanding fraternal leader. When at Parker, he was probably the first president of the Hi-Y in that school. He taught school in the Black Belt for a number of years and is regarded as an authority-by-experience on the subject which he is to discuss.

Negro History Week

From February 8 to 15 the annual observance of "Negro History Week" will be made. The main purpose during the week is to delve into the records and note some of the accomplishments of that race, of which too few credits and pages are recorded in American history books.

Recently, one has observed a tendency to frown upon any week which stresses race. But the intent of a Negro Week is not to discredit or deny any other group; rather it is to place alongside the history of the Negro, which history he has had to write himself, necessarily losing account of many glorious chapters which ought to be a part of "the record."

The failure to understand the history and record of Negroes is one reason that some of that race today has so little regard for their own background, and know nothing of from whence they have come, nor what they have accomplished. This failure is also a reason that some white Americans are often labeling the Negro and regarding him as little more than the untrained, incapable slave. Truth is, very few white Americans have a proper background of the Negro, largely because historians, in the main white, writing of a free people, haven't bothered to see the Negro as a citizen and human being until recently, and then more or less from a distance.

It would be helpful to every citizen, whatever his class or group, to spend at least one day during the week reading authoritative backgrounds on this race of citizens, very often abused, but very seldomly understood.

Negro History Week Recalls Achievements

By CARTER JEWEL

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The lives and achievements of outstanding Negroes are being eulogized throughout the nation. This is because we are now in the midst of Negro History week, Feb. 8-15.

Among these leaders is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro featured in a recent book of 100 prominent world figures. He is director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and the 1950 recipient of the Nobel Peace prize, the only Negro ever to win the award.

Another is Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. She represented the United States and the U. N. during her tour of Germany and other European countries about a year ago, and spoke in defense of democracy, and the free world.

Many others are in the limelight as the celebration is fostered in colleges and schools in almost every section of the United States and in some foreign countries.

There is Eugene Kinckle Jones, native of Richmond, Va., who founded the National Urban league, first social work organization among American Negroes. The league under his leadership played a leading role in helping to handle the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North during and immediately after World War I.

In the field of race relations Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, former professor at Virginia Union university, was a pioneer more than 15 years ago. The results of his work are still felt in Negro and white universities.

The work of Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., is outstanding in the field of human relations. He made a study of slavery in Africa for the League of Nations, and has participated in a number of studies on national and international problems.

A. Philip Randolph, organizer and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is a leading union organizer in the American labor movement. He organized the porters in 1925, and has been a leader in the American Federation of Labor since that time.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, is a distinguished educator and minister. As the first Negro president of Howard, he has been instrumental in bringing about the greatest expansion of the university. And he is also closely identified with many projects of human relations.

Other outstanding Negroes recalled during Negro History week include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Harold Stevens, judge of General Sessions court, New York City; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Division of Church Work, National Council of Churches; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Dickey, named as the outstanding citizen of Taylor, Texas for 1952; Bishop John A. Gregg of the AME church, who plays a prominent role in inter-racial religious organizations and who toured the battlefront during World War II for the U. S. government.

Negro History Week To Be Widely Observed Feb. 8-15

Program For Each Day Is Outlined

"History And Human Relations" Theme For Celebration

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 28th annual observance of Negro History Week will be held Feb. 8-15. The theme of the observance is "Negro History and Human Relations." Schools, colleges and civic groups in many localities are expected to sponsor programs in celebration of this event.

Negro History Week was launched by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson Feb. 7, 1926. The purpose of the observance is to acquaint the people of all races, particularly Negro youth, with the activities and achievements of the Negro race. Former observances stressed much what Negroes have done in the past, but this year's program is intended to show the role of present day Negroes in various phases of human relations.

ANOTHER aspect of this year's observance is the stress being placed on the role of contemporary Negroes in local, state, national and world movements. In this sense, it is an attempt to portray the Negro in an interracial and international setting.

The need for the study of Negro history and the observance of Negro History Week was recognized early by Dr. Woodson who founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History on Sept. 9, 1915 in Chicago, Ill. It was incorporated Oct. 8, 1915 in Washington, D. C.

THE ASSOCIATION for the Study of Negro Life and History publishes the Journal of Negro History, a quarterly periodical, and The Negro History Bulletin, a monthly publication. The first edition of the Journal was published Jan. 1, 1916, and the first edition of the Bulletin was published Oct. 1, 1937.

Some questions to seek answers to during Negro History Week are: 1. "What has your group done, and what is it now doing to help each Negro to be a better citizen and neighbor?" 2. "What has your group done, and what is it now doing to oppose forces of bigotry responsible for the second-class citizenship of all Negroes?"

* * *

A RELEASE by the ASNLH which contained the suggestions above also points out that "the stigma of race constitutes a social barrier for Negroes of highest attainments because of bigotry." The outline for study topics during Negro History Week is as follows:

Sunday, Feb 8, "The Church and Negro Progress." Monday, "Educating the Negro for Human Progress." Tuesday, "Civic Associations and Community Improvements." Wednesday, "Fraternal Organizations Serve Negro Progress." Thursday, "Organizations Promoting Economic Advancement of Negroes." Friday, "Equality of Opportunity and the New Day of Social Action." Saturday, "Charity Affairs and Contributions of Social Groups." Sunday, Feb. 15, "Greek Letter Day in the Churches."

* * *

THE CRITERIA suggested for the observance is "Social Service and Social Action to Upgrade the Status of the Negro."

During Negro History Week, schools, colleges and clubs will acquaint white and Negro students and members with the contemporary role of Negroes in human relations by presenting facts on the life and activities of Negro leaders in various phases of this work.

* * *

THESE LEADERS include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations; Mrs. Edith Sampson, former alternate delegate of the United States to the United Nations; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., who served on the staff of the National Youth Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, first and only Negro president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and an educator and minister of international reputation; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, first and only Negro president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who made a study of slavery in Africa and has served on numerous panels for international surveys; A Philip Randolph, organizer and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a prominent figure in the American Labor Movement.

* * *

HAROLD STEVENS, judge of the General Sessions Court, Brooklyn; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, executive director of the Division of Church Life and Work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ.

Teachers, civic leaders, librarians and others can help celebrate Negro History Week by forwarding to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History historical data, documents, valuable letters and pictures and other material dealing with the activities and achievements of Negroes.

THE ASSOCIATION will be glad also to get donations to help defray the mounting cost of operating the national office, conducting surveys and studies and publishing material on the Negro. The officers of the organization would also appreciate help in organizing local branches of the association to help carry the work forward and interest people locally in its program.

All donations, historical material and inquiries about the work and needs of the association should be sent to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Negro Progress In Schools Hailed

Progress of American Negroes in education and the shift from an almost totally rural to more than a half-urban status has been cited by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The organization, founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, is the official sponsor of Negro History Week, which ends today. The unit has been active more than 30 years.

In education, association units reported, more than 1000 Negroes are now students in Southern colleges which had been closed to that group until the last five years. Upwards of 85,000 Negroes are in degree granting colleges in all sections and an estimated 2,000,000 in high schools.

The United Negro College Fund now collects approximately $2,500,000 annually for the support of 32 private Negro institutions. In addition, the organization is attempting to raise $25,000,000 for endowment and rehabilitation.

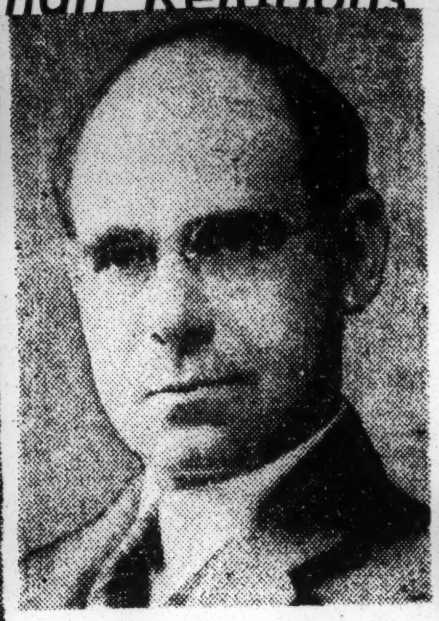
The change of the Negro population from rural to urban, the history units pointed out, "has served as the basic groundwork for many of the tremendous strides" in the last 20 years. Beginning in 1916, the movement turned first to the metropolitan Northeast. More recently, however, the shifts have been from rural areas to small cities and towns in the South itself.

These Leaders Make History In Human Relations Projects

REP. W. L. DAWSON

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

MRS. MARY McL. BETHUNE

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY

MRS. EDITH SAMPSON

DR. J. OSCAR LEE

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

BISHOP J. A. GREGG

During the celebration of Negro History Week, Feb. 8-15 special attention will be directed to the role that Negro leaders are playing today in human relations in keeping with the theme of the week which is "Negro History and Human Relations." The men and women shown above are only a few of the Negro leaders who hold important positions in organizations advancing the cause of human relations.

Congressman William L. Dawson, Democrat from Chicago, is the chairman of the important House Committee on Executive Expenditures. He is the first Negro to be chairman of a congressional committee. He is also vice chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, is director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division. He won this coveted award by successfully concluding peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is the first Negro to be elected president of that university. He is an outstanding educator, and has been a member of panels seeking data on national and international problems.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson is an outstanding educator and minister. He is the first Negro president of Howard University, the only educational institution in America which Negroes attend that is supported directly by the federal government.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, is founder and president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla. She was a member of the National Youth Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt and has held other positions of general interest to Americans.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, who is president of Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, is president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. He is an educator and a historian.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer, was an alternate delegate to the United Nations from the United States under the last administration. She toured Europe in the interest of the United Nations and in defense of democracy.

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, former professor at Virginia Union University, is director of the Division of Church Work of the National Council of the Churches of Christ. He has traveled and lectured extensively for the National Council.

A. Philip Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925 and has been the international president ever since. He has played a prominent role in the activities of the American Federation of Labor and has been actively identified with civic movements.

The Rt. Rev. John A. Gregg is a distinguished bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and is active in the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. He has been on missions abroad for the United States, having visited the front during World War II.

32b 1953

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

JOHN BROWN

OSSOWATTOMIE'S Great Abolitionist' Gives Freedom Kiss to Negro Child As He Goes to His D[illegible]n the Gallows.

Soul Of Liberator Marches On In Endless Crusad[e] For Freedom

In New York, theatre lovers are packing in nightly to see the performance of a drama trio directed by Charles Laughton of Stephen Vincent Benet's epic poem, "John Brown."

It is not so much the acting, nor the famous names, nor the masterful treatment of the subject by Poet Benet which is packing the theatre nightly. The main reason is ageless appeal to human imagination and a sense of justice which makes the magic of John Brown's name like his soul go marching on in the hearts of men.

For John Brown, the martyr who led the ill-fated slave insurrection at Harper's Ferry and paid for it with his life started a crusade for freedom which will never end as long as men, black or white, are oppressed on the face of the globe.

John Brown was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 180[illegible] and was hung on a scaffold at Charleston, West Virginia, Dec 2, 1859. By his two marriages (his first wife died) he had a total of 20 children, 13 of whom survived to adulthood and who played prominent supporting roles in his self-avowed mission of freeing the slaves.

In John Brown mingled the sturdy independence of three racial stocks: English Teutonic and Saxon; ancient Welsh; and Dutch. He spent his early youth in Western Ohio at Hudson which was a community noted for its anti-slavery convictions. At 16, he joined the Congregational church with intention of entering the ministry; but a serious inflammation of the eyes brought on by overstudying prevented him from going to Amherst college to enter theological school. This is probably a clue to the burning intensity of his eyes which had almost hypnotic power and which characterized him on canvass and off.

MEETS DOUGLASS

A tanner by trade, Brown moved to Springfield, Mass., in 1846 as an agent of the sheep farmers and wool merchants of Ohio. It was here in 1847, that Frederick Douglass the Negro orator and editor of the North Star, an abolitionist paper, visited him.

Brown's convictions on slavery had already been formed; but the meeting with the great Negro abolitionist crystallized his ideas of doing more than just speaking out against the institution of slavery. At any rate, Douglass was profoundly impressed by his sincerity and became a convert to his plan of action.

His four sons and a daughter by his first marriage had moved to Osawatomie, Kansas. Kansas, a border state was violently split into pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces, the former being the stronger. John Brown's children having enlisted themselves in the cause of freedom for all men, wrote to their father asking him for aid.

URGES ACTION

At Utica, N. Y., at an anti-slavery meeting John Brown spoke and told of the conditions in Kansas. He urged the assembly to do something practical about the situation, saying, "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin." He asked for and received arms for his sons, plus a purse of some $60.

John Brown's plan of action while it lacked praticality was bold, imaginative and broad in its scope. It called for first funneling

off the slaves in Virginia and Maryland and then having the movement spread to Tennessee and Kentucky, and northern Georgia.

PLAN OF ACTION

As he outlined it to Frederick Douglass, 25 men would be selected, supplied with arms and ammunition and posted by squads of five on a 25 mile line. The most persuasive of these would go down to the fields from time to time as the opportunity presented itself and induce the slaves to join them, selecting only the restless and daring ones.

Once having fled, the slaves would be entrenched in the Virginia mountains which he knew so well from a survey which he had conducted. They would live on roots, berries, and dried meats until they could be trickled out a few at a time to the safer territory of Pennsylvania and Ohio and thence to New England and freedom.

Meanwhile, the turbulent state of affairs in Kansas detracted him from the immediate carrying out of his over-all scheme. His sons had become marked men because of their anti-slavery feelings.

One son, Frederick was killed at Osawatomie on Aug. 30, 1856. The dramatic rescue by Captain John Brown of 12 fugitive slaves made him a hero and provided him with more fortitude to carry out his bolder scheme.

Several months were involved in preparation for the first attack, Harper's Ferry being selected for the operation. The tactical command headquarters were set up at Kennedy Farms close by Harper's Ferry.

DOUGLASS IN PLAN

Frederick Douglass was an integral part of the plans. His last meeting with John Brown was on Aug. 16, 1859, in the old stone quarry at Chambersburg. Somehow, despite elaborate precautions taken, news of the plans for the raid seeped out. When this was learned, it caused dissension within the ranks of the schemers and very nearly wrecked the plans.

However, such was the loyalty of the people who had enlisted themselves in the cause that despite their misgivings they pledged themselves anew to follow Brown at any cost.

The raid on the arsenal got under way on the night of Oct. 16. As history goes, a miscalculation in the plans brought out the Maryland militia and sounded the alarm. Watson and Oliver Brown, two sons of John were killed. John Brown was captured after being wounded. Hysteria over the daring of the little band of 17 men who had succeeded in holding the arsenal for 58 hours mounted to fever pitch.

TRIAL A FARCE

The trial of John Brown for murder and treason is one of the blackest farces in the history of the courts in this land. Fear of a rising tide of sympathy and admiration made the trial officials conduct themselves in an utterly ridiculous manner.

There was scarcely any defense allowed. Through it all, John Brown remained calm and resigned to his fate. His impassioned speech against slavery to the court brought a grudging admiration from the most hardened of the slave holders. The execution took place on December 2, 1859.

He went to his death bravely. Barely six years later, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation setting the slaves free. And over the silent battlefields the ghost of the gaunt burning eyed fanatic went marching on.

1954 Negro History Week: "Negro History—a Foundation for Integration." Next year the week, an annual affair in recognition of the birth of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, and the Great Freeman, Frederick Douglass, will be observed Feb. 7-14.

Feb. 7-14

Announce History Week Plans

WASHINGTON—Negro history has a key role to play in the expanding process of integration in American life, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History declared this week in announcing a new program.

Following a session of the executive committee in Washington in August, sweeping promotional plans were adopted to bring new vigor into the association.

A nation-wide plea is made for public approval of a decision of the executive committee that the full meaning of integration has as a foundation "the real and accepted knowledge that the Negro has much to contribute to American life out of his rich history as well as his current aspirations."

This led to the theme for the

32b 1953

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

What Do You Know?

Negro History Week Opens Annual Observance Today

Each year the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History calls upon the nation to observe Negro History Week. This year the week begins today, February 8.

The purpose of Negro History Week is to draw the attention of the public to an important phase of history that is usually neglected. Many schools, libraries and an increasing number of civic, social and labor organizations put on special programs during Negro History Week.

Many books about the Negro may be found in the Atlanta Public Library and at the colleges and public schools. Atlanta University has a famous Negro collection of some 15,000 books, pamphlets and prints. Recently, Mrs. Anna C. Thayer has donated to the University a valuable Lincoln Collection, that will be open to the public on Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Two graduate students in the Department of History at Atlanta University, Miss Ernestine Walker and Mrs. Miriam C. Burney, have prepared a series of question that will test your general knowledge of some of the main facts of the history of the Negro in America.

If you know all of the answers, you are excellent. If you get 3 out of 5, you are good but should go to the library today and ask for a book on Negro History.

QUESTIONS

1. In which of the following years did the Nat Turner insurrection occur? (a) 1796, (b) 1856, (c) 1831.
2. How many slaves were living in urban communities in 1850? (a) 150,000, (b) 400,000, (950,000.
3. About how many of Georgia's 400,000 slaves were literate? (a) 1,000 (b) 5,000, (c) 10,000.
4. Which of the following places permitted Negroes to attend school with white children? (a) Savannah, Ga., (b) Wilmington, Del., (b) Louisville, Ky.
5. Which of the following Negroes received patents for two corn harvesters in 1835 and 1836? (a) Henry Blair, (b) John Taylor, (c) Benjamin Montgomery.

ANSWERS

1—1831.
2—400,000.
3—5,000.
4—Wilmington, Del.
5—Henry Blair.

Negro History Observance

Lives Of Great American Negroes Noted This Week

BY CARTER JEWEL

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The lives and achievements of outstanding Negroes are being eulogized throughout the nation. This is because we are now in the midst of Negro History Week, February 8-15.

Among these leaders is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro featured in a recent book of 100 prominent world figures. He is director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and the 1950 recipient of the Nobel Peace Price, the only Negro ever to win the award.

Another is Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. She represented the United States and the U. N. during her tour of Germany and other European countries about a year ago, and spoke in defense of democracy and the free world.

Many others are in the limelight as the celebration is fostered in colleges and schools in almost every section of the United States and in some foreign countries.

There is Eugene Kinckle Jones, native of Richmond, Va., who founded the National Urban League, first social work organization among American Negroes. The league under his leadership played a leading role in helping to handle the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North during and immediately after World War I.

In the field of race relations Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, former professor at Virginia Union University, was a pioneer more than fifteen years ago. The results of his work are still felt in Negro and white universities.

The work of Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is outstanding in the field of human relations. He made a study of slavery in Africa for the League of Nations, and has participated in a number of studies on national and international problems.

A. Philip Randolph, originator and international president fo the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is a leading union organizer in the American Labor Movement. He organized the porters in 1925, and has been leader in the American Federation of Labor since that time.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, is a distinguished educator and minister. As the first Negro president of Howard, he has been instrumental in bringing about the greatest expansion of the university. And he is also closely identified with many projects of human relations.

Other outstanding Negroes recalled during Negro History Week include Mrs. McLeod Bethune, the founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Harold Stevens, judge of General Sessions court, New York City; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Division of Church Work, National Council of Churches; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Dickey, named as the outstanding citizen of Taylor, Texas, for 1952; Bishop James A. Gregg, of the AME church, who plays a prominent role in interracial relorganizations and who toured t' battle front during World W? for the U. S. government.

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds History Week Speaker

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—February 8 - 15 will mark the celebration of the 27th anniversary of Negro History week, designed to help arouse people to a keener appreciation of the colored contribution to civilization.

On Lincoln's (Mo.) campus, the department of History, directed by W. Sherman Savage, will sponsor activities during the observance, presenting a special convocation on Thursday, Feb. 19. Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history, North Carolina College, will deliver the address.

THIS IS NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The lives and achievement of outstanding Negroes are being eulogizer throughout the nation. This is because we are now in the midst of Negro History Week, Feb. 8-15.

Among these leaders is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro featured in a recent book of 100 prominent world figures. He is director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and the 1950 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, the only Negro ever to win the award.

Another is Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. She represented the United States and the U. N. during her tour of Germany and other European countries about a year ago, and spoke in defense of democracy and the free world.

Many others are in the limelight at the celebration is fostered in colleges and schools in almost every section of the United States and in some foreign countries.

There is Eugene Kinckle Jones, native of Richmond, Va., who founded the National Urban League, first social work organization among American Negroes. The league under his leadership played a leading role in helping to handle the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North during and immediately after World War I.

In the field of race relations Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, former professor at Virginia Union university, was a pioneer more than 15 years ago. The results of his work are still felt in Negro and white universities.

The work of Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., is outstanding in the field of human relations. He made a study of slavery in Africa for the League of Nations, and has participated in a number of studies on national and international problems.

A. Philip Randolph, organizer and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is a leading union organizer in the American labor movement. He organized the porters in 1925, and has been leader in the American Federation of Labor since that time.

Dr. Mordecai W Johnson, president of Howard university, is a distinguished educator and minister. As the first Negro president of Howard, he has been instrumental in bringing about the greatest expansion of the university. And he is also closely identified with many projects of human relations.

Other outstanding Negroes recalled during Negro History Week include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Dayton Beach, Fla.; Harold Stevens, judge of General Sessions court, New York City; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Division of Church Work, National Council of Churches; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Dickey, named as the outstanding citizen of Taylor, Tex., for 192; Bishop John A. Gregg, of the AME church, who plays a prominent role in interracial religious organizations and who toured the battlefront during World War II for the U. S. government.

Negro History Week Recalls Achievements

By CARTER JEWEL

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The lives and achievements of outstanding Negroes are being eulogized throughout the nation. This is because we are now in the midst of Negro History week Feb. 8-15.

Among these leaders is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the only Negro featured in a recent book of 100 prominent world figures. He is director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, and the 1950 recipient of the Nobel Peace prize, the only Negro ever to win the award.

Another is Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer and former United States alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. She represented the United States and the U. N., during her tour of Germany and other European countries about a year ago, and spoke in defense of democracy, and the free world.

Many others are in the limelight as the celebration is fostered in colleges and schools in almost every section of the United States and in some foreign countries.

There is Eugene Kinckle Jones, native of Richmond, Va., who founded the National Urban league, first social work organization among American Negroes. The league under his leadership played a leading role in helping to handle the problems created by the mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North during and immediately after World War I.

In the field of race relations Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, former professor at Virginia Union university, was a pioneer more than 15 years ago. The results of his work are still felt in Negro and white universities.

The work of Dr. Charles Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., is outstanding in the field of human relations. He made a study of slavery in Africa for the League of Nations, and has participated in a number of studies on national and international problems.

A. Philip Randolph, organizer and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is a leading union organizer in the American labor movement. He organized the porters in 1925, and has been a leader in the American Federation of Labor since that time.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, is a distinguished educator and minister. As the first Negro president of Howard, he has been instrumental in bringing about the greatest expansion of the university. And he is also closely identified with many projects of human relations.

Other outstanding Negroes recalled during Negro History week include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Harold Stevens, judge of General Sessions court, New York City; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director of the Division of Church Work, National Council of Churches; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. James Lee Dickey, named as the outstanding citizen of Taylor, Texas for 1952; Bishop John A. Gregg of the AME church, who plays a prominent role in inter-racial religious organizations and who toured the battlefront during World War II for the U. S. government.

State's Post-Bellum Negro Legislators Forum Topic

Reddick, Bacote Highlight Negro History Session

Some little-publicized but highly vital aspects of Georgia's history were presented in yesterday's Hungry Club session by Lawrence D. Reddick and C. A. Bacote, both of the Atlanta University faculty. The two noted scholars highlighted the current Negro History Week with a review of the Negro in politics in post-bellum Georgia.

Honored guest at the meeting was Dr. James Porter, the 94-year-old son of a former Negro state legislator, State Representative James Porter.

Dr. Reddick opened the discussion with a statistical review of Negro state office-holders. There were, he said, between 1868 and 1907, 56 Negro members of the State House of Representatives and six of the Senate. The men were elected from six Congressional Districts and 30 counties.

As a whole, Dr. Reddick said, the record of the Negro legislator was good—in many cases impressive. The law-makers represented various walks of life including teacher, bishop, minister and tradesman. Although among the entire group, there were many lettered men, some of the recent ex-slaves could neither read nor write.

As might be expected, many of the more prominent Negro legislators waged an unrelenting fight for civil rights; their efforts, however, were also brought to bear on behalf of educational and social reforms and in the words of Dr. Reddick, "everything from bills concerning fox-hunting to the modernization of the trial-jury system."

Although the names of some of these men have become obscured, some of them, through their dynamic careers both in and out of politics, are still known today. Of this latter group, the names of State Senator Alpeoria Bradley, Rep. Henry McNeil Turner and Rep. James Porter are particularly outstanding.

During this period, Georgia sent but one Negro to the national legislature, Representative Jefferson Long who se_d during 1870-71. Additional infomation about the period revealed that the Atlanta Council had as one of its Aldermen Rev. William Finch, who served in that capacity during 1871.

Dr. Bacote devoted much of his discourse to the colorful life of Henry McNeil Turner who, born free in 1834, educated himself while working as a janitor in a law office, was licensed (in the AME Church) to preach, and, through preaching became politically active and served two terms in the state legislature.

A staunch Republican, he was made Postmaster at Macon, and after his withdrawal from that position, Inspector of Customs. An AME Bishop, he final quit the party over withdrawal of Federal troops from the South and the Supreme Court's ruling (in 1896) against Civil Rights.

He then initiated a "back to Africa" movement and supported the ...mpition Party.

Dr. Porter, son of Representative Porter, followed Dr. Bacote"s address with some recollections of his father and the general state of politics—past and present.

The political death of the Negro in Georgia was caused by the disfranchisement amendment in 1908. From that time, no Negro has held state office and only since the Supreme Court decision on the "white primary" in 1946 has the Negro begun to be at all effective with the ballot.

SON OF GEORGIA NEGRO LAWMAKER — Doctor James Porter, 94-year-old dentist, is shown standing between Dr. L. D. Reddick (left) and Prof. C. A. Bacote (right) after the two Atlanta University professors discussed Negro legislators who served in the Georgia General Assembly 1868-1907. Dr. Porter's father, Rep. James Porter, was one of 56 Negro legislators during the Reconstruction Period. — (Perry Photo)

Negro Newspaper Week March 15-16

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — Negro Newspaper week will be observed March 15-21, the National Newspaper Publisher's association announced at the closing session of a two-day Mid-Winter workshop held at Dillard university here.

The group also voted to contribute $500 to the Correspondent's Fund Memorial Building project in New York which will honor war correspondents who lost their lives in the line of duty. Albert Hinton of the Norfolk Journal and Guide who was killed in Korea in 1950 has been listed among the heroes of the American Press to be honored in the Memorial Press Center.

The 1953 observance of Negro Newspaper week will be opened by a half-hour network broadcast over NBC. John B. Russwurm who published the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" on March 16, 1827 in New York, will be memorialized in the broadcast.

Some 100 publishers and newspaper executives attended the workshop at Dillard and heard addresses by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, and Dr. Charles L. Allen, assistant dean of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern university.

The mayor of New Orleans, de Lesseps S. Morrison, and the president of Dillard, Albert W. Dent, welcomed the publishers to the city.

The publishers agreed to accept an invitation to hold their next meeting on the campus of Morgan State college.

Fund Memorial Building project in New York City which will honor war correspondents who lost their lives in the line of duty.

Albert Hinton of the NORFOLK JOURNAL and GUIDE, who was killed in Korea in 1950, has been listed among the heroes of the American Press to be honored in the Memorial Press center.

The 1953 observance of Negro Newspaper Week will be opened by a half-hour network broadcast over NBC. John B. Russwurm, who published the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" on March 16, 1827 in New York City will be memorialized in the broadcast.

Over a hundred publishers and top newspaper executives attended the NNPA Workshop at Dillard which was highlighted by addresses from Dr. Charles L. Allen, assistant dean of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern university and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An invitation from the president of Morgan college in Baltimore to NNPA to hold its annual convention on the Morgan campus was accepted by the publishers. Officers of NNPA in attendance at the workshop were Louis Martin, president; Carl Murphy, vice president, and W. O. Walker, secretary.

Negro Press Week Slated March 15-21

NEW ORLEANS—Negro Newspaper Week will be observed from March 15 to 21 it was announced Saturday at the close of the two-day Mid-Winter workshop of the National Newspaper Publishers association at Dillard university.

The Board of Directors of the association also voted to contribute $500 to the Correspondent's

32b 1953

NEGRO WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Politics May Decide The Future of Women's Groups

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

(Last week Mrs. Dunnigan covered the civic background and political implications of the nation's two largest Negro women's organizations, the NACW and NCNW. This week, in the second of two articles she gives the opinions of their leaders on their future).

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Like the Council, the National Association of Colored Women claims to be a "nonpolitical" organization, but it is noted that it elected a smart Chicago politician as its president. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, a big Illinois Repbulican, ran for county commissioner in Cook County last fall and almost won.

Having become a politician by route of women's organizations, Mrs. Gaines probably sees the possibility of breathing fresh political life into the nearly defunct NACW. She seized the opportunity and is now addressing women's groups throughout the country. Last month she addressed eight state and regional meetings. She visited Washington making a radio address and had her picture taken with Mrs. Spaulding. She also has had her picture taken with President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Spaulding has been invited to speak to the NACW clubs throughout the country. On July 26, she addressed the Northeastern Regional Convention at Atlantic City. On August 9, she spoke to the Central Regional convention at Gary, Indiana.

On August 16, she addressed the Southeastern region at Columbia, S. C., and on August 25, she talked to the Southwestern regional group at Hot Springs, Arkansas. All told she will have touched group leaders in 37 states.

Mrs. LaUrsa Hedricks, the newly-elected executive secretary of the NACW, describes the difference between the two organizations by pointnig out that the Association is made up of federations of women's clubs thoughthe country, while the Council is composed of all existing women's organizations. This includes such groups as sororities, fraternities, national civic, professional and business groups.

She claimed that also she did not know the feeling which existed between the Council and the Association until she came to Washington. Pointnig out that the Council had invited the Association to become one of its affiliates, she said, "it might have been better if we had."

She says politics had nothing to do with the apparent decline in membership of her organization and the nicreased interest in the Council during the Democratic administration.

The glamour attached to the Council attracted them, she said. She was referring to the White House receptions arranged by Mrs. Bethune during Mrs. Roosevelt's stay at the Executive Mansion. This tradition was kept up for awhile by Mrs. Truman until the Trumans moved into the Blair House during repair of the White House.

Then there were visits to the Embassies, and teas for such celebrities as the Vice-President's wife. There were also gay receptions and banquets. She implied that the Council stressed its exclusiveness by charging $100 life membership fee.

Claiming that the Association is made up of some of the finest women in the country, she said they still do not go for glamour, but confine their activities to simple teas and banquets honoring some of their own outstanding women.

Mrs. Maomah W. Maise, the new executive director of the Council, also denies that the change in administration has anything to do with the apparent inactivity of the Council. She says the NCNW has been working intensively internally to build up its own program all over the country and deepen its financial picture.

She has been visiting and speaking informally to officials and executive officers of the local councils. She visited New York recently, meeting with the Councils in Manhattan and the Bronx. She also met with the New Jersey State Council at Montclair. Last month she attended the National Dental Association at Philadelphia where she was presented at the banquet.

The Council, she claimed, is planning for its convention to be held in Washington on November 12-14. It expects the usual large attendance because this is the frist bi-annual convention and it is also election year.

A Questionable Organization

On the scene has come the "Southern Negro Improvement Association of Alabama, Inc." in which some figures of blighted biography are listed among its officers. This applies particularly, we think, to one Samuel H. Moore, its president, who is a questionable character. This newspaper is acquainted with all of its announced listed officers with the exception of the "Rev. W. M. Felton, Birmingham Baptist minister."

Moore is reportedly employed by a Southside Cleaners and also by a Northsider undertaker. Another is a cobweb income tax accountant. Still another is an insurance underwriter.

This also has seized upon the Medical Center redevelopment project to get its name in the respectable press and apparently for motives far on the selfish side. For no Negro interested in first-class citizenship for his group, concerning about democracy in housing, honestly interested in health Negro-white relations could take the position of the Moore-led outfit. We do not believe that Sam Moore has much, if any, civic standing in the community. We seriously doubt whether those associated with him have checked his past, his record, his schemes.

The Moore-Horton-Chambers-Felton foursome apparently are familiar with the fact that at times Birmingham has been regarded by flim-flamers, confidence men, and pigeon-droppers as a sucker town. This quartet probably knows that the pigeon of fear and prejudice can be dropped upon gullible and bigoted men and women. This newspaper is opposed to the so-called "race rackets" whether operated by Negro or white; whether in the form of a hospital movement or anti-NAACP movement; whether promoted by ministers or by laymen. We will continue to oppose racketeering no matter what form and guise it takes.

Like most of the outfits of its kind, Moore-Horton-Chamber-Felton, Inc. would try to make an ugly word out of "agitators", which might cover any editorial writer, public officer, and you-and-me run of citizen who cares to take sides on public questions. It sets as one of its tasks "to use all available means to destroy the effectiveness of outside agitation from trouble-makers of the selfish kind." May be this outfit will get around to naming names. Perhaps it will not permit an outsider like Former Kansas Congressman Albert M. Cole, HHFA administrator, to hold a "shirt sleeves" conference in this city. It might even oppose the coming of the National Baptist B. T. U. and Sunday School Congress from meeting in Birmingham next year.

Moore's outfit may fool some white people but he and his background are too well known for him to fool any Negro persons. Moore is without influence either in Birmingham or anywhere else. What he has to say about the Medical Center will make no difference. Was Moore afraid to be seen at the conference held by Mr. Cole? If he is interested in interracial activities, why then isn't he with the Birmingham Interracial Committee?

Alabama Women's Clubs Plan 4-Day Annual Session Here

The 55th annual session of the Alabama Association of Women Clubs (formerly the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs) will meet at Montgomery on May 31 for a four-day confab to be held at the Alabama State College with the Montgomery City Association of Women Clubs, headed by Mrs. Zenobia M. Johnson, as hosts.

Approximately 800 women from all over the state are expected to devote attention to the conference theme "Alabama Club Women Meet the Challenges of Today". The keynote speaker will be Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, administrative assistant to the vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who will explore the theme at the opening session on Sunday afternoon.

Following the first session there will be a candle-light memorial service held at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church under direction of Mesdames Mildred Bell Johnson and Sallie Harris of Birmingham.

The feature of the session on Monday will be an open forum conducted by Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, of Tuskegee Institute and the "Parade of Clubs for the Southeastern" directed by Mrs. Mabel Neely, vice-president at large, Birmingham.

The president, Mrs. Sadie Wright, of Tuscaloosa will deliver her annual message at the banquet session on Monday night and on Tuesda ya symposium will feature contributions by Dr. Hallie Farmer of Montevallo; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, of Birmingham; Mrs. H. L. VanDyke of Montgomery, and others—directed by Mrs. J. Cleo Nelms, of Birmingham.

The annual fashion show co-chaired by Mesdames Hattie Calloway of Birmingham and Elizabeth Pindle of Montgomery will be the feature of the evening session and the confab will be closed on Wednesday with a business held at the State Industrial School at Mt. Meigs.

Mrs. I. K. Campfield, chairman of the Executive Board, will preside over this segment in its several sessions and Mrs. Hattie Witt, of Birmingham, state supervisor

MRS. VENICE T. SPRAGGS

of the Association of Girls Clubs, will direct the activities of the youth group meeting in conjunction with the women.

Other state officers include Mesdames Mattie Gamblin, Mobile, Virginia Carter Odom, Selma and Louise J. Streety, Montgomery — all secretaries; Mrs. Lillie B. Pearson, Ensley; Nona Zanders, Anniston; Pauline B. Montgomery, Birmingham and Ada McLinn, Athens, all vice-presidents. Mrs. Sadie Brooks, of Montgomery is chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Spraggs, keynote speaker, for more than 12 years has been in the frontline of political activity among women in America. A native of Birmingham, she was an honor graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta.

In 1936 she was employed as supervisor for the NYA in Alabama and in 1939 she was made state advisor on Negro affairs for that agency.

In 1941 she was elevated to post of Senior Youth Personnel Assistant in the national NYA trained youth into war production industries.

In 1943 she was employed as a staff correspondent of the Chicago DEFENDER and since 1953 has been assistant to congressman William L. Dawson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee. She traveled more than 40,000 mlies in the recent presidential campaign as a field assistant to Mrs. India Edwards, Director of the Women's Division.

STATE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Alabama Club Women In 55th Annual Conference

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The 55th annual session of the Alabama Association of Womens clubs was held here last at Alabama

* * *

VENICE SPRAGGS

State college with the Montgomery City Association of Women's clubs as hostess.

The organization was formerly named the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women clubs. Mrs. Zenobia Johnson heads the group.

Approximately 800 women from all over the state attended the meet. Theme of the annual event was "Alabama Club Women Meet the Challenges of Today."

Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, administrative assistant to the vice-chairman of the Democratic National committee, was keynote speaker at the opening session.

Feature of the second day of the meeting was an open forum conducted by Mrs. Curtis Honre Franklin of Tuskegee institute. Also the parade of "Clubs for the Southeastern." It was directed by Mrs. Mabel Neeley.

The annual fashion show was co-directed by Mmes. Hattie Calloway of Birmingham and Elizabeth Pindle of Montgomery.

32b 1953

Universal Negro Improvement Association

Officers Elected By UNIA

DETROIT, Mich.—The Universal Negro Improvement Association met recently in Liberty Hall and adopted a four-point program that included the adoption of a new budget, revision of the McCarran Immigration Act, establishment of a permanent headquarters and the election of officers for the new term.

Delegates elected William L. Sherrill, president-general, and Thomas W. Harvey of Philadelphia, Nathaniel Patton of Dayton, Jane Marriott of Kingston, Jamaica, BWI, and Raymond Kelly of Dayton, vice presidents.

THE PRESEIDENT-GENERAL appointed Naomi Williams of Dayton, secretary general; O'Brien G. Bristol of Detroit, treasurer, and B. J. S. Pitt of Toronto, Canada, council general.

Continuing in its fight for universal freedom, the UNIA adopted a $100,000 budget and voted to establish a permanent headquarters in New York City to be known as Garvey Memorial Building in memory of the late Marcus Garvey.

The convention discussed the controversial McCarran immigration Act which has created a bottle-neck for those seeking entry into the United States. The UNIA will join with other interested organizations in seeking to alter the act to relax the stiff immigration laws.

The conventioners voted to activate their youth department, to provide a minister of public relations, establish a training school, establish a commission on public affairs and to establish a mutual aid fund.

MRS. WANSER WEBB, Speaker

Mrs. Webb Reviews History Of Va. Federation Of Clubs

Editor's Note: During the testimonial for Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelley on Nov. 1 at Peaks Turnout, Va., the following history of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was presented by Mrs. Wanza I. Webb of Norfolk, Va.

The Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Club was organized at Hampton, Va., in 1908 by Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, who became its first president. The objectives set up at that time, and which still remain, are social service, citizenship, health, Negro history, publicity, fine arts, legislation, Negro women in industry, mother, home and child (family life), and youth conservation.

These areas afford a wide variety of interest and assure every federation woman of finding some field in which she may work. The Virginia Federation is a member of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which is composed of the eight southern states, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Soon after its organization in 1913, Mrs. Barrett and the Virginia Federation assisted in the entertainment of the National Association of Coloed Women at Hampton Institute. This organization is now has clubs in 44 states of the union and one foreign country.

This nation-wide group felt there was work to be done and an incident in the Tidewater section called attention to theneeds of the Negro girl, who was neglected and especially the one who came under the supervision of the law.

In order to give this type of girl another chance, it was decided to build a school known as the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls.The name was recently changed to the Janie Porter Barrett School as suggested by Mrs. Phyllis S. O'Kelly and presented to the board. It was approved by the legislature.

The Virginia Federation bought the farm on which the school is located and erected the first brick building which still stands and which is known as the Federation Cottage. Mrs.Barrett was superintendent for 25 years. During this time the school received an "A" rating for institutions of its type and Mrs. Barrett was given the Harmon Award for achievement in this field.

When Mrs. Barrett retired,Mrs. O'Kelly was called to be superintendent./ For 13 years she worked with the staff and students maintaining the same high standards and ideals which had been set up in the beginning. Expansion and growth have taken place. Three new buildings have been erected, there is a modern classroom and auditorium, and two modern cottages.

New courses have been added, also new facilities and new staffmembers.Mrs.O'Kelley gives to each girl the love, sympathy and understanding needed to solve the individual problems.

Mrs.O'Kelly was made president of the National Association of Superintendents of Training Schools,the first member of her race to hold such office. Because the Virginia Federation feels this is a most significant honor and because Mrs.O'Kelley's work is highly appreciated the organization honored her with a testimonial on Nov. 1 to express that appreciation.

Journal and Guide
Sat. Nov. 14,1953
p. 12
Norfolk,Va.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA TILEY TAYLOR

ORGANIZED WOMANHOOD

The future of any nation, race, group, individual or thing is built upon its present and that present is unquestionably built upon its past.

TAYLOR

..Women, all over the world today, as never before are organizing women, and especially so are the women of Europe and Asia through the Women's International Democratic Federation — the WIDF. They are selling their organization all over the world—in Africa, North and South America, Australia and the Isles of the Sea.

They say their purposes are PEACE, or at least the end of war; a wider and more adequate distribution of food and necessities; freedom and liberty to live their lives as untrammeled human beings; the welfare and protection of their children; industrial advantages so as to secure a living; and a VOICE and VOTE in making and executing the laws that govern their lives.

They are approaching the United Nations with their complaints and suggestions for correcting the same, and they are spending much money on literature. It seems as if they have indeed "put their hands to the plow and will not turn back."

Twenty years ago (July 16-22, 1933) the International Congress of Women of the World met in Chicago, Ill., as the guest of the National Council of Women of the United States, during the presidency of Lena Madison Phillips.

The advisory committee of the International Congress carried such names as Grace Abbott, Jane Addams, Judge Florence Allen, Mary Anderson, Carrie Chapman Catt, Ruth Bryan Owens, Mary Beard, D. Valeria Parker, Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, Frances Perkins, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Dr. Mary Woody and others—women of unquestionable integrity and reputation.

The program of the Congress dealt with—"The World As It Is" and "The World As It Could Be" and "Women In A Changing World."

The subject of President Phillips' address was "Shall It Be Progress?" and the slogan of the Congress was—"Our Common Cause — Cicivization."

Representatives were here from 28 national organizations of the USA covering more than **five million women.** Representatives of 42 other national organizations or councils covering 42 other countries were present, all of whom represented the International Council of Women of the World. These women came from many lands and from all continents.

Should we read "Angels and Amazons" by Inez Hayes Irwin, we would feel that in the minds and purposes of women for at east 100 years back, the ever-increasing rivulet of individual clubs, small as they were in the beginning, have at least joined at the flood and this convention was borne upon such a tide, as taken at its flood, could lead to that good, new world in which there is PEACE and plenty.

The women discussed economic security through government; joy in living youth plans for a civilized world, security through employment, secondary effects of unemployment; planning against fluctuations; labor in planned society; security though buying power; agriculture and consumption; accumulated buying power; can the consumer control; the taxpayers interest; making democracy work; security against destructive forces; security against crime; security against prejudice, security against war; foundations of education; motives for living; equality in education; security through leisure; release from labor; physical environment for balanced living; youth and leisure time; opportunity.

The challenge of a new social order, a new world justice, of PEACE and HUMAN UNDERSTANDING united the women of many nations in this congress. They dare to attempt a solution for the complex and devastating problems of the age. They recognize their responsibility as joint thinkers and doers with MEN in grappling with national and world-wide questions which endanger today's civilization.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

Police Racial Ban Lifted At Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 17 (AP) — The Mobile County Personnel Board today removed racial restrictions from qualifications for police examinations in Mobile and other municipalities in this county.

A police patrolman examination announcement revealed the change.

For many years, police examinations have been restricted to white male citizens.

The new examination was announced as open "to all male U. S. citizens who are qualified voters of Mobile County who meet the requirements set forth herein and who may lawfully be appointed to the position."

County Personnel Director H. T. Pillans declined to comment on the change, or to say whether examinations for other positions under the county civil service system, which have been limited to white applicants, would be opened to members of all races.

Pillans and the County Personnel Board were made defendants in a law suit filed in federal court here two years ago by Negroes who claimed that restricting examinations to white applicants was a violation of the federal constitution.

The U. S. District Court at Mobile ruled against the Negroes, and they appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans which upheld the district court ruling. The courts held that the Negroes failed to show that they had exhausted administrative remedies to the situation.

White Baptists Want Negro Policemen

(From The Birmingham World)

Negro policemen for all Alabama towns have been asked for in resolutions adopted by the Alabama Baptist Convention, the white division of the Baptist denomination in this state, at the latter's recent session held in Montgomery. Repeated Montgomery County Grand Juries have recommended the employment of Negro law enforcement officers for the state's capital city.

The Baptist resolutions also urged better law enforcement among the Negro group. Negro-led civic groups continuously appeal to the powers that govern to consider steps to reduce and discourage the often irritating crime problem and its causes among the Negro group.

Birmingham is the South's only major city not using Negro police. The Southern Regional Council says that some 718 Negro policemen work in 128 Southern cities. Dothan, Talladega and Hobson City here in this state employ Negro policemen. Still Birmingham lags.

24 Negroes take tests for Mobile police jobs

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 11—(AP)—More Negroes than whites took written competitive civil service examinations yesterday for police patrolman jobs here.

It was the first written test given by the Mobile County Personnel Board since racial restrictions were removed from police exams last month.

The group of 35 which took the tests included 11 whites and 24 Negro applicants.

Mobile has never had a full-time Negro patrolman.

The examinations are being held to set up an eligible list from which future appointments will be made. The Personnel Board, which supervises the county merit system, said the applicants would later be screened and interviewed before appointments are made.

Until the change in policy, police examinations had been restricted to white male citizens. The Personnel Board also removed racial restrictions from several other jobs in the civil service system.

Connor Vows Not To Appoint Negro Police

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 10 (AP)—Police Commissioner Eugene Connor today said he would never appoint Negroes on the Birmingham police force as long as he remains in office.

Connor, commissioner since 1937, challenged other candidates in the May city primary to state their stand on the question. He spoke before a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Connor also said he would never vote to permit whites and Negroes to play baseball together here.

"If they play together, you'll have to let them (Negroes) sit with you in the stands," he added.

The commissioner said he has made a study of 15 cities where Negroes are on the police force and "all but one of the officials I talked to in those cities said they had put Negro police on their force to win votes."

"As long as I am police commissioner, unless some city can show me that by putting on Negro police would make a better police department, I'll never put them on here," he continued.

"I've made as thorough a check on Negro police as any man in this country, and I've yet to find where any city that has put them on has improved its department at all."

Mayor Cooper Green, another speaker, said "the proudest thing that I am of is the advance we have made for Negro citizens."

He said Negro schools have been improved, and 11 playgrounds and parks, a swimming pool and a nine-hole golf course have been constructed for Negroes in recent years here.

"No Negro Police Here"

On the second day of "Brotherhood Week"—Monday, February 16—Public Safety Commissioner T. Eugene Connor repeated with added hostility his suggestion that Birmingham, Alabama "the Magic City" and the "industrial metropolis of the South" would have "no Negro police here" as long as he is a member of the City Commission.

He says Negroes are "worthless" as police officers. Yet he has never supervised any. He said that he based his judgments on "a survey" he made of "15 cities" which employ Negro officers. There are 79 Southern cities which have Negro policemen. Which means that his survey took in less than 19 per cent of the cities which have Negro officers. This is not sound research and the thinking by Mr. Connor on the subject of Negro policemen does not seem to be of any better quality.

Negro citizens make up about 43 per cent of the city's population. They help to pay the taxes out of which the salary of Mr. Connor is paid. The spend $150 million annually with the merchants of the city. We do not believe that the department stores, the grocery stores, the jewelry shops, the license department would call a group with so much purchasing power "worthless."

The insurance companies which collect large weekly premiums on Negro policyholders probably would not call Negro citizens "worthless" who help to keep their business going. Yet, Mr. Connor can do this. Negro citizens who buy from those who can do this. Negro citizens who buy from those who can vote and who can vote and who have power otherwise must appeal to them for fair play. Dollars well spent can help compensate for the lack of political power.

When one strikes at a man because of his race and color he hits that man below the belt. Real Americans do not usually rally to those who strike below the belt. Big men do not hit other men over the head with words of bigotry.

Negro policemen, we think, would benefit the whole of Birmingham. They would give a large segment of the population a hand in helping to protect themselves and their city. Negro residents look upon Birmingham as their city. They are trying to improve themselves so that they may advance their city further along progressive lines.

Negro Police Debate

The campaign to have the City of Birmingham catch up with other Southern cities of its population class and promise by hiring Negro policemen is emerging as part of the great debate of the pre-campaigning.

Incumbent Police Commissioner T. Eugene Connor is heatedly against using Negro policemen. He brands the Negro who has made an excellent combat soldier, who is still fighting in Korea along with white soldiers to be "worthless as law enforcement officers." Of course, this is merely the opinion of Mr. Connor. It has no foundation in fact. It is unsupportable by logic, reason and by competent research.

Says Mr. Connor: "As long as I am public safety commissioner there will be no Negro police here, vote or no vote. It would be a waste of the taxpayer's money and would do no good for our city.". He made this statement on the suggestion that the voters be allowed to pass on this issue at the polls on May 5. Mr. Connor says in effect that he would not respect a favorable decision by the voters. He apparently does not know that Negro citizens are taxpayers.

What is being advocated is the opportunity for Negro citizens to share in their own protection and to shoulder their full responsibilities to their city. What is being asked as an opportunity to better serve Birmingham and to improve human relations. How could any fair-minded, Birmingham-loving, improvement-conscious person be against this objective? Negro policemen are needed in Birmingham.

No Negro policemen while he's in office, says Connor

Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor today had challenged all candidates for the forthcoming city commission race to say whether or not they would hire Negro police.

Connor gave his answer to an editorial in The Birmingham World, Negro newspaper, in a talk before the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

"As long as I am commissioner, unless someone can definitely prove to me that Negroes could make a better police department, I am never going to have a Negro on the force," he said.

All three city commissioners spoke briefly at the Jaycees' "Commissioners' Day" program. Mayor Cooper Green, speaking before Connor, told Jaycees that of the 13 years he had been in office "I am produest of the advances made for Birmingnam Negroes." Green pointed out that 43 per cent of city school tax money is earmarked for Negro schools; 11 Negro playgrounds have been built; the first Negro swimming pool in the state; two or three ball parks, and the only Negro golf club.

Commissioner Jimmy Morgan outlined plans already underway for a number of street improvements.

* * *

CONNOR TOLD Jaycees that the Birmingham Police Dept. "doesn't have a cockeyed thing to apologize for despite the newspaper publicity."

On the question of Negroe police, Connor said that he has made a study of 15 cities that have Negroes on the police force and that in every instance but one has been told that they were hired to win votes.

"I have not got anything against the Negro race," Connor told Jaycees. "When I came into office there was a three-foot rubber hose in every police car. Do you know what that was for? It was to whip them with. And I did away with it and I told the officers to treat all offenders—red, yellow, or green—alike, send them to court."

NAACP attacks stand taken by Connor against Negro police

Proposed use of Negro police officers in Birmingham drew attention at a regional meeting of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here Sunday.

The meeting, attended by more than 200 persons from seven states, adopted a resolution criticizing Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor for a recent statement that he had not found a city in which Negro officers improved a police department.

The resolution charged Connor's statement "shows the unwillingness of some in authoritative positions to study facts and give conclusions based upon an intelligent appraisal of actual conditions."

"Mr. Connor alleges that he made a survey of Negro police in several states of the South and finds that none of them are any good. There is nothing to indicate the validity of this survey. . . .

"The record shows that the City of Birmingham has not distinguished itself in the area of police protection or good law enforcement."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, predicted that racial segregation is doomed, regardless of U. S. Supreme Court action on such cases.

He urged Southerners of both white and Negro races "to organize and unify decent opinion in the South for the acceptance of inevitable social changes."

"We must and will have a minimum of three million Negroes as registered voters in the South by 1954," White said. He said an increase in voter registrations would be "a means of stopping the bigots."

Acquiring Of Race Police Is Issue In B'ham Election

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — A number of candidates seeking the three City Commission posts in the May 5 twin primary have been incited to a public discussion forum in Room 517 Masonic Temple Building at 4:30 Sunday afternoon, April 19.

The political rally is under the sponsorship of the Lincoln Republican Club of which Benjamin W. Moore is the chairman. The announcement came yesterday from James C. Johnson, secretary of the club.

Last Monday night several candidates appeared at a discuss-the-issues forum sponsored by at the First Congregational Church by the Smithfield Unit of the Progressive Democrat Council of which Lawson Tellis is chairman.

Candidates were questioned closely and intensely on their stand on the question of employing Negro policemen for Birmingham. There are an estimated 5,000 Negro voters in this city. Usually Negro citizens vote upward of 85 per cent of their full strength in hotly contested elections.

Survey group finds Negro police help racial feeling

BY ALICE GRAHAM MURPHY
News staff writer

Employment of Negro police in other Southern cities has helped make Negro areas safer places to live, and has eased racial tensions.

That is the major conclusion of the Negro police study which the Jefferson County Coordinating Council's Inter-racial committee plans to distribute to organizations over the city after the election din dies down.

What would be the advantages or disadvantages if Negro police were added to the Birmingham force?

THE REPORT, culmination of several months' study of other programs over the South, points out that one of the most important results elsewhere has been a "subtle but definite shift in attitude" among the Negro community towards the law.

"There is no longer automatic fear and antagonism toward police officers," according to the study. "As one Negro leader put it. The Negro cop is at least as stern —probably sterner—than the white officer. But we don't resent it because we know its not a question of race but of good law enforcement. And school children who used to think of policemen as their natural enemies now feel pride and ambition and respect for the law."

Negro police in other cities have been cited especially for exceptional work with juvenile delinquents.

THERE WAS one are of crime detection in which the Negro policeman has not proved as successful as a white officer, according to the report.

"Public and private citizens agreed that thus far the Negro officer simply has not gotten the cooperation from stool pigeons and known racketeers. These people do not think their self-interest will be served as well by another Negro, even a policeman. They think that when they get in trouble, the good graces of a white officer will benefit more, and so in many cases they reserve their information for white officers."

THE REPORT says, that this attitude has been evident only on the part of the professional informer. "Otherwise the Negroes feel that they now have a stake in law enforcement and that crime is not the concern only of the victim, offender and policeman, but is the business of the entire community.

The "hoodlum element," according to the report, probably does resist arrests made by Negro officers more than by white officers. But at the same time, the Negro policeman has proved effective in law enforcement and crime prevention; misdemeanors, felonies and juvenile delinquencies have declined. He has proved better able to get information from the community at large; contributed to understanding and cooperation between Negro citizens and law enforcement officers, and Negro and white citizens.

The report also concludes that employment of Negro police in other Southern cities has "helped to eliminate destructive emotional elements in both communities, and helped erase police indifference to crime among Negroes.

Tuscaloosa May Hire Negro Policemen Within 90 Days

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—(SNS) — A Tuscaloosa city official has given "almost definite assurance" that this old-line city will employ Negro police within the next 90 days.

The N.N.P.A.-affiliated Alabama Citizen, a Tuscaloosa weekly, published by Frank P. Thomas, said as much in a story last week.

It said that Public Safety Commissioner J. Frank Livingston indicated "that Negro policemen would be appointed here (Tuscaloosa) by October 1." It added that, "According to the official (Commissioner Livingston), at least two uniformed Negro patrolmen will be employed to serve the large Negro-populated residedntial area on the southwest side of the city and use the office located in the newly-built Negro swimming pool."

The CITIZEN went on to say: Present plans call for the use of a patrol car for the use of the officers who will confine their activities to this section exclusively. The commissioner did not say if these officers would arrest all persons found in their area but it is concluded that most of their arrests would be limited to Negro lawbreakers. If others commit offenses in their sector they are to apprehend all lawbreakers.

Mr. Livingston stated that the men would be trained as all other patrolmen and serve under the direction of the duty sergeant who will muster them in and out with the regular shifts. They will be under the Civil Service Board and draw the same pay as other city policemen. The commissioner predicted that others will be appointed in time if the first two live up to expectations.

Most of the cities in the South use Negro policemen and three in Alabama have them. Tuscaloosa will be the fourth Alabama city to use police. (Dothan, all-Negro Hopson City and Talladega have Negro policemen.)

The drive to secure Negro policemen was started by the Dixon-Stephenson Post of the American Legion and aided by various white and Negro organizations.

Negro Policemen Favored

The Montgomery County Grand Jury during the week-end recommended the use of Negro policemen in the state's capital city as a means of crime prevention.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter, in charging the Grand Jury, had urged firm action in trying to stop crime among Negroes. One response of the Grand Jury was to urge the use of Negro policemen in Negro sections of the city.

If Montgomery city authorities heed the Grand Jury's recommendation, their city will be the fourth in Alabama to use Negro policemen. Anniston, Dothan and Talladega all have used them with satisfaction. There are at least 86 cities in the South which have Negroes on the police force. Birmingham is the largest Southern city without them.

Negro Policemen

Comissioner Birmingham's announcement that Negro policemen would be hired here as soon as possible is welcome news. This city has long been the cow's tail in this respect. Other Southern cities years ago recognized the desirability of adding Negroes to the force for patrolling the predominantly Negro areas.

Experience has shown that the plan reduces the Negro crime rate and lessens the hostility toward officers, a hostility which is, in part at least, a racial friction. There can be no question but what white officers have in the past tended to bully Negroes, and to use, in many cases unnecessary force, to make an arrest. An injustice to the man who receives such treatment, it is also degrading to the man who administers it.

When two races live side by side in such harmony as Negro and white do in Montgomery, it is foolish to continue

was appointed to the citizens committee the economy and welfare of the whole city, certainly Negroes should be allowed to police their own neighborhoods.

which worked to end the bus strike.

This fitting recognition of the civic duties and responsibilities of the Negro in Montgomery. If a Negro can serve in such a capacity, which a

33 1953

ALABAMA

Negro Policemen

(FROM THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER)

Commissioner Birmingham's announcement that Negro policemen would be hired here as soon as possible is welcome news. This city has long been the cow's tail in this respect. Other Southern cities years ago recognized the desirability of adding Negroes to the force for patrolling the predominantly Negro areas.

Experience has shown that the plan reduces the Negro crime rate and lessens the hostility toward officers, a hostility which is in part at least, unpaid friction. There can be no question but what white officers have in the past tended to bully Negroes, and to use, in many cases, unnecessary force to make an arrest. An injustice to the man who receives such treatment, it is also degrading to the man who administers it.

When two races live side by side in such harmony as Negro and white do in Montgomery, it is foolish to continue any public function which disturbs, or might disturb, that harmony.

A few days before Commissioner Birmingham announced the plan, a prominent Negro businessman, T. [illegible], was appointed to the citizens committee which worked to end the bus strike. This was a fitting recognition of the civic duties and responsibilities of the Negro in Montgomery. If a Negro can serve in such a capacity, which affected the economy and welfare of the whole city, certainly Negroes should be allowed to police their own neighborhoods.

Negro Police Promised For M'tgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala—(I N S)—Montgomery Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham said that the Alabama Capitol City soon may have Negro policemen on a limited basis.

Birmingham explained that he met Tuesday with Montgomery Negro leaders and Mayor W. A. Gayle and Commissioner George Cleer to discuss prospects for putting Negro policemen on the force to patrol Negro sections of the city.

Birmingham said:

"We've been talking about the idea in Montgomery for two years, but the Grand Jury recommended the project only about six or eight weeks ago, and of course no provision was made for it in the 1954 budget.

"As soon as physically and financially possible we will entertain the idea of putting on Negro policemen in Negro districts. If Negroes are added to the force they will not make arrests except in those areas to which they are specifically assigned."

The newly elected police commissioner said that the city is looking forward to working out an arrangement that "certainly will be satisfactory to all concerned."

Negro Police Promised For M'tgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala—(I N S)—Montgomery Police Commissioner Dave Birmingham said that the Alabama Capitol City soon may have Negro policemen on a limited basis.

Birmingham explained that he met Tuesday with Montgomery Negro leaders and Mayor W. A. Gayle and Commissioner George Cleer to discuss prospects for putting Negro policemen on the force to patrol Negro sections of the city.

Birmingham said:

"We've been talking about the idea in Montgomery for two years, but the Grand Jury recommended the project only about six or eight weeks ago, and of course no provision was made for it in the 1954 budget.

"As soon as physically and financially possible we will entertain the idea of putting on Negro policemen in Negro districts. If Negroes are added to the force they will not make arrests except in those areas to which they are specifically assigned."

The newly elected police commissioner said that the city is looking forward to working out an arrangement that "certainly will be satisfactory to all concerned."

Eugene Allen

33 Calif.

Name Negro U. S. Bailiff

Courier 1-10-53

LOS ANGELES—Eugene J. Allen became the first of his race to serve as a bailiff in the United States Circuit Court in this district last week-end.

Mr. Allen was appointed to the Federal post by U. S. District Court Judge Ernest A. Tolin, in whose courtroom he will serve.

THIS IS THE first U. S. court bailiff appointment, although Earl J. Morris, a former Courier columnist, has been a bailiff in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County where he served the Hon. Benjamin J. Scheinman.

Mr. Allen, until recently, was with the General Services Administration in the Federal Building at Los Angeles.

He is a product of the Arkansas State College and now one of the associate ministers of the Mount Zion Baptist Church.

Mr. Allen is also state president of the Western Baptist Sunday School and BTU Convention.

33 1953

Policewoman Helps

HARTFORD, Conn. — Miss Ella Brown, Connecticut's first and only colored policewoman, is playing a major role in Hartford's efforts to fingerprint all school children.

The only program of its kind in the country, the new project affords a means of identification in case of bombing.

33 1953

D.C.

Dr. Wilkinson Takes Police Complaint Post

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, former assistant superintendent of Negro schools, yesterday was sworn in as a member of the police complaint review board in ceremonies attended by the District Commissioners.

He succeeds the late Joseph Wilner to the three-man citizens' group which hears layman complaints.

D. C. To Begin School For Policemen

WASHINGTON — (ANP) A school designed to brief Negro policemen on subjects they must pass in order to get promotions will be operated by the Federation of Civic Associations here.

The school will concentrate on police regulations and the District of Columbia code, which are weak points with colored policemen, according to Dr. E.F. Harris, chairman of the federation's Civil Protection Committee, in a report last week.

The decision to operate -- the school came after a three month study by the committee. Besides calling for the chool, the committee made these recommendations.

That Negro detectives be used on the homicide, sex and narcotics squads, instead of being relegated to the robbery and general assignment squads.

That Negro plainclothesmen be assigned to more precincts- including those with large colored populations.

That a study be made of the system of efficiency ratings as it applies to Negro policemen. These ratings are considered to work against Negro policemen.

Negro fireman

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16—(AP)— Baltimore's 95-year-old fire department has [illegible] first Negro fireman.

Ten Negroes were among 46 new firefighters named yesterday by the fire board. The man with the [illegible] score on the eligibility examination was a Negro, Charles L. Scott.

The Negroes are to be assigned to white companies for training. Board President Frank Bauer said it hasn't been decided whether a separate Negro company will be formed later.

Police Award Given for Fire Rescue

Pvt. David A. Felder of the Thirteenth Precinct yesterday was named Policeman of the Month for August for his part in rescuing three persons from a burning building.

Pvt. Felder

The 35-year-old policeman was patrolling his beat after midnight August 24 when he saw smoke pouring from a home at 1327 T st. nw. He turned in an alarm, then returned to the dwelling to learn there were three persons on the third floor.

The citation said Felder fought his way through smoke and flames and with the aid of two Armed Services policemen, T/Sergt. Harold H. Hosch and Sergt. James R. Blair, broke open a third floor bedroom door and led the three persons to safety. Firemen said except for the policeman's bravery the three trapped persons might have died.

Felder joined the force in 1942 and was assigned to Thirteenth Precinct in August, 1945. He has nine commendations.

POLICEMAN OF THE MONTH — Deputy Chief Howard Covell, of the Metropolitan Police Department, is shown presenting a citation for bravery to Pvt. David A. Felber of precinct 13. Captain Otto P. Fuss, Private Felber's commanding officer, waits to offer his congratulations.

Policeman of month receives citation

Pvt. David Felder praised for heroism in fire rescue

WASHINGTON

In brief ceremonies at Municipal Center, Tuesday morning, Pvt. David A. Felder of the 13th precinct was honored as the "Policeman of the month" of August by members of the Metropolitan police department.

Officer Felder received an award of merit last week for his heroic action in rescuing three persons from a burning building at 1317 T st., nw, Aug. 24th.

The young policeman fought his way through three stories of smoke and flame in time to carry Miss Florence Henderson, 51, and Charles Creashaw, 41, to safety. They were later treated at Freedmen's hospital for smoke inhalation. The third person rescued, who was not treated at local hospitals, was unidentified.

Outstanding Service

Lt. H. D. Secrest, administrative assistant, at the Detective Bureau, and official M.C. of the police department, declared that Officer Felder had performed an outstanding service under stress of great danger.

Captain Otto P. Fuss, of number 13 precinct, stated that he was proud to have a man like Officer Felder in his command.

Inspector Charles J. Sullivan also congratulated Officer Felder and asserted that bravery such as his does not come from training but must "come from the heart."

Expressed Gratitude

Among others who commended the policeman were Inspectors Irvin H. Umbaugh and Loraine T. Johnson.

The citation for bravery was presented by Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell, acting in the absence of Chief Robert V. Murray.

Officer Felder expressed his gratitude for the award and declared: "It is an honor, and a great pat on the back, and will serve as encouragement to continue to do a good job."

Members of Officers Felder's family present were his wife, Mrs. Alma Felder, of 547 49th st., ne; his son, David Jr., age nine, a student at Smothers Elementary school; his sister, Mrs. Inez Wayne of 1707 N. Edison st., Arlington, his mother, Mrs. Irene F. Gilliam, of 4921 N. 18th st., Arlington, and a neice, Edwina, age six.

Washington Claims Most Negro Cops

Washington, D. C. (ANP) — The nation's capital is claiming more Negro policemen in ratio to the Negro resident than any of the other six big cities. Statistics are according to those released this week by the Census Bureau. According to the 1950 census, Washington employed Negro policemen at the ratio of 1 to 988 Negroes.

$10 'Gift' Involved

Negro Patrolman's Dismissal Is Recommended by Board

Dismissal of Wesley Patterson, Miami Negro patrolman, was recommended Monday by the city civil service board.

The board found Patterson guilty on two counts of conduct unbecoming a city employe. He was accused of accepting a "gift" of $10 from a Negro woman after finding moonshine in an apartment just across the Coral Gables line from the Coconut Grove Negro section.

Patterson also was accused of lying to Assistant Police Chief J. A. Youell. The officer allegedly denied he revisited the apartment in plain clothes apartment in plain clothes Feb. 22 after first investigating the place while on duty the same morning.

Eva Moss, the woman, testified she paid Patterson the $10.

Patterson did not testify at the hearing.

The board's recommendation will go to City Manager E. A. Evans for final action. Evans usually calls for a transcript of the testimony at a hearing before ruling in suspension cases.

Policeman Charged in Jail Fracas

A Miami Negro policeman who wounded a prisoner twice during a jail cell melee June 13 was charged with assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree Friday.

J. L. NASH

Officer Jesse Lee Nash, 38, of 2682 NW 49th ter., declared he fired in self defense while trying to subdue a berserk prisoner who already had beaten up a fellow prisoner and a police officer.

The prisoner, James M. Delaney, 22-year-old Negro, of 451 NW Seventh st., was shot in the left forearm and left chest. Delaney had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and malicious mischief.

Detective C. E. Hall said his investigation showed that Delaney had fought with Gentile Hayes, a prisoner in his cell at the Negro precinct headquarters. When Negro Officer Clyde Lee enterde the cell, Hall said, Delaney beat him, too, and knocked him to the floor unconscious.

Nash told Hall that when he went to his fellow officer's rescue, Delaney hit and tried to take his gun. The Negho officer said he wrested his gun free and shot the prisoner.

The charges against Nash were filed by the county solicitor's office at the insistence of attorneys for the wounded prisoner.

Negro Joins Homicide Unit

Marcellus A. Goodwin, 39-year-old veteran of three years as a Miami Negro uniformed patrolman, Tuesday became the first Negro to serve in the Miami police department's homicide bureau.

His appointment was announced by Police Chief Walter E. Headley as being made "on an experimental basis."

Goodwin is a former Georgia school teacher, a graduate of Florida A & M College, and speaks Spanish.

Miami Names Negro Cop To Homicide Div.

MIAMI — (INS) — A 39-year-old Miami policeman became the first Negro to earn a job in the homicide bureau.

He is Marcellus A. Goodwin of Goulds, who once taught school in Georgia and is a graduate of Florida A. and M.

A police official said Goodwin "fills an increasing need for someone to aid in cases involving Negroes."

SPECIAL POLICEMAN "Bill" Mickens represents law and order in Clearwater, Fla. He has been acclaimed for his unusual ability in police work and is well liked by citizens of Clearwater.

2 Negro Policemen Commended for Rescue

Two Negro policemen in the juvenile aid bureau were recommended Wednesday by Capt. Louis A. Allen for two merits on their service record for helping save the life of a 2-year-old boy.

The boy, Delmar Jenkins, was unconscious when Ralph V. White and Ernest Hayes heard the screams of Beatrice Jenkins, 11, and ran into the apartment at 1145 NW Fourth ave., Tuesday afternoon.

They called the fire department rescue squad and gave artificial respiration until the squad arrived and took the boy to Jackson Memorial hospital.

Capt. Allen said that if it hadn't been for the respiration efforts of the policemen, the boy might have died. He had been held under water in the bathtub by a 6-year-old brother.

Police were told that while Mrs. Essie Mae Delaney was working she left Beatrice, her granddaughter, in charge of two other grandchildren, Delmar, and Willie Dames, 6, and a neighbor's child, Robert White, 3.

Beatrice, while sweeping out the apartment, told the children to go to the bathroom and prepare for baths.

In playing, Robert White apparently lighted a match and accidentally held it againse Delmar's back. Willie Dames, meaning to relieve the pain from the burn, pushed Delmar into the tub and held him under water.

When Beatrice heard the commotion, she rushed into the bathroom, to find that Delmar was unconscious.

Capt. Allen's recommendation for merits will be considered at the police staff meeting next Wednesday.

ATLANTA POLICEWOMEN are celebrating today their third year as defenders of school children at designated crossings. Three of the present officers were in the original group which began work March 6, 1950. From left to right, front row, are Mrs. Nellie Sellers (a member of the original group), C. W. Hill School; Mrs. Myrtice Rawls (a member of the original group), Crogman; Mrs. Virginia Kimbro, E. A. Ware; Mrs. Eunice Butler, Thomas L. Slater; and Mrs. Sara M. Greene, (a member of the original group) Carter; Second row, from left to right, Mrs. Hattie Hill, Walker; Mrs. Phoncee Fitzpatrick, Davis; Mrs. Neffie Evans Herndon; Mrs. Catherine Duncans, John Hope; and Mrs. Evelyn Williams, Gray.

Children at the Negro schools are also protected by police women of the Atlanta department.

Council Police Unit Okays Plan for Negro Turnkeys

Jenkins Plan for 5th Floor Cleared; Parking Programs Approved

By KEELER McCARTNEY

City Council's police committee Wednesday approved a plan by Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to use Negro officers exclusively as turnkeys on the fifth floor of city jail where Negro prisoners are held.

Heretofore, white officers have served at turnkeys on all floors of the jail except in the Negro women's section. Jenkins explained recurring criticism of the manner in which prisoners are treated prompted him to suggest the move.

Committee members also approved parking commission recommendations to eliminate parking on Northside Drive from Peters Street to the New Marietta Highway and on Mitchell Street from Elliott Street to Northside Drive, and okayed the commission's suggestion that parking meters be changed to the multi-coin type.

The council also approved parking commission recommendations for parking meters to be installed in the Buckhead business district covering the vicinity of Peachtree, Roswell and Paces Ferry roads; at Gordon and Lee streets in the West End business district; at Bankhead Avenue and Marietta Street in the Northwest business district; on Peters Street from Spring to McDaniel streets; on Edgewood Avenue, near the Municipal Market; on Baker Street from Spring to Williams streets and on West Peachtree Street between Baker and Sixth streets.

Mrs. Virginia Carmichael was given a permit to operate the Wieuca Inn and Mrs. Matthew Bartula, who formerly operated the inn, was given a permit to operate the old 26 Club at 26 Pine St., N. W., as "Mamie's Latin Quarter." Committeemen approved moving the Moose Club from 781 to 981 West Peachtree.

An application to transfer the beer permit at the Kimball House restaurant from M. F. Harkins to Mrs. Margaret Whitten, who operates the restaurant, was adversed.

The committee approved a transfer of permit for the Cotton Patch Restaurant on North Avenue from Hote Shoppe Caterers, Inc., to Paul A. Anderson.

Ald. Ed Gilliam, committee chairman, instructed police investigators to take no more applications for change of ownership for establishments selling intoxicants that are within 300 feet of a church or 600 feet of a school.

On motion of Alderman Gilliam, the committee instructed the city attorney to draw a resolution to be taken before council Monday calling upon the County Health department "in the strongest terms" to enforce the Dog Leash Law, particularly in Sherwood Forest.

A request for $1,538.23 as extra charge in the court survey conducted by the American Bar Association was referred to the finance committee. Jenkins explained the extra expense was incurred when bar representatives made a second trip to Atlanta to confer with city and county officials before the final report was made.

Patrolman J. E. Bonner was ordered suspended 30 days on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. Capt. E. O. Mullen said Bonner was arrested at his home on May 1 on charges of being intoxicated.

Okay Negro Turnkeys In Atlanta Jail

ATLANTA — Police Chief Herbert Jenkins' plan to place only Negro officers on the fifth floor of the city jail to act as turnkeys has won the approval of the city council police committee.

The fifth floor of the jail is populated exclusively by Negro prisoners.

Chief Jenkins said that too many complaints had come to his attention about the treatment of fifth floor prisoners. Hereofore, white officers have served as turnkeys on all floors of the jail except in the section which houses Negro women prisoners.

Atlanta Begins Using Negro Traffic Officers

Atlanta, Aug. 26 (AP)—Negro policemen are being used to direct traffic here for the first time since their employment started several years ago—and Police Chief H. T. Jenkins said today, "They are doing a very nice job."

The Negroes' opportunity in this field of police work came about largely through traffic problems created by a heavy influx of visitors to the National Negro Elks' Convention now under way here.

Ex-Army MP Added To City Police Force

A former U. S. Army military policeman—who was honorably discharged from the service last March was sworn in Monday at 3 p. m., and became the second Negro policeman to join the force in seven days.

Patrolman Andrew Davis Smith, 23, of 368 Addington St. S. W., is currently walking a new beat with veteran patrolman Clarence Perry.

The first night, Smith patrolled the Decatur St. area, but found things unusually quiet, bringing only one arrest. He was preceded on the force by Howard Baugh who was sworn in last week. Police said that two other Negro patrolmen are expected to join the force soon.

Smith served with the 175th M. P. battalion in Germany from September, 1952 until February, 1953. He worked at Lockheed Aircraft corporation until he was accepted on the force. Smith said that his military police experience caused him to become interested in making police work his profession.

LEARNING THE ROPES WITH HIS BEST BUDDY AS A GUIDE — Patrolman Howard Baugh, 29-year-old veteran (left) is shown going on duty with veteran policeman Ernest Lyons. Baugh donned a policeman's uniform last Monday night, and says he likes the work. — (Perry Photo)

West Point Council Okays Negro Police

WEST POINT, Dec. 16—The West Point City Council last night authorized Thomas Jones, chairman of the council's police committee, to hire one or two Negro officers if he considered it advisable.

Jones said that he thought the hiring of two Negro officers for work in the Negro area would aid law enforcement.

This Is Our Twelfth

"They have done a good job" said Sargent Reynolds as he disclosed a plan to bring the quota of Negro officers up to 15 patrol men. This fine tribute and declaration came upon the appointment of Patrolman Howard Baugh, as our twelfth Negro officer, who is being "broken in" as a patrolman by his old Army Buddy and fellow officer, Ernest Lyons. While this number is inadequate it is a step toward our needs.

Thusly it will be seen that colored officers have made a meritorious contribution to the peace officers' force in the city of Atlanta. The higher authorities have on several occasions paid tribute to them, pointing out how they have reduced crime and protected the rights of citizens in our colored neighborhoods.

We are proud of the men and the manner in which they have commended themselves in such a rigorous task as keeping the peace. Truly they have honored the uniform they wear and have possessed themselves with dignity and that high respect becoming an officer of the law.

Ever since their advent upon this serious task, they have been the mediums whereby a better understanding has obtained as relates to our people and the law. They have demonstrated that the law is our friend and fortress and not our enemy, carrying with it the thoughts of brutality and the suspicion that one would not at all times be sure of getting justice before the eyes of the law.

We congratulate officer Baugh and sincerely believe that he will make a commendable contribution to the force of our brave men with the badge.

MRS. SARAH GREEN models the first official uniform for Atlanta Policewomen. The navy blue suit sports a shoulder patch and white stripes around the bottom of the sleeves. White gloves completes the attire. — (Perry Photo)

Grand Jury Favors Negro Policemen

Would Patrol Colored Parts Of Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6 (AP) — The County Grand Jury today recommended the use of Negro policemen in Montgomery as a means of crime prevention among the members of that race.

Circuit Judge Eugene Carter, in his charge to the jury earlier this week, urged that firm action be taken to stop what he called "useless murders" among the Negro population.

He asked the jurors to be specifically tough on those charged with possession of concealed weapons.

On that question, the Grand Jury recommended that the Montgomery City Commission pass an ordinance outlawing switch blade knives and limiting the length of pocket knife blades.

Employment of Negro policemen to patrol Negro sections of the city would "serve the interests" of Montgomery, the jurors said in their final report.

On other matters, the Grand Jury sharply criticized the operation of small loan companies and said they "should be more carefully regulated and controlled under existing laws, or new laws should be passed which will permit small loan companies to operate on a basis which will be fair to them but which will prevent exploitation of the public."

The jury returned 102 indictments, including a murder count against Mrs. Evelyn Ryals, wife of a former Montgomery police detective lieutenant.

Mrs. Ryals is charged with killing Mrs. Betty Thompson in an argument over the affections of the officer, who was fired from his job because of the case.

Special Cops Protect Business Establishments As City Sleeps

By LEE BLACKWELL

Typical of the scores of special policemen who protect business establishments while the city sleeps is Thomas J. Jordan of the Hawk Detective Agency, 6333 S. Park ave.

Jordan, who looks much younger than his 57 years, has four sons —two of them war veterans. In his off-duty hours, officer Jordan shares a quiet life with his wife, Thelma Lorraine, and their two youngest sons in an immaculate apartment at 4824 W. 44th st., in LeClaire courts, a Chicago Housing Authority project.

The oldest Jordan boy, Thomas, Jr., 26, a former Ohio State student, is a veteran of World War II. Jefferson, 22, is a veteran of the Korean war. He attended Chicago Teachers college before going into the Army. The two younger boys — York IV, 8, and Conrad, 5 — attend Hearst public school.

Officer Jordan himself is a veteran of World War I. Following his discharge from the Army, he

THOMAS JORDAN
left his native Greenville, Miss., in 1920 and came to Chicago to live.

During World War II officer Jordan worked as a guard at war plant and at the quartermaster depot. Seeking work as a special policeman "just came naturally" after that. He has been with Hawk two years.

In addition to patroling property, special policemen are often assigned to duty in ballrooms and at other public events.

"I like the work fine," officer Jordan declared. "We work closely with the police department, try to keep from hurting anyone, maintain order and enforce the law."

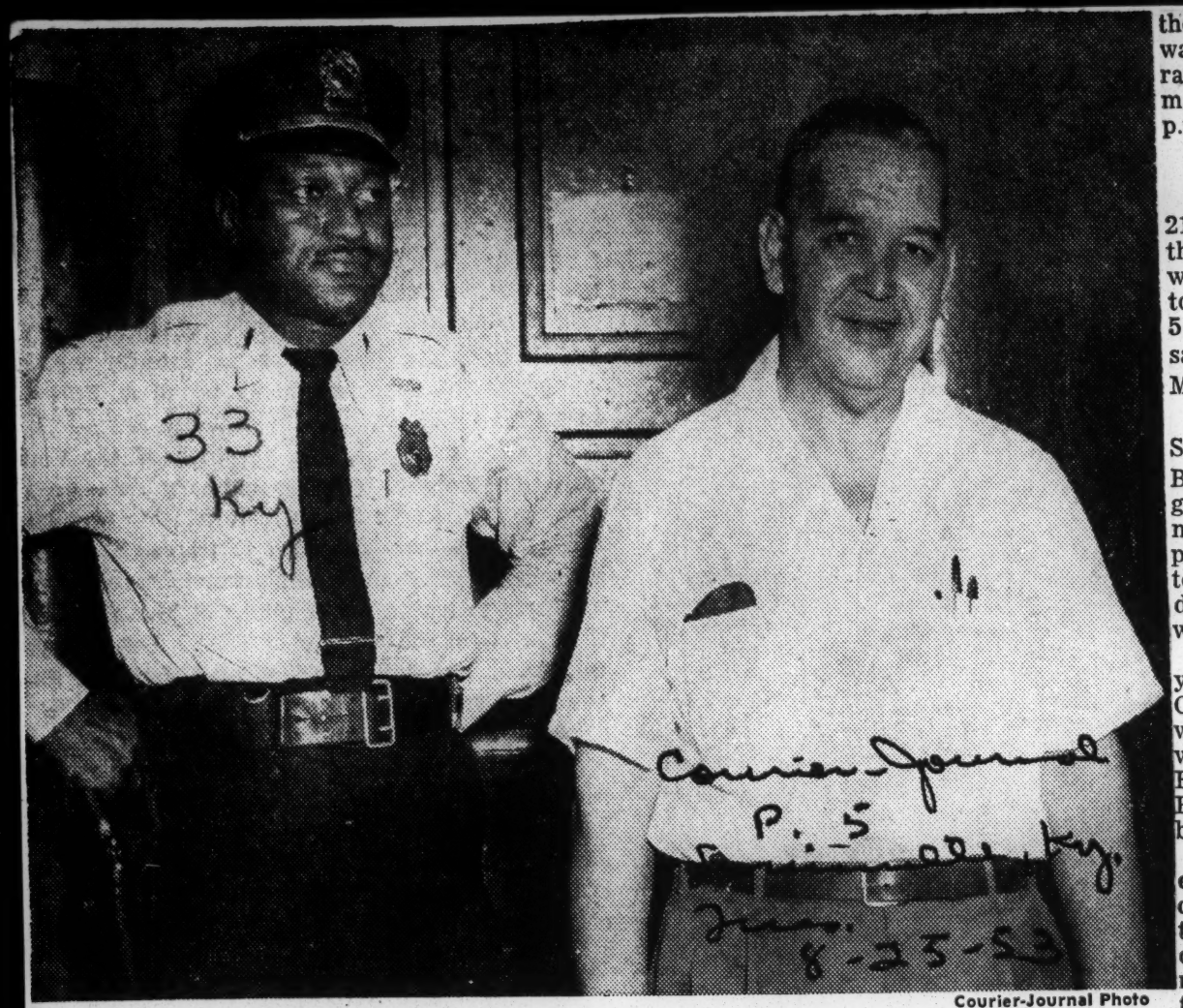
The work is generally routine, the special officer explained, but went on to tell about one of his experiences while patroling his beat on E. Garfield blvd, a few weeks ago.

Officer Jordan appeared on the scene of a gun duel involving two patrons of a bar. He noticed one man lying on the sidewalk and the other holding a gun in his hand. The officer cooly disarmed the gunman and held him until city police officers arrived.

What does Mrs. Jordan think about her husbands naghtly flirt with danger.

"It's all right with me if he likes the work."

RETIRING Louisville, Ky., patrolman Walter Miller (in civilian clothes) will take off his uniform and badge for good next month after 24 years and 10 months on the force. Here, Officer Miller accepts the good wishes and presents of some of his fellow patrolmen.



Courier-Journal Photo

CHARLES MOORE, right, widely known Democratic worker in the Walnut Street section, is shown with Police Lt. Wilson Edwards after Moore was held on gambling charges. Andrew Dale, who ran Moore's poolroom at 918 W. Walnut, was slain early Sunday morning after an argument with a dice-game participant at the poolroom.

Moore Arrested on Gaming Charges, Tavern Due Citation After Slaying

Politician's Case Set Today

Law-enforcement officials cracked down from all sides yesterday on Charles Moore, widely known Democratic worker in the Walnut Street section.

Moore was arrested at 1:20 p.m. on charges of setting up and operating a game of chance and possession of gambling equipment.

About the same time, A. J. Bartholomew, City alcoholic-beverage administrator, announced that he would issue a citation today against Moore's wife, Lavinia, who holds the liquor license for the Charles Moore tavern, 914 W. Walnut.

Moore operates a poolroom in a next-door building. Andrew Dale, an employee of Moore, was slain early Sunday after a dice game at the poolroom.

Moore's Case Set for Today

Johnson Richardson, owner of a night club on Cedar, has admitted shooting Dale. In Municipal Court yesterday, Richardson's case was postponed to September 18 and his bond set at $5,000.

Moore was in police custody for about an hour yesterday prior to being freed on a total of $200 bond, $100 for each of the two counts. His case is to be heard in Police Court today.

Police Chief Carl Heustis said police could prove that the tavern and the poolroom—although in separate buildings—had been joined "very recently" by a wooden walkway.

Asks Antigaming Injunction

Heustis asked City Law Director Gilbert Burnett to seek an antigambling injunction against the poolroom. He said eight arrests had been made there in the past five years—on handbook, dice, and lattery charges.

An antigambling injunction would make Moore liable to contempt-of-court action if further violations were uncovered.

Moore declined to comment on either his arrest or the slaying.

Was Carrying $3,100

Moore, who lives at 2609 W. Chestnut, was carrying $3,100 when police picked him up yesterday at the poolroom. Police also seized a "betting cloth" which they said they found rolled up beside a pool table.

Judge Hugo Taustine of the Domestic Relations Court and Police Court Clerk R. H. Roan said there was nothing unusual in Moore's being freed on bond within an hour. Taustine authorized the bond.

Roan said his office "would do the same for anyone" if a judge was available to set the bond, rather than force the arrested man to await the regular 4:30 p.m. Bond Court session.

'Hippy' Gives Self Up

Leon "Hippy" Easton, 29, of 2118 Cedar, who police said was the dealer in the dice game in which Richardson took part prior to the slaying, gave himself up at 5:30 p.m. yesterday. He faces the same charges placed against Moore.

Guy Shearer, chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, has promised an investigation of the slaying. If any connection is found between the poolroom where the gambling took place and the tavern next door, Shearer said, a citation will be issued.

The State A.B.C. Board last year revoked the license of the Club Neon, 758 Dixie Highway, when it charged that gambling was being carried on next door. Franklin Circuit Judge William B. Ardery later overruled the board, however.

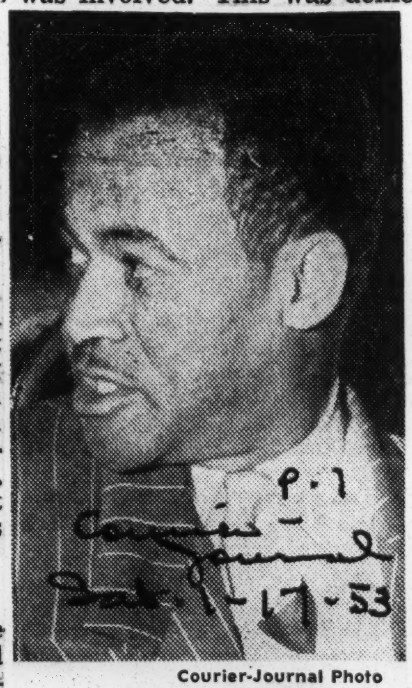
Ardery said the board lacked enough evidence to back up its claim of a connection between the two places. A story in yesterday's Courier-Journal erroneously reported that the A.B.C. Board then appealed the case. Actually, no appeal has been made.

Jesse Taylor To Return To Walnut Street Beat

Proposed Civil Service Board Inquiry Dropped As Farnsley Refuses To Make Probe Decision

Jesse Taylor, Negro patrolman, will be returned to the Walnut Street beat from which he was removed in August by Safety Director James E. Thornberry.

Taylor's transfer to a park beat set off a controversy that was marked by rumors that politics was involved. This was denied by Thornberry. A proposed Civil Service Board investigation of the controversy will be dropped.



Courier-Journal Photo

JESSE TAYLOR

The controversy finally was tossed in Mayor Farnsley's lap last week when the Civil Service Board split 2-2 on whether to make an investigation at Thornberry's request.

Yesterday, Frank W. Burke, Farnsley's executive assistnat, notified the board the Mayor felt he could not cast the deciding vote. Burke noted that the motion on which the board voted had specified there was no commitment to recommend what action, if any, should be taken against Taylor if an investigation was made.

Says Politics Not Involved

Burke said Farnsley took the position that the board's refusal to commit itself to make a recommendation did not promise a conclusion of the controversy. Burke added that the Mayor has the final word in such matters and to vote in favor of an investigation would indicate he was prejudging Taylor's case.

Burke's notification said "investigation of the case has disclosed no political pressures or other sinister influences" involved.

Burke wrote the board that Thornberry will withdraw his request for an investigation and "with the approval of the Mayor will direct the chief of police" to put Taylor back on Walnut Street.

Burke backed up Thornberry's contention that he could not take action against Taylor, even though an investigation he made indicated action should be taken. Thornberry "has stated with accuracy that whatever action he would take would be suspect and criticized as prejudiced," Burke said.

He added that the safety director's investigation "has revealed certain introdepartmental lapses in command functions." Thornberry explained later that this referred to his contention that commanding officers in the Police Department have not been following up on complaints and suspicious activities of their men.

"That certainly was true in Taylor's case," he declared. He said his investigation turned up several instances in which Taylor should have been disciplined but was not.

Will Halt Further Lapses

Burke told the Civil Service Board the Police Department's new Personnel Bureau will prevent further lapses in discipline. The bureau now is to investigate all complaints about police officers and report to Heustis and the Safety Director.

Thornberry left no doubt that he was dissatisfied with the outcome of the Taylor controversy. "This is a most unsatisfactory disposition of this matter, but it seems to be the only one available," he said. "But I still believe Officer Taylor is not fit to be a police officer."

Transferred After Raids

Taylor's transfer occurred after he took part in three vice raids in the Walnut Street area. Rumors circulated that politics was involved. Said Thornberry:

"It was reported that I said I moved Taylor because there were complaints that he was 'picking places to raid.' I did not say that. I said I moved him because there had been complaints he picked on people and threatened them."

The latter was included among charges Thornberry filed against Taylor along with his request for an investigation.

The Safety Director recalled it was Second District Capt. George McAleese who requested Taylor's assignment to Walnut Street, "indicating he believed the man could be trusted there. . . .

Criticized Newsmen

"Since this impasse has been reached I am reassigning Taylor to Captain McAleese, and charging him with the responsibility for the officer's future actions."

Thornberry criticized newspapermen, especially editorial writers. "The entire incident is essentially insignificant, but it has been entirely distorted until its true proportions can never again be discerned because of the irresponsible treatment given it in the press."

Asked to explain this charge, Thornberry declared:

"No attempt was made to ascertain the true facts until after serious charges had been made. For instance, it was said editorially (in The Courier-Journal) that neither (Police Chief Carl) Heustis or McAleese were consulted. Heustis was, but McAleese could not be consulted because he was ill.

Will Release Testimony

"It was further said editorially that Taylor was highly recommended by McAleese, and that Taylor's fellow officers did not agree with me that he was not trustworthy. Neither records of the department or the testimony of McAleese or any other commanding officer support this statement.

"It is further said editorially that 'there has never been any criticism of his (Taylor's) ability, loyalty, bravery, or integrity.' Again the record does not bear this out."

Thornberry said he would make public the 1,000 pages of sworn testimony he took from officers and citizens in his investigation.

Nine Police Officers Being Retired

38 Others Slated For Retirement By July 1

Nine police officers are being retired at the end of the month under a new pension plan adopted February 1.

Thirty-eight others also over 62 tentatively are scheduled for retirement by July 1.

Safety Director James Thornberry and Police Chief Carl Heustis disclosed yesterday the following retirement procedure after conferring with Police Pension Fund trustees:

Policemen over 62 and physically incapacitated will get first notices to apply for pensions.

Then will come police over 62 but not physically incapacitated.

However, police over 55 who apply voluntarily will be retired ahead of any of the others. This means that some over 62 may be kept beyond July 1.

Thornberry said about 10 policemen would be retired each month through June unless this weakens the force too much.

Present strength is 519. There are 20 vacancies. Recruiting of new men wil have to be stepped up to balance the retirements, Thornberry said.

The first group of retiring policemen, their ages, addresses, and years of service:

Detective Oscar Bottom, 72, of 1563 S. Shelby, 42 years of service; Detective Walker Brown, 72, of 1616 Algonquin Parkway, 26 years; Patrolman William J. Westerman, 75, of 1305 Cecil, 39 years; Patrolman Thomas O. Jackson, 73, of 1613 S. Preston, 33 years; Patrolman Hugh Hourigan, 73, of 117 N. 25th, 11 years.

Patrolman Jesse M. Rice, 71, of 111 N. 34th, 31 years; Patrolman Henry A. Helm, 72, of 206 Bonner, 33 years; Patrolman Harry C. Altmeier, 70, of 2312 W. Oak, 31 years; Patrolman Richard Anderson, 66, of 616 S. Hancock, 11 years.

Oscar Bottom

W. J. Westerman

Jesse M. Rice

Thomas O. Jackson

Harry C. Altmeier

Henry A. Helm

Walker Brown

Hugh Hourigan

Richard Anderson

12 In 3 Years

Chief Scheuering Names 2 Officers N. O. Police Force

Two more Negro officers were appointed to the New Orleans Police Department Monday by Chief Joseph L. Scheuering. This brings the total number of Negroes appointed by Scheuering since June 1950, to 12.

The two newly appointed officers are:

ROLAND R. JENNEFORD, 25, 1325 LaManche.

HENRY CLAY BENNETT, 30, 4925½ Freret.

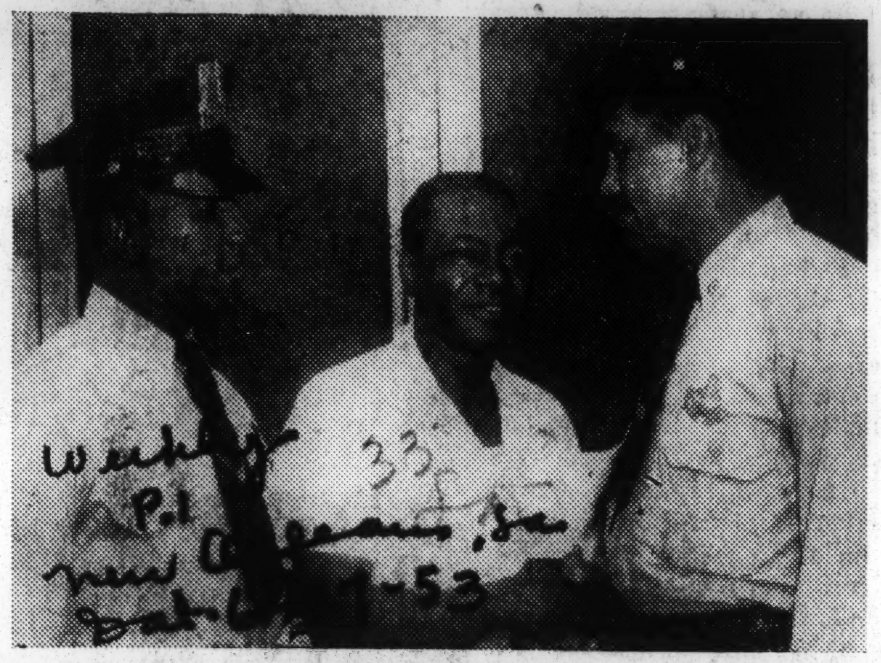
They were assigned to the juvenile division of the detective bureau. All 12 of the officers were originally assigned to juvenile except two who were recently transferred to beats in the Sixth District.

Jenneford is a veteran of the United States army and was formerly a physical education supervisor at the Dryades Street YMCA. He is a graduate of Gaudet high school and attended Dillard, Xavier and Southern universities. His father is the Rev. Robert Jenneford. He is single.

Bennett, who is married, served in the United States Marines, and is a graduate of Xavier, holding the bachelor of arts degree and since has done advance study at Xavier.

His father is N. J. Bennett, a retired mail clerk.

Good Will On Dryades Street



There are signs of plenty goodwill on Dryades these days following the transfers of four Negroes to beats along the shopping district. Businessmen and executives of all races are giving Negro police officers an amicable reception on the beat from Howard to Felicity. Armed with service revolvers and sticks and shown here chatting with Robert Delahoussaye at the Good Citizens Drug store, corner of Felicity and Dryades, are Patrolmen Perry White and Warren Aubry. —(Photo by Hall.)

An Excellent Job Of Police Work

BEFORE the curtain is rung down on the year 1952, we would like to commend Patrolmen Carlton Pecot, Louis Keelen and Thomas Duncan who "baited" a police trap to nab a hardened criminal with a record and who at gunpoint raped an innocent downtown mother of two.

This story is history making in New Orleans. For slightly more than two years ago New Orleans had no Negro officers. The force now boasts of 10, which is still but a drop in the bucket, but the feat itself clearly shows that Negro officers are alert, physically able and if given a chance, could do more not only to protect Negro womanhood, but all persons in the community regardless of their race.

Too long have our own women and young girls have been the victims of sometimes vicious and outrageous criminals who walk the streets as harmless citizens and are allowed to mingle freely with members of society unapprehended.

We have known all along that Negroes on the force were doing a good job. Only a few weeks ago the District Attorney sent Chief of Police Scheuering a letter of commendation on two Negro officers for their almost perfect investigation of a murder.

The excellent police work gives our segment of the population a feeling of security that heretofore has not been experienced. As a rule in most southern cities Negroes do not feel they are afforded the same protection by law enforcement officers as are white citizens. Likewise they feel too often do complaints (major or minor) involving all Negroes receive indifferent attention from white officers. For instance, down through the years there have been Negro murders which have remained unsolved. Some of the persons have been prominent and some have not been so prominent.

Three we recall right off the bat—a prominent doctor, a tailor and a tavern owner. Judging from the record offhandedly, if a Negro who kills another doesn't surrender then the case has a good chance of becoming an unsolved murder.

We feel that if Negro officers continue to do an excellent job of alert police work they will be promoted in a short time to the detective bureau. Negro detectives from the ranks will certainly prove a worthwhile aid in getting the police department "off the hook" insofar as unsolved Negro murders are concerned.

We are quite familiar with the laws governing the requirements for the appointments to the detective bureau, and Chief Scheuering knows that he could appoint a Negro as an "Acting Detective" without violating any laws of Civil Service.

Negro detectives on the force is the next natural step to afford Negro citizens of the community greater police protection.

We believe that white detectives do as good a job in helping to solve any murder as they can because they face "a clammed up" community. Nobody wants to talk because everybody is afraid!

Negro detectives are closer to their own people and could help to solve many killings in New Orleans which otherwise will be listed as "unsolved". Murder is an ugly word and anyone who commits such a crime should be brought to the bar of justice. Because one unsolved murder is one murder too many.

The cooperation which the Negro woman gave the Negro officers to set a police trap is proof that Negroes will cooperate with such officers fully in such cases of investigation because they are unafraid.

The whole community can breathe easier in 1953 if the same cooperation is forthcoming from citizens involved in any criminal action. The lawless element such as ex-cons, hoodlums, junkies and the like need curbing. An alert, aggressive Negro police can do the job!

More Police Mean More Protection

A precedent was recently set in our fair city of New Orleans when fifty-five Negroes took the physical examination for appointment to the city's police department. The taking of the physical examination by such a large number means that a record number of Negroes took the written examination.

Only because of the increased number of qualified and appointed Negro officers, has such enthusiasm been shown by so many young men.

Certainly with this increased number of qualified men on the roster, New Orleans will definitely become a safer place for all of us.

Even though there have been ten appointments of Negro policemen here on the force, there are numerous sections of our city that are without proper protection.

Throughout the downtown and Carrollton areas we find that there are schools that are still on the platoon system and that in itself creates a delinquent problem which certainly could be eased with the appointment of police officers in the areas.

New Orleans' 30% Negro population has for a long time merited the hiring of more Negro peace officers. The reason that has ~~been given for not~~ hiring more is that there has not been enough qualified persons on the roster. Certainly with this large number that have qualified there shouldn't be any reason why in the very near future we will not see more of our men in uniform.

The Police Department of New Orleans is divided into six districts and with fifty-five qualified men, there is no feasible reason why we shouldn't have no less than two men in each district and in those that are heavily populated with members of the race, even more if they are needed.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind as to the capability of the Negro police as public servants because on numerous occasions, those Negro police now on the force have been specially commended by the officers in charge and by their superiors in general.

Because of the fine records of these men we can't help but feel that this in itself has inspired many of those that have just passed the recently held exam.

Inasmuch as there were fifty-five this time, we are looking forward to the day when this number will be threefold, prov-

ing to the rest of the community that we are taking our part in community life, thereby eliminating our status quo as second-class citizens.

Newsman Finds Uniformed Negro Police Merely 'Pulling Guard Duty'

A Louisiana Weekly newsman who for the past six weeks has been closely observing the duties of the two uniformed Negro policemen—assigned to the Sixth Police District "beats," revealed this week upon the completion of his assignment that presently the two officers are only performing "guard" duty as "watchmen."

Elgin Hychew, The Weekly city editor, who covered the assignment, made the following statement:

"I have spent many hours in the Calliope housing project area at all hours of the night watching the two newly assigned Negro patrolmen perform their duties They are Patrolmen George Dalmas and Ernest Raphael.

"I have seen them go on duty at six in the evening and at nine at night and have checked them before they left their posts and at the end of their tour of duty at two and at five o'clock the next morning.

"In the Magnolia project where they were first assigned, they made about six arrests during the several nights they patrolled the area. To date, I have not noted a single arrest which they have made in the Calliope area. There might have been one.

"In the first place their beats in the Calliope Project and its annex is the longest of any police tour in the city for foot officers. I would say that the officers walk a total of about 18 miles during the course of a night.

"Their detail is to 'watch' the Calliope housing project and the area now under construction known as the Calliope annex, from Erato to Melpomene and from South Roman to South Dorgenois.

"Already the construction firm has a private patrolman who covers the annex area but he is in a truck, the two city officers are not.

"The officers were assigned to this area, I have been told, because there have been reports of rampant stealing in the area now under construction.

"On one occasion I have noticed that thugs on Washington and La-Salle avenues have looked at the Negro officers and 'laughed' because the officers' assignment did not permit them to work outside of the Magnolia or Calliope projects.

First Class Of Negro Junior Cops To Graduate Here Sunday At BTW

Graduation exercises for the first group of Negro Junior Policemen of New Orleans will be held Sunday, April 26, at the Booker T. Washington high school auditorium, 2 p. m., according to Patrolman Carlton Pecot of the New Orleans Police Department.

35 youths will be officially commissioned and presented during the ceremonies.

They will be sponsored by the city and the NOPD.

They were organized by Patrolman Pecot on February 24. Following two weeks of special instructions in obedience, cooperation and behavior patterns, the youths were given six weeks of junior police training with emphasis on encouraging good behavior among schoolmates and friends in the community; encouraging schoolmates to attend school regularly and on time; assist the police in all ways possible and assist authorities at school in all ways possible.

Pecot stated that he has been ably assisted by Edward Blanco, Charles Perkins, Edward J. Riley and Louis Arnold of the fire department, all who helped in teaching army drills, first aid, jui-jitsu and fire prevention.

He also thanked principals of schools from which the initial class was selected. He added that limited funds would not allow more than 35 boys to be selected for training. As more funds are made available, he added, classes will be drawn from other schools.

The schools selected were McDonogh 38, Joseph A. Craig, McDonogh 41 and Danneel.

The public and especially school personnel are urged to attend the ceremonies. They are also asked to help select boys for this type training.

Refreshments will be served.

Travelling The New Road

DURING the past week, the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, who through the philanthropic donations of John McDonogh have a common interest in youths, found these youngsters engaged in actions which will help both communities become better places in which to live.

New Orleans saw the graduating of its first class of Negro junior policemen and at the same time, the youths of Baltimore sounded a call for integrated schools.

The most impressive statement made at the forum in Baltimore, chaired by Robert Kaufman, a white high school pupil, who called for integration in the schools was, "We know what we want, but we have to educate our parents."

We can't help but to feel that with the youths of today thinking along these lines that the future of our great country is more secure now than at any other time. For here in the leaders of tomorrow we find the degradation and damnation of segregation being grabbed by the horns and thrown into the bottomless pit where it shall and cannot raise its ugly head again.

These young people of today, that have seen men of all races spill their blood on the foreign battlefields, know and realize that we can't go on living according to the customs and traditions of our fore-parents whose only beliefs were that the one who held the "whip" was the ruling power.

These young people know that all men who are thinking and have thought along the lines of superiority of race are soon defeated and placed into obscurity, with only the pages of histories to tell of their deeds.

The future of New Orleans' police department and the citizenry as a whole, is well secured. Certainly with the teachings received by these youths as junior police will give them a new appreciation for law and order at the formative stage. Likewise it should inspire better public conduct and encourage interest in becoming responsible citizens.

In these youths stand the very foundation of our great democracy. Only through such commendable efforts can these youngsters develop the spirit of "belonging" in the American way of life and thereby make a solid contribution to democratic living.

It is our firm belief that the majority of the American people are far-minded and are steadily working toward a full and matured democracy. However, it is these young people, who along with millions of others, that are traveling the new road. They see and realize that freedom depends on sharing it equally with all men. They have gazed into the crystal ball of the future and know that without freedom and equality of all men we are destined to crumble.

6 Qualify For Police Force

The Civil Service Commission this week released the following list of men who successfully passed both the written and physical examinations for the department of police of this city.

Henry C. Bennett, 4925½ Freret, 89.83; Roland R. Jenneford, 1325 Lamanche, 86.84; Marvin G. Thom[illegible], [illegible] Lafitte, [illegible]; Willie A. Biagas, 4622 Camp, 79.99; Robert Lee Thomas, 2902 Desire, 78.29 and Alvin N. Aromburo, 1905 Gravier, 75.17.

W. W. Shaw, director of personnel, stated that these men will be hired as their names appear on the roster and whenever there is need for them.

Probe Beating At Boys' Home

BATON ROUGE, La. — The district attorney's office here has promised a full-scale investigation in an alleged beating of a 13-year-old inmate at a home for delinquent boys at Baker, La.

Reports said that the youth, whose name and address was given as Willie Dear of Chenoyville, La., was severely beaten, jailed and hospitalized by officials of the home.

Scheuering Orders Four More Race Cops In Blue

Four more Negro officers have been directed to don uniforms in compliance with an order by Chief of Police Joseph L. Scheuering transferring the officers to Sixth District last Saturday. This brings the total number of Negroes up to six who are in uniform.

The chief was unavailable for comment, but last fall he promised to put more Negro officers in uniform.

Major Durel, asistant chief, claimed he didn't know anything about the transfers and that Scheuering ordered the change.

Officers involved were:

Ptn. GEORGE DALMAS, 1924 St. Philip St.

Ptn. GEORGE WILLIAMS, 2309 Louisa St.

Ptn. THOMAS DUNCAN, 9137 Apple St.

Ptn. LOUIS KEELIN, 3001 Broadway St.

This brings the number of Negro officers assigned to the Sixth District to six. The other officers already are Ptn. Warren Aubry and Ptn. Perry White, who are assigned to the Dryades street beat from Howard to Felicity, from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.

JENNEFORD

BENNETT

Dalmas and Williams walk Dryades from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. and Duncan and Keelin alternate between Magnolia and Calliope, from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.

All six are in uniform.

In answer to a question regarding the transfer, Captain Walker, officer in charge of the juvenile Bureau said:

"What I think is the chief wants more men in uniform. I've gotten along with all of them. That is all that I know."

The remaining officers in juvenile are Carlton Pecot, John and Ernest Raphael, Henry Bennet and Roland Jenneford.

There are 12 Negro officers on the force.

Greenwood Named on LA Police Board

LOS ANGELES — Herbert A. Greenwood, assistant United States Attorney, Southern District and for twenty-one years a resident of this city, was named one of five members of the Los Angeles Police Commission by Norris Poulson, newly elected Mayor, in a surprise move early this week.

Greenwood

Greenwood, appointed to the assistant U. S. Attorney post in May, 1952, was a liquor officer for the California Board of Equalization for sixteen years prior to that time.

MR. GREENWOOD practiced law for seven years in Chicago before taking up residence here.

He resides at 3011 Twelfth Avenue with his wife, Irene, a native Hawaiian, and teen-age daughter, Jean.

Other relatives here include a brother, Thornton Greenwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lanai, his wife's parents.

Greenwood's appointment ends speculation here as to who would suceed Dr. John Somerville as the race member of the Police Commission.

Sources close to the new Mayor told the Courier several more appointments of Negroes to key posts in the city administration are in the offing.

Foremost among these is a berth on the all-important Civil Service and Public Works Commissions.

Dryades Merchants Give Negro Cops "Reception"

It's "good morning officer" these days on Dryades Street along the shopping district where four of the city's 12 Negro policemen are patrolling daily following a recent order from the desk of Chief Joseph L. Scheuering.

Patrolman Warren Aubry told reporters this week:

"It's one of the finest feelings one can experience to work along Dryades street where every one is so friendly and nice and cooperative as well as courteous".

He said that merchants at several of the department stores greet them with a cordial "good morning, officer" and a smile.

Some of them even hold conversations with them while they walk through the stores during the peak busy hours of the day.

White said "there is goodwill everywhere."

A white special officer formerly had the duty of patrolling Dryades for 27 years until he retired recently. Aubry and White said that the special officer still comes around and gives them helpful information on the shoplifting racket and other criminals who frequent the shopping district during the rush hours of the day.

While White and Aubry, who are now assigned to the Sixth District are walking the area from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, Patrolmen George Dalmas and George Williams come on at 3 p. m., and walk the beats until 11 p. m.

33 1953

LOUISIANA

Negro Policemen Appointed In Monroe, La.

Appointments Follow Work Of Negro Group

Monroe, La., Sept. 21.—(Special)—Two Negro police officers whose employment was authorized by the City Commission Council, finished their first week of police duty here last Thursday. The two officers, the first Negro policemen in the history of the city, are Ansley Reed and Roosevelt Hatten.

Their actions and records indicate that they are outstanding members of their race. The appointment of the pair was the result of a group of Negro organizations working with the city council. The organizations included the Negro post of the American Legion, and a Negro citizens committee.

Reed, who attended college two years at Southern University, Baton Rouge, is 30 years old. He lives with his wife and six-year-old son at 1316 Olive Street.

His background was farming, and up until recent years, he was a sharecropper. He studied agriculture at Southern University.

At the present time he is half owner of Courtesy Cab Company and has experience as bookkeeper at the Bastrop Trade School. Reed finished Robinson Business College here.

Hatten is 29 years old, married and has two sons, ages 6 and 1. He lives at 1317½ Beard Street.

Hatten was employed at Krauss and Cahn before joining the force. In 1946 and 1947 he was an all-state high school football player. He has lived in Monroe all of his life.

Hatten and Reed are two of five Negro men who took civil service examinations. They received the appointment because they made the highest scores on the tests.

Like all other policemen, they will be on probation for six months before becoming full-fledged members of the force.

Both are Navy veterans of World War II. Reed, a gunner's mate, served in the Pacific. Hatten served aboard naval transport ships as a seaman and served nine months overseas.

Commenting on their employment, Chief of Detectives Hugh Tolbert said, "I feel that these Negroes will be very beneficial to the police department. Numerous times we have had to rely on the Negro population for information which has led to the apprehending of criminals. I feel that the City of Monroe can use them very successfully."

He said that in other communities of the state, such as New Iberia and Lafayette, the use of Negro policemen have proved very helpful.

FIRST NEGRO POLICEMEN.—Pictu[re] above after taking their beats as the first Negro police fo[rce] of Monroe, La., are Officers Ansley Reed and Roosev[elt] Hatten. The men were installed on Sept. 8.

Baltimore hires 10 colored firemen; first in history

BALTIMORE—For the first time in history of Baltimore, ten colored men this week began 35 weeks of training as fire-fighters with the city fire department.

The employment of the ten men will put an end to a 22-year-old controversy which had its beginning in 1930 when the Baltimore Urban League first sought a hearing with the fire board on the refusal to hire colored firemen.

City Council Split On Issue Of Negro Police With Alexander Still Undecided

Commissioner Chalmers Alexander said today he has under study the question of employing Negro officers for the Jackson police department.

His decision could decide the issue as to whether these officers would be employed for work solely in Negro areas. Mayor Allen C. Thompson has several times indicated he favors the plan, while Commissioner R. S. "Sunnie" Withers is against it.

Commissioner Withers today reiterated his opposition, saying:

"I am against it, at this time and my position has not changed."

Although the mayor, as police commissioner, could employ Negro officers on his own initiative, they could not be paid without approval by a majority of the three-man city council.

Commissioner Alexander said he wants "time for a first-hand study of how the use of Negro policemen is working out in other southern cities."

He stated that he plans to visit several of these cities, spending at least one day observing an individual department and watching Negro officers at work.

"If it appears to be a good thing it should be initiated and handled wisely," the official stated. "But if it proved to be unwise it would set back out continuous racial progress here for years."

He did not indicate when he expected to begin his survey.

The question, which has been under consideration for some time, has the support of the Jackson Juvenile Council. This agency conducted a poll of Jackson citizens and received more than 500 postcard replied.

The council reported that all of the replies except 50 approved the use of Negro officers in Negro districts.

At the time, the council noted that 82 cities in 11 southern states were employing Negro officers on some basis. Since then, other municipalities have adopted the plan.

One of the more notable examples has been Miami, Fla., where the idea spread to employment of a Negro city judge to try cases involving members of his own race. Success of this program was widely reported and was the subject of a major magazine story several months ago.

At the time, Miami employed 46 Negro policemen as well as the city judge.

Two Mississippi cities adopted the idea, Greenville starting with two Negro officers and Indianola with one. The men were assigned to residential areas where members of their race live.

The Appointment Of Negro Policemen The Expectation Of Jackson Negro Voters

The new City Administration for the City of Jackson was ushered into power Monday Morning following befitting and traditional ceremony at the city hall, among the most ardent well wishers being the great majority of the Negro voters of the city.

The New Administration is composed of Mayor Thompson and Commissioner Alexander, both of whom was re-elected to continue in their present post, and Commissioner D. L. "Doc" Luckey, whose election for the first time in the recent run-off makes him the new member of the City Administration.

There were a number of important issues in the recent election, none of which escaped the attention and consideration of the Jackson Negro Voter but by far the most important issue in the minds of the Negro voters of the city is the appointment of Negro Policemen to serve on the Jackson Police Force.

What ever may be, or may have been, the other arguments and question raised concerning the desire of the intelligent Negro Citizens, the Negro Voter, for the appointment of Negro policemen to the Jackson Police Force, the real motive behind the desire is the improvement of law enforcement, and the development of greater cooperation with, and a more wholesome respect for the law enforcement authority in the Negro Community.

That this is the immediate result of the appointment of Negro policemen, in the light of studios made in town after town, where Negro policemen have been appointed, including, Gulfport, Indianola, and Greenville, in Mississippi, is a fact that need no longer be the subject of discussion and debate.

In the past with respect to the matter of the appointment of Negro policemen here, there have been certain drawbacks, none, however that were more prevenitive in their effects that certain Negro Leaders or, "would-be" Negro Leaders, who call little meetings, and form little committees, and pass resolutions and make public statements urging the appointment of Negro Policemen, then before their actions had cooled and the sound of their words had died in silence, were found back-tracking and slipping into the office of the city authorities and telling them that "I" don't believe that "we" are ready for the appointment of Negro policemen in Jackson, yet.

In many elections there arises an issue concerning which the successful candidates, as regards that issue, and their favorable action are seen as having received a mandate from the voters who supported their successful candidacy.

As regards the appointment of Negro policemen in Jackson the new Administration may well over look the action of committees and petitions and resolutions in the light of the far greater and more important fact of a mandate from all the Negro Voters of the City.

Negro Desk Sergeants

From what we gather through conversation with the Commanding Officers of the Fourth, Ninth and Tenth Police Districts, Negro policemen are not considered qualified to hold positions as desk sergeants, or the Commanding Officers just haven't gotten around to appointing them.

There have been no Negro desk sergeants for a very long time. The Argus, knowing that such appointments are left to the Commanding Officers, questioned Commanders of districts where Negro officers are assigned. Their reactions, ranging from near-hostility to condescending amiability, could not be considered very promising.

It was the considered opinion of Captain Edmund Doherty in the Fourth District that he had no way of judging that Negro officers under him are qualified. There are presently three white desk sergeants and, of course, they are qualified.

In the Ninth District, Captain William Pleitner, jovial enough, gave the least disturbing answer in saying he hasn't gone into it yet. That he will or won't was left to speculation.

Captain William A. Washer of the Tenth let us know quite definitely that he has desk sergeants and sees no need to change.

It would appear to us that the good record of Negro officers in these districts merit consideration, particularly by their Commanding Officers, and such consideration would not necessarily work in exclusion of white officers. If we could say the same for Negro policemen, we would have no cause to so question our police Captains.

Whatever method is used to judge whether a white officer is qualified to act as desk sergeant, we suggest might be applied to Negro officers. If it is fair, it should produce a few Negro desk sergeants to enhance our democratic police force.

No Deskmen To Serve For Police

There seems to be no prospect of a colored police officer serving as a "desk sergeant" in any of the three Police Districts situated in non-white neighborhoods, the Argus learned this week.

Commanding officers in each district, the Fourth, Ninth and Tenth, when queried on the matter gave no evidence of placing qualified Negro officers on desk duty. As a matter of fact, a survey revealed, some lengths have been one to, to keep such officers out of the spot.

The Argus also learned that in the shift of officers in the recent shakeup, Negroes lost one position in Headquarters, although many midtown citizens were unaware.

A report that Capt. William Pleitner of the Ninth District would reduce the number of Negro officers serving as specials in that district was denied by Pleitner this week. During the tenure of the then Capt. James Chapman now chief of detectives, nine colored specials were assigned to the Ninth.

Although Pleitner told the Argus he had no intention of reducing the number, the commanding officer has yet to bring the number back to nine. He lost three of the men in the transfers.

HADN'T GONE INTO IT

On the question of desk sergeants, Pleitner said he just "hadn't gone into that."

Capt. William Washer of the Tenth District was emphatic in his answer to the question.

NO REASON FOR CHANGE

Said Washer: "I have desk corporals and there would be no reason for me to change them.

It was in the Tenth, the Argus has been told, that certain maneuvers were made to keep a Negro corporal from serving in that capacity.

Capt. Edmund Doherty of the Fourth District, said the matter of Negro deskmen had really not been brought to his attention. He said the men would certainly have to be qualified for the jobs and that he had not been in the district long enough to know if he had any Negro officers so qualified. He hastily added, however, that the white officers now doing the jobs "are well qualified."

He failed to explain how he was aware of the white officers qualifications in the same length of time.

Capt. Doherty at first referred the Argus to "Chief's office." During the interview, he pointedly told the reporter:

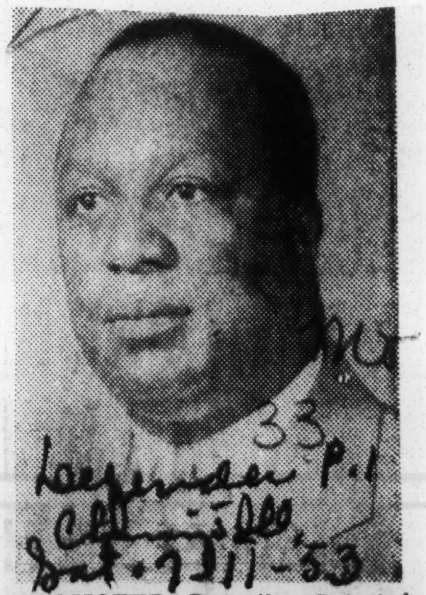
IMPORTANT POSITIONS

"Those are pretty important positions. You know that, don't you?"

In the case of the shakeup, the following patrolmen were transferred into Police Headquarters: Benjamin Massey, Jr. and James Davis from the Ninth District; Edward Jones from the Tenth and John Beatty from Central.

Transferred out of Headquarters were: Detectives Knowlen Brown, Oscar Farmer and Cpl. John Griggs to the Ninth District; Cpl. Jesse Gray to the Tenth and Patrolman Mack McCullum to Central District.

This constitutes four men brought into Headquarters and five officers transferred out, which constitutes a loss in the preferred Headquarter position of one officer.



PROMOTED—Detective Sgt. Edward S. Bolden became the third man of his race in the history of the St. Louis police department to be elevated to lieutenant. He has been on the force 20 years. Lt. Thomas Brooks was appointed several months ago, and the late Ira Cooper was the first Negro to attain the rank.

2nd Police Lieutenant Appointed In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis got its second Negro police lieutenant last week when Detective Sgt. Edward S. Bolden was promoted to that higher rank by the board of police commissioners.

Bolden was one of 13 police officers who received promotions, the others ranging from corporal to major. He was the only Negro in the group.

Bolden's promotion climaxed a long crusade on the part of Negro citizens to increase the number of Negro officers with the rank above that of sergeant.

Prior to Bolden's promotion, Thomas E. Brooks was the only Negro officer holding the rank of lieutenant.

The elevation of Bolden to lieutenant is "long overdue," in the opinions of many in view of the calibre of police work he has been doing.

Bolden has been with the police department for 20 years. Recently he has headed the narcotics squad. He will remain with the detective bureau, Chief of Detectives James Chapman said.

The 48-year-old lieutenant joined the police force in 1933 as a prison guard. He became a probationary patrolman the following year and in 1936 was made a patrolman. In 1941, he was promoted to sergeant. He has earned a reputation of being a soft-spoken, but efficient police officer.

During World War II, he served as a sergeant in an Army Intelligence unit. Returning home, he was assigned to the detective bureau.

NEW POLICE CAR MAKES ITS BOW.—One of the first four white squad cars recently purchased by the police department in its new program to replace its traditional black cars, was assigned to the seven police officers who patrol the area bounded by 12th and 20th Sts., Troost and Woodland. Shown here standing beside the car are Officers Wendell Marshall, right, and Jethroe Jones, left. The picture was taken last Friday at 18th and Woodland, shortly after the car was put into service. Its speedometer registered only 14 miles at the time. In announcing the change-over from black to white district cars, Police Chief Bernard C. Brannon said that the white cars will be more conspicuous and make the public more conscious of the fact that the police are on the job. This car, No. 98, will be in service for 24 hours a day and is manned entirely by Negro officers, working on three shifts with one relief officer.

Other officers who patrol the district in the white car are: Arthur Williamson and Lehman Walker, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Cpl. Lloyd DeGraffenreid and Jesse Williams, from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight and Jethro Jones and Omar Brown, from midnight to 8 a.m. Marshall is the relief officer.

Negro Gets High Police Dept. Rank

Capt. George H. Redding, fifty-two, was raised to the rank of deputy inspector yesterday to become the first Negro on the police force to reach that grade in the history of the department. The seventh deputy police commissioner, William L. Rowe, a Negro, was, like other deputy police commissioners, appointed at that rank and is not a member of New York's uniformed police force.

Capt. Redding's promotion was one of twenty-three in the police department announced yesterday by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri at a ceremony at police headquarters. Mayor Impellitteri also announced appointment of 193 probationary patrolmen.

Joined Force in 1927

Now attached to the Classon Ave. Station in Brooklyn, Capt. Redding joined the police force as a patrolman on Dec. 20, 1927, and was advanced to the rank of sergeant on April 18, 1939. He became a lieutenant on Dec. 20, 1943, and a captain on Feb. 1, this year. He lives at 167-17 110th Road, Jamaica, Queens.

Capt. Redding has been officially commended twice. On May 14, 1930, he received his first commendation for arresting three robbers and on Dec. 24, 1943, he again was cited for arresting five men after disarming four of them of knives.

Capt. John J. Pendergast, fifty-one, of 6022 Fieldston Road, the Bronx, assigned to Traffic Precinct A, was promoted to acting deputy inspector. He joined the force on Aug. 27, 1925, and became a captain on May 16, 1951.

Other Promotions

Promotions to captain included: ACTING CAPT. FREDERICK DEUTSCH, forty-three, 155-03 Sanford Ave., Flushing, Queens, assigned to division of licenses in the office of the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

ACTING CAPT. HENRY J. CONNOR, forty-three, 5 Metropolitan Oval, the Bronx, to detective bureau in the borough office, Manhattan West.

LT. JOHN C. BISLAND, fifty-four, 4216 Oneida Ave., the Bronx, assigned to the Morrisania Station, the Bronx.

Ira Rosenberg

George H. Redding, the first Negro on the police force to reach the grade of deputy inspector, receiving the congratulations of Mayor Impellitteri after his promotion by Commissioner Monaghan.

Promotions to lieutenant included:

SGT. ALBERT W. STREETER, forty-three, of 69-62 Grand Ave., Maspeth, Queens, assigned to Poplar St. Station, Brooklyn.

SGT. EDWARD J. SHEA, thirty-seven, 341 61st St., Brooklyn, to Butler St. Station, Brooklyn.

SGT. GEORGE P. J. DIGIACOMBO, fifty-four, 95-20 82d St., Ozone Park, Queens, to Rockaway, Queens, Station.

SGT. FRANK LANTAY, thirty-eight, of 150-26 North Hempstead Turnpike, Queens, to Astoria, Queens, Station.

SGT. STANLEY GONTARZ, thirty-six, 222-06 92d Ave., Queens Village, Queens, to E. 22d St. Station.

SGT. GEORGE F. SCHAEDEL, thirty-two, 1530 Metropolitan Ave., the Bronx, to Emergency Service Division.

Negro Cop To Be Deputy Inspector

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan today elevated 23 policemen to higher rank, among them the first Negro officer to attain the rank of deputy inspector.

The commissioner also inducted 185 probationary patrolmen and swore in eight policewomen, bringing the department's strength to 19,903. The authorized strength is 20,878.

First to Head Precinct.

In a ceremony in the police lineup room at headquarters, Commissioner Monaghan announced the promotion of Capt. George Redding, 52, of 167-16 110th Rd., Jamaica, to deputy inspector.

Deputy Inspector Redding is the first Negro officer to command a precinct, first to reach the rank of captain. In the department since 1927, he was advanced to captain early this year.

In addressing the ceremonies, Commissioner Monaghan declared that homicides in New York City had dropped from an average of 1150 during the 12-year LaGuardia administration to an average of fewer than 700 in the Impellitteri regime.

'No True Picture.'

When the latest police crime statistics were released, he said, "a great deal of emphasis was placed upon the homicide figures and a true picture was no given.

"This type of case could not be 'canned.' It represented a true figure."

From an 1150-a-year average under Mayor LaGuardia, shaid the Commissioner, it dropped to 850 under the O'Dwyer administration and to less than 700 in the last three years.

'Down and Down.'

"Each year homicides have gone down and down," he declared. "This is a true and accurate picture."

In the presence of Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and many relatives and guests of the policemen, Mr. Monaghan elevated Capt. John Pendergast of Traffic A to acting deputy inspector, and announced the following other promotions:

TO CAPTAIN.

DEUTSCH, Frederick, 155-03 Sanford Ave., Flushing.

CONNOR, Henry J., 5 Metropolitan Oval, Bx.

BISLAND, John C., 4216 Oneida Ave., Bx.

TO LIEUTENANT.

STREETER, Albert W., 69-68 Grand Ave., Maspeth, L. I.

SHEA, Edward J., 341 61st St., Bklyn.

DI GIACOMO, 95-20 82nd St., Ozone Park.

LANTAY, Frank, 150-26 North Hempstead Turnpike, Flushing.

GONTARZ, Stanley, 220-06 92nd Ave., Queens Village.

SCHAEDEL, George P., 1530 Metropolitan Ave., Bx.

TO SERGEANT.

DESIDERATO, Samuel A., 145-30 243rd St., Rosedale, L. I.

EDELBERG, Lester P., 379 Ovington Ave., Bklyn.

McDONALD, James T., 729 E. 43rd St., Bklyn.

LESTER, Edwin J., 30-81 54th St., Woodside, Queens.

CASEY, Walter A., 118-15 219th St., Cambria Heights.

WILLIAMS, Ralph F., 213 Nagle Ave.

LONERGAN, Michael J. A., 830 Logan Ave., Bx.

KLETSKY, Milton, 1217 Gilbert Pl., Bx.

PRIESS, Joseph, 1815 Suydam St., Bklyn.

BEDNARSKI, Belek B., 212 Ave. B.

HARVEY, Terence J. Jr., 635 E. 14th St.

NEGRO IS ADVANCED TO HIGH POLICE JOB

George Redding First of Race to Be Deputy Inspector—Key Man in Gang Arrest Moves Up

Capt. George Redding, the first Negro ever to be advanced to the rank of deputy inspector, was among the twenty-three members of the Police Department who were promoted yesterday by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan.

Mr. Redding, who is 52 years old, is married and has twice been commended for excellent police work. On May 14, 1930, he received the first commendation for arresting three robbers and on Dec. 24, 1943, he arrested five men, disarming four of them who carried knives.

Another Negro who was promoted at the exercises at Police Headquarters was Sgt. Eldrige Waith of 1503 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, attached to the Manhattan East Youth Squad.

He was one of a group of policemen who broke up a ring of jewel thieves. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said their work cleared up a long list of burglaries involving more than $1,000,000. The sergeant was promoted to acting lieutenant. Mr. Monaghan said he was one of the key men in breaking up the gem gang, whose seizure was announced yesterday.

Mayor Impellitteri spoke at the exercises and said he did not believe any administration has seen as many promotions in the Police Department "as have taken place in the last three years." He said the morale of the department was good and that the people have confidence in the police.

Commissioner Monaghan, in commenting on crime figures released recently, said "a great deal of emphasis was placed on the homicide figures, and a true picture was not given."

In the twelve years of the La Guardia administration, he asserted, homicides in the city averaged 1,150 a year, while in the following administration they average 850 a year and in the next three years were fewer than 700 a year.

"Each year homicides have gone down and down," he said, "that is a true and accurate picture."

Captain John J. Prendergast of Traffic A was promoted to acting deputy inspector, three men were advanced to the rank of captain, six to lieutenant, one to acting lieutenant and eleven to sergeant. In addition 185 men and eight women were added to the police force.

PROMOTED: George Redding, who became yesterday the first Negro policeman to attain rank of deputy inspector.

IRRIGATION GAIN EXPECTED

Private Idaho Dams Will Not Curb Work, Engineer Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP)—Robert A. Hogg, an Idaho Power Company engineer, said today that both the Government and private individuals would continue to spend money on irrigation development in Idaho no matter who developed the Snake River.

He testified before a Federal Power Commission hearing on a company proposal to develop Hells Canyon. He has estimated that 433,000 acres of Idaho land will be under irrigation by 1965.

Mr. Hogg said that he expected Congress to continue supplying funds for the Minidoka Northside Pumping Project, the Michand Flats Project and the W. G. Sloan Plan to irrigate about 123,000 acres in the Mountain Home area —all in Idaho. He added that he also expected farmers to irrigate about 20,000 more acres of land a year up to 1965.

The engineer testified in favor of Idaho Power's petition to build three low dams in the canyon on the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. His company argues that a single high dam as proposed by public power advocates would interfere with future irrigation development upstream.

2 Policemen Killed While on Duty Given Department's Highest Prize

Ptl. John J. Dahill

Det. C. Thomas Jr.

Ptl. G. McAuliffe

Ptl. Robert Knox

Ptl. C. O'Shea

Ptl. John Hurson

Ptl. Michael Daly

Det. Nicholas Cotter

Ptl. J. McGillion

Ptl. F. Campbell

Ptl. Vincent Grant

Ptl. John Quinn

Ptl. Robert Malecky

Ptl. Thomas Murray

Ptl. James Moran

Det. Frank Weber

Ptl. V. Beckles

21 Others Get Coveted Award

Two policemen killed in line of duty were among 23 of New York's finest named today by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan to receive the department's coveted honorable mention award.

The commissioner listed 408 to receive various heroism awards, bringing the total for 1952 to 1597.

Today's honorable mention winners, along with 18 other members of the force previously cited for that award, are eligible for the department's highest prize—the Medal of Honor. The Municipal Civil Service Commission allows credits for these awards in promotion examinations.

Stories of Devotion.

Latest winners of the various awards were listed in neat, statistical columns in the day's general orders, but behind them is a story rich in selfless devotion to duty.

The two officers who lost their lives in line of duty were Detective Philip A. La Monica, 4016 Carpenter Ave., Bx., and Patrolman James J. McGillion, 501 W. 138th St.

Detective La Monica was killed Sept. 20 when he and other cops shot it out with three escaped prisoners hiding in an apartment house at 500 W. 140th St. Two of the thugs were also killed and the third captured. They were wanted for a kidnaping and for sticking up a bank and robbing a gun shop in the Bronx.

Patrolman McGillion was fatally wounded Aug. 12 when he attempted to halt a street fight between two men at 125th St. and Amsterdam Ave. One of the men shot Patrolman McGillion in the chest. The wounded officer pulled out his revolver but it was wrenched from him. Despite his weakened condition, he followed his assailant until he summoned help and collapsed. Seven hours later he died.

Tavern Holdup.

In the same action that cost Detective La Monica his life, honorable mention was won by Detectives Nicholas J. Cotter, 2322 Loring Pl., Bx., Frank T. Weber, 3489 Seymour Ave., Bx., and Clinton J. Thomas Jr., 2225 Fifth Ave., and Patrolmen Vincent A. Grant, 116 W. 238th St.. and Nicholas R. Matarazzo, 56-44 187th St., both Flushing. Detective Cotter was critically wounded and is still on sick report.

Patrolmen James M. Moran, 111 Amsterdam Ave., and Thomas F. Murray, 2940 Grand Concourse, Bx., became honorable mention winners Oct. 5 when they exchanged shots with a gunman who had stuck up a tavern at 330 Columbus Ave. Capture of the bandit led to the arrest of his girl companion and three other men who had pulled a series of armed robberies.

The big day for Patrolmen John M. Quinn, 43-15 69th St., Woodside, Queens, and Joseph H. Shavelson, 5101A Clarendon Rd., Bklyn., was Nov. 3. They made sure of their honorable mention in a running gun battle with three thugs who had robbed a bowling alley at 160 W. 50th St. One of the robbers was wounded, disarmed and captured and a second was caught. Both had been involved in a series of stickups.

Patrolman Frederick A. Campbell, 554 W. 173rd St., was given the honorable mention for subduing a fleeing gunman who fired at the officer while trapped in an alley between 139th and 140th Sts. Arrest of the bandit led to two accomplices who were identified for nine other similar holdups.

Five patrolmen received honorable mention for outshooting and capturing a pair of gunmen between 42nd and 43rd Sts. on Eighth Ave. Dec. 10. One of the gunmen was wounded and the other also captured after a car chase. Three of the cops also were wounded.

Captured Bandits.

Involved in the police action were Patrolmen George McAuliffe, 85-19 Eliot Ave., Elmhurst, Queens; Kenneth J. Walters, 577 W. 214th St.; James J. Kane, 82-14 243rd St.; Bellerose Cornelius E. O'Shea, 3540 De Kalb Ave., Bklyn.; Robert Knox, 2145 E. 37th St., Bklyn., and Richard Conlon, 23-26 29th Ave., Astoria. Wounded were Patrolmen McAuliffe, Knox and Kane.

Honorable mentions were awarded to Patrolmen Robert A. Malecky, 1752 First Ave.. and Michael J. Daly, 571 W. 175th St., for capturing two bandits on Nov. 12. The gunmen had robbed a drug store at 1300 Amsterdam Ave. and fled in a car. They were caught after an exchange of gunfire and their car and the police car were both involved in accidents.

The last three honorable mention winners were Patrolmen John J. Dahill, 90 Ave. D; Vincent L. Beckles, 50 Amsterdam Ave., and John J. Hurson, 744 Ninth Ave.

On Dec. 23 the three cops, while off duty and riding in a car, followed a suspected person who entered a tavern at 874 Columbus Ave. As they entered the door there was a blast. Three men ran out and entered a cab. Patrolman Dahill, his clothes aflame, rolled on the ground. The other two cops gave chase.

One of the men was killed by police bullets, a second was wounded and the third subsequently arrested. Patrolman Beckles suffered stab wounds. The blast set off by the suspects wounded 15 persons.

Ptl. N. Matarazzo

Ptl. James Kane

Ptl. Richard Conlon

Ptl. K. [illegible]

Ptl. J. Shavelson

Det. P. LaMonica

2 Slain Policemen Given Farewell Salute

Photo by De Marsico.

Police pallbearers carry coffin of slain Patrolman John Pendergrass from St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

Inspectors' Rites Held for Heroes

By EDWARD ELLIS and ROBERT PRALL,
Staff Writers.

Today, for the first time in the history of New York's finest, funeral services were held the same day for two policemen who were killed in the line of duty.

Both of the heroes, Patrolman John Pendergrass and Patrolman Samuel Katz, had met death in blazing gun battles in Harlem. And both received inspectors' funerals today and the final salutes of a proud Police Department.

New Yorkers by the thousands, too, paid their respects to the fallen heroes. Chief Inspector Conrad Rothengast said a quarter-million persons watched the funeral cortege of Patrolman Pendergrass, a Negro. Another quarter-million, he said, stood on sidewalks in silent tribute to Patrolman Katz in a later ceremony.

At the service for Patrolman Pendergrass in Harlem his chaplain and his pastor, Dr. John H. Johnson of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, summed it all up in a simple eulogy:

"Penny was a good cop. He turned in a shield that was not dishonored. He exemplified the highest ideals of the force."

And speaking broadly of the policeman's job in New York City, he added:

"It's not an easy one. The public expects a policeman to be a terror to burglars, a friend to children and a man with a cool head, a brave heart and good judgment at all times. They are conscientious men and women who, when duty demands it, lay down their lives in the suppression of crime. As a group they are underpaid and much abused and hard knocks seem to be the order of the day for them."

Patrolman Pendergrass had laid down his life the night of Good Friday in a pistol duel with an ex-convict who had staged two liquor store holdups. Less than 24 hours later, Patrolman Katz succumbed to bullet wounds suffered when he broke up a basement dice game.

Inspectors' Funeral.

And so for the first time today, there were inspectors' funerals for the two heroic officers, both of whom were attached to the W. 135th St. station house. There were more than 500 members of the force at the funeral for Patrolman Pendergrass in the church at Lenox Ave. and 122nd St., including the specified officials for an inspector's funeral:

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, seven deputy commissioners, the department secretary, 48 patrolmen, two platoon commanders, one adjutant, one battalion commander, the police band, glee club and color guard.

Sister Present.

The closest relative present was the patrolman's sister, Mrs. Duke Morrow, of 159-30 Harlem River Dr., and to her Commissioner Monaghan said as he shook her hand: "I'm very, very sorry."

Patrolman Pendergrass, who was 53, lived at 247 W. 149th St. He will be buried in Kingstree, S. C. the home of his mother, Mrs. Susan Pendergrass, who is 76 years old and blind.

Rites for Patrolman Katz took place in Gramercy Park Memorial Chapel, 152 Second Ave., with burial following in Montefiore Cemetery, Springfield Gardens, Queens.

Deputy Mayor at Rites.

Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz and the high police officials attended the orthodorx Jewish services for Patrolman Katz. Dr. Isidore Frank, Police Department chaplain and founder and chaplain of the department's Shomrim Society, characterized the fallen policeman as a "kind, friendly and loveable person, upright and just in all his ways and at all times ready to do a kindly act in order to be of help and of service to others.

"He gave his last drop of blood in the full measure of devotion. This hero lay down his life so that the city could be a safer place in which to live."

The chaplain used the occasion to make another statement.

"To those," he asserted, "who from time to time unjustly accuse the Police Department of brutality I want to say: Examine your conscience and remember the commandment, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.'"

Present at the ceremony were the 36-year-old policeman's widow, Bertha; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Katz; a sister, Mrs. Rose Antin, and a brother, Morris Katz.

The City's First Negro Police Captain Is Congratulated by His Family

Ira Rosenberg

George Redding and his family after he was sworn in at Police Headquarters yesterday. In left foreground are, left to right, Philbert, five; Phyllis, eight, and Madeline, nine, his grandchildren. In rear, left to right, are Mrs. Evelyn Redding, his wife; Philbert Hill, son-in-law; Jean, twelve, daughter, and Mrs. Yvonne R. Hill, daughter. Admiring the new shield is his son, Pvt. George Redding jr., who is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J. Capt. Redding has been in the Police Department for twenty-five years

First Negro Captain on Police Sworn In With Others Promoted

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri expressed appreciation of police work during the bus strike at promotion exercises yesterday at Police Headquarters at which Lt George Redding, fifty-two, of the Gates Ave. police station, Brooklyn was advanced to the rank of captain, the first Negro to attain that rank.

Capt. Redding was assigned to the 19th Inspection District in Brooklyn, with headquarters at the Vernon Ave. station. The Bedford-Stuyvesant district, an area inclined to turbulence, is in the inspection district. Capt. Redding's wife, three children and four grandchildren were at the ceremony. His older son, George Redding jr., a graduate of City College, was in Army uniform.

The Mayor said he was glad of the opportunity to thank Commissioner George P. Monaghan and the department "for a perfectly wonderful job, completed at a great deal of personal sacrifice."

"The Commissioner and I think that members of the Police Department should not be required to work an emergency chart," Mayor Impellitteri said. "But about Jan. 1 there was a bus strike. Certain union leaders had the mistaken notion that if a strike were called transportation would be paralyzed in this city. I consulted the Police Commissioner and other members of the Police Department and the chairman of the Board of Transportation. We made well considered plans many days in advance. The result was that there was no crippling of service in the city of New York."

Acting Lt. Meyer Levine was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Inspection District in Manhattan. Sgt. William Strauss was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the Brooklyn Ave. station in Brooklyn. Patrolmen promoted to the rank of sergeant were John J. O'Hea, Chester P. Fetherston, Albert E. Sproule, Edward T. Braniff, John Butgeret and Joseph B. Canillo.

Heroic Fireman Honored In N.Y.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Fireman 1st Grade Edwin F. Taylor of Brooklyn received the Bella Stiefel medal and the Department Medal from Mayor Impellitteri last week. He was one of 34 New York City firemen honored for heroism during 1952 at the City Hall. Two of the awards were made posthumously.

Fireman Taylor made a daring rescue of eight-month-old Florine Gibson from the blazing fifth-story of a tenement at 251 Stone ave., East Bronx, N.Y., April 2[illegible] 1958.

He kicked in a window, and though seared by heat and smoke, entered on his hands and knees and felt his way until he found the crib in which the baby lay unconscious.

Police Department Honors 360 Heroic Cops

Acts of Bravery Are Rewarded

The Police Department today paid honor to 306 of its men who performed outstanding services or acted with superior bravery in the past four or five months. Ten of the men received Honorable Mention awards, the hignest the department gave for this period.

In addition to those ten, 12 others received Exceptional Merit awards, 100 got Commendations, 135 were cited for Meritorious Police Duty and 49 for Excellent Police Duty.

The 10 who received Honorable Mention awards and their deeds were:

Deputy Inspector Robert E. McAllister of 179-74 Selover Rd., St. Albans, Queens, Patrolman Walter H. Albrecht of 1221 Ellsworth Ave., Bx., and Patrolman Rudolph A. Berthoud of 108-23 171st St., Jamaica, Queens, were all rewarded for their part in foiling a holdup.

Desperate Gun Battle.

While on plainclothes duty they were told of a robbery going on at 200 St. Nicholas Ave. Drawing their guns they ran to the store as a bandit backed out with a gun and a paper sack containing money.

In the desperate gun battle that ensued the two patrolmen were injured and Inspector McAllister killed the bandit just as he was aiming at Patrolman Berthoud's head.

Detectives Clifford E. Callwood, of 1041 E. 217th St., Bx., and James E. Kelly, of 101-49 123rd St., Richmond Hill, Queens, raided a Harlem narcotics ring headquarters and arrested more than 17 persons, but not until Detective Callwood had been stabbed in the chest with a hunting knife.

Detective Victor V. De Suze of 2525 Fifth Ave., while ill and off duty in his home, heard shots fired and a woman screaming in the street. He ran from the house, chased a man with a gun and helped subdue him. Police records showed the captive had a long criminal record.

Beaten to Sidewalk.

Patrolman Emil Nouza, of 450 E. 84th St., was patrolling in a radio car when he saw a man being chased by other policemen. He tackled the fugitive but was beaten to the sidewalk and slashed repeatedly with a knife. Finally Patrolman Nouza fired from the ground and killed his assailant who had been fleeing from an armed holdup.

Robert McAllister
Dep. Insp.

Ptl. R. Berthoud

Ptl. W. Albrecht

Ptl. Emil Nouza

Ptl. Frederick Bauer

Det. V. DeSuze

Det. James Kelly

Ptl. S. Russo

Det. C. Callwood

Ptl. James Manley

While rounding up dope peddlers, Patrolman Frederick Bauer of 487 Beach 44th St., Edgemere, Queens, was attacked by two men in a hallway at 1864 Seventh Ave., both armed with knives. Although he identified himself as a police officer they refused to submit to arrest and he was forced to shoot both of them to save his own life.

Patrolmen Salvatore A. Russo, of 75a Somers Ave., Bx., and James J. Manley of 72-21 67th St., Glendale, Queens, chased a prowler from the premises at 27 Jefferson St., Bklyn., for several blocks, carrying on a gun fight all the time, before mortally wounding the fugi

Redding Made Inspector Of New York Cops

NEW YORK — Capt. George H. Redding, of the New York police force, has been promoted to the rank of deputy inspector. He is the first Negro to hold that rank.

The 52-year-old Redding has twice been commended for excellent police work. Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan said Redding was one of the key men in the breaking up of a million dollar jewel gang.

Redding joined the force as a patrolman in 1927. He was a postal clerk from 1919 to 1927 Redding lives in Jamaica with his wife, Evelyn, and daughter, Jean 12. He also has a son, George, 23, now in the Army, and a married daughter.

New York's Finest Shine Again

326 Cops, Two Dead, Are Cited for Bravery

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan awarded 326 citations for meritorious service today, including five honorable mention awards, two to officers kiled in line of duty.

Ptl. J. Pendergrass

In addition to the honorable mention awards the citations included five for exceptional merit, 85 commendations, 133 for meritorious police duty and 98 for excellent police duty.

The names of Patrolman John L. Pendergrass, who was killed last April 3, and of Patrolman Sam Katz, who died April 6 of injuries incurred two days earlier in a shooting fracas, will be placed on the tablet at Police Headquarters. Both were awarded honorable mentions.

Was on Night Patrol.

Ptl. Pendergrass, of the W. 135th St., station was on night patrol duty when he observed an automobile, without lights, traveling south on Lenox Ave. at 144th St.

He commandeered a taxicab, and, when he overtook the car, alighted from the cab with drawn revolver. As he approached the car, the occupant got out and opened fire. Five shots struck Patrolman Pendergrass and he fired five shots back at his fleeing assailant before dropping dead on the pavement. He lived at 247 W. 149th St.

Patrolman Katz, also of the W. 135th St. station, was on radio motor patrol with another patrolmen when informed that two men were loitering near a store on W. 146th St. While the other patrolman entered the hallway of adjoining premises, he encountered the two suspects in the hallway at 220 W. 146th St. They opened fire and, although seriously wounded about the head and neck, he fired four shots as they escaped. He died in a hospital two days later. His home was at 37-16 83rd St., Jackson Heights.

The Gun Misfires.

Detective Joseph F. Mazza, of 506 10th Ave., Bklyn., won honorable mention through action on the night of Jan. 12 while on patrol duty. Informed that a holdup was in progress in a shop at 39 Clinton Pl., he entered with drawn revolver, encountered three men about to come out of the store, and ordered them to raise their hands.

One of the suspects drew a loaded revolver and pulled the trigger, but the gun misfired. Patrolman Mazza fired one shot simultaneously and wounded one of the bandits, and subdued the two others, arresting them. The proprietor of the store had been seriously assaulted and through the arrests, two accomplices were arrested later. The men admitted committing 11 other armed holdups.

Another honorable mention recipient, Detective Michael J. Hickey, of 2324 University Ave., Bx., observed two men running west on 168th St., last January 19. Learning they had committed an armed robbery, he chased them into an apartment house at 579 E. 168th St. and pursued them to the roof.

Bandits Return Fire.

As he stepped onto the roof, one of the bandits concealed by a stairwell, fired twice. The detective jumped aside to get a better view of the thugs and fired two shots at a bobbing head. The bandits returned fire but finally discarded their empty gun and surrendered. The loot was found in their possession.

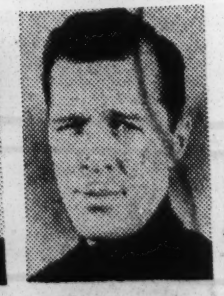
Detective Thomas F. Shore Jr., of 35-64 84th St., Jackson Heights, earned honorable mention when he stumbled onto a holdup in a hotel at 12 E. 86th St., where he had dropped by to go to the men's room.

He hid behind a pillar and watched seven holdup men gather, and then drew his gun and commanded them to stand still and throw up their hands. One of the men opened fire and Patrolman Shore fell to the floor to reduce the size of their target, firing six shots. He kept them under cover until help arrived and subsequently six of the seven were apprehended. One escaped under the patrolman's fire.

Ptl. Sam Katz

Det. Joseph Mazza

Det. M. Hickey



Det. T. Shore

33 1953

New York

First Negro Police Captain In N. Y.

Journal and Guide
P. 1
Norfolk, Va
Dat. 1-3-53
33 NY

Recently promoted to a captaincy in the New York City Police Department, George H. Redding, veteran of 25 years on the fo[illegible], discusses his promotion [illegible]h his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Redding. [illegible]st Negro to gain the [illegible] captain in the department, Redding served as a lieutenant at the Gates avenue precinct in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area prior to his latest pdomotion. He joined the force in 1927 and was made sergeant in 1939. His new job carries a salary of $6,880 per year.

First Colored Police Captain Named In NY

(Special to Journal and Guide)

BROOKLYN, N, Y.—Police Lt. George Henry Redding, 51 years old, is being acclaimed for his achievement in the New York City Police Department. After 25 years of meritorious service, he made the grade to become the first police captain of his race among the "Finest". The job calls for command of a police district and a $6,880-a-year salary.

Journal and Guide

Rank of No. 3 on the department captain's list, made his elevation to the coveted post by Police Commissioner Monaghan a privileged ceremony. It also meant the realization of a dream inspired by Lt. Redding's late brother who was attached to the 135th street station as a detective. "I always thought it the finest profession for anyone in my race," he said.

THE 200-POUND, 5-foot 11 officer joined the force in 1927. He was a member of the gang ousters squad during the Harlem riot. He has had brushes with many tough criminals and has made many important arrests.

P. 1

Lt. Redding was raised to the rank of sergeant in April, 1939, and assigned to the W. 125th Street Station. He was elevated to lieutenant on Dec. 20, 1943. For the past nine years he has served as desk lieutenant at the Gates Avenue Station in Brooklyn's Bedford Styvesant area.

Norfolk Va
Dat. 1-3-53

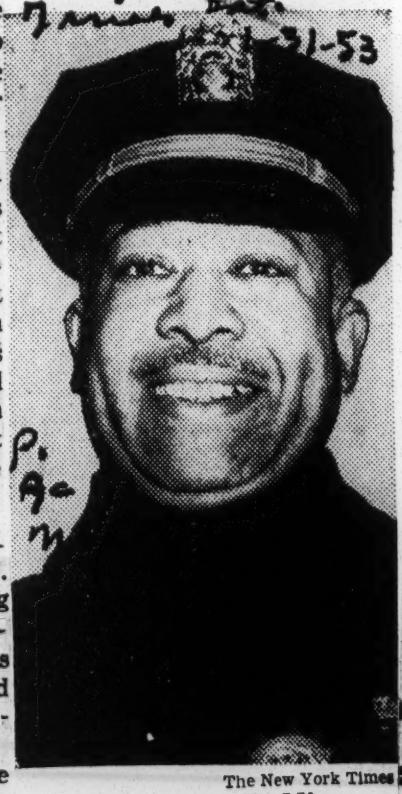
THE FAVORITE Biblical quotation of New York's highest rating Negro police officer is:

"He that exalts himself shall be humbled, but he that humbles himself shall be exalted."

Lt. Redding resides at 167-17 110th road, Jamaica, with his wife, Evelyn, son, George Jr., 23, a private at Fort Dix, and a daughter, Jean, 12. The Reddings also have a married daughter, Mrs. Yvonne Hill, 30.

City Police Force Gets Its First Negro Captain

Times Dat. 1-31-53



P. 9c

The New York Times

Capt. George Redding

Lieut. George H. Redding of the Gates Avenue police station in Brooklyn was promoted to captain yesterday, the first Negro to reach that rank in the department.

The action took place at a promotion ceremony in Police Headquarters. Two other men were promoted to lieutenant, and six patrolmen were advanced to sergeant. Captain Redding, 52 years old and a member of the force since 1927, is married and the father of four children. He was assigned to the Nineteenth Inspection Division, Vernon Avenue station, Brooklyn. He lives at 167-17 110th Road, Jamaica, Queens.

New York

Acting Lieut. Meyer Levine, 33, of 1729 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, and Sgt. William Strauss, 38, of 1[illegible] East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, were made lieutenants. Lieutenant Levine was assigned to the Third Division, Manhattan, Lieutenant Strauss to the Brooklyn Avenue station, Brooklyn.

MAKING POLICE HISTORY—The first Negroes to become precinct commanders in the New York police department assumed their duties without fanfare last week. Lt. Charles (Chuck) Jones (left) was transferred from a Harlem precinct to command an all-white eastside precinct. Lt. Carl A. Jordan was the first Negro assigned to the famed Broadway police district. (Newspress Photo.)

Monaghan Gives Negro First Police Captaincy

Redding Receives Promotion at 51

Lt. George H. Redding, 51, of the Gates Ave. station, Bklyn., today became the first Negro captain in the history of the New York Police Department.

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan promoted Capt. Redding in ceremonies in his office at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre St.

Capt. Redding's new assignment was not immediately announced.

Son Is in Army.

Mr. Monaghan also promoted an acting lieutenant and a sergeant to the rank of lieutenant and a second-grade detective and five patrolmen to the rank of sergeant.

Capt. Redding lives at 167-17 110th Rd., Jamaica. He and his wife, Evelyn, have two daughters and one son, George Jr., a City College graduate now in the Army at Fort Dix.

The new captain joined the force in 1927, became a sergeant in 1939 and a lieutenant in 1943. He has received two commendations.

Other Promotions.

Promoted to lieutenant were Acting Lt. Meyer Levine, 33, of 1729 Linden Blvd., Bklyn., and Sgt. William Strauss, 38, of 1985 E. 15th St., Bklyn. Lt. Levine, who joined the department in 1941, is attached to the Third Division, Manhattan, while Lt. Strauss is at the Brooklyn Ave. station.

The six new sergeants all joined the force in 1937. They are Detective John J. O'Shea, 43, of 4296 Napier Ave., Bx., of the Manhattan West homicide squad; Patrolman Chester P. Featherston, 44, of 106 Cabrini Blvd., of the communications and records division at police headquarters; Patrolman Albert E. Sproul, 47, of 116-10 95th Ave., Richmond Hill, Jamaica station; Patrolman Edward T. Braniff, 42, of 2080 Nostrand Ave., Bklyn., 15th Division; Patrolman John Butgaret, 43, of 107-55 128th St., Richmond Hill, Bedford Ave. station, Bklyn., and Patrolman Joseph B. Capillo, 43, of 260-23 Grand Central Pkway., Douglaston, Bedford Ave. station.

CAPT. GEORGE REDDING.

HEROIC POLICEMEN RECEIVE CITATIONS

5 Who Shot It Out With Armed Thugs Are Named Here—2 Awards Posthumous

Five members of the Police Department who shot it out with armed thugs were cited for honorable mention in general orders issued yesterday by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan. Two of the awards were posthumous.

In addition to the five men named for the top departmental award for performing acts of heroism, the Commissioner cited five men for exceptional merit, eighty-five for commendation, 133 for meritorious police duty and ninety-eight for excellent police duty.

The awards carry credit in promotion examinations ranging from 1.25 for honorable mention to .25 for excellent police duty. The 326 citations cover all cases acted upon by the honor committee since the issuance of a general order on April 6.

Honored posthumously were Patrolmen John L. Pendergrass and Sam Katz, btoh of the West 135th Street station. Patrolman Pendergrass was slain on the night of April 3 while on patrol duty in Harlem. He commandeered a taxicab to chase an automobile traveling without lights. The patrolman overtook the car and approached the vehicle with drawn revolver. The occupant alighted with pistol in hand and mortally wounded Mr. Penedrgrass in an exchange of shots.

Patrolman Katz was shot twenty-four hours later when with another patrolman, he tried to balk the hold-up of a grocery store at 220 West 146th Street. He died on April 6. The assailants of the two slain policemen still are at large.

Also cited for honorable mention were Detectives Joseph F. Mazza of the Empire Boulevard (Brooklyn) Squad, Michael J. Hickey of the Morrisania (Bronx) Squad and Thomas F. Shore Jr. of the West Forty-seventh Street Squad. The detectives figured in separate cases involving hold-up men and, with the help of other policemen, made several arrests after revolver battles.

The Police Commissioner, following routine practice, ordered the names of the slain patrolmen placed on the honor tablet in the rotunda of Police Headquarters. All men cited for honorable mention are eligible for the annual award of medals.

Honored Posthumously

Ptl. John Prendergrass

Ptl. Samuel Katz

Negro Cops for Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Three Negroes are among six new officers certified for the Wilmington police force, according to an announcement made by the local civil service commission. It marks the first time in the history of local police activities that non-whites have been employed.

Ohio Policewoman

Policewoman Nina Hunt, assigned to the Toledo, Ohio morals squad, is one of two policewomen recently placed in uniform. She will complete her seventh year on the force on May 16.

City Gets 2nd Police Captain

COLUMBUS, Ohio -(ANP)- With the promotion of John G. Johnson from lieutenant to captain in the fire department, Columbus got its third high ranking Negro officers last week.

Herman Harrison, already a captain, is eligible to take the next examination for Battalion Chief in the Fire Department.

The third high ranking officer is Capt. Harvey Alston of police department. He will be eligible to take the examination for chief of police next August.

In addition to these, Columbus has nine Negro lieutenants in the fire department. Two of these are in the division of fire prevention; one is in the dispatcher's officer, and one is stationed in the drill school.

Capt. Johnson lives with his wife, the former Betty Saunders of Wooster, Ohio, at 1289 East Long Street, here in Columbus.

Slain Officer

OTTO THOMAS

Stone Named Deputy

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — Bernard Stone, [illegible] been named a deputy to the staff of Sheriff William Hirsch of Lucas County.

Officers From Over The State Attend Clinton Funeral

Boley Pastor Delivers Funeral Oration

CLINTON. — More than 500 friends of the deceased and peace officers from Western Oklahoma, converged on this little city Tuesday to attend the funeral of Otto Thomas, slain last Friday afternoon by Bob Lister sr., now in the Arapho jail. The funeral was held at the First Baptist church, the Rev. G. W. Wilson, Boley, preaching the funeral oration.

Ten state highway patrolmen who had known the deceased arrived early for the services, in full uniform, and the pall bearers, all members of the Clinton police department bore the remains into and out of the little church, the remains were shipped to Guthrie for burial. Thomas was born in Oklahoma City, but had lived most of his life in Guthrie and had been a member of the Clinton police department for the past four years.

Eyes of both black and white were bathed in tears during the funeral rites, and to add to the dignity of the occasion four officers of the Oklahoma City police department, Henry McMullan, Butch Bradford, H. B. Gaines and Alonzo Cooper in full uniform, were noted in the special seats immediately behind the family during the services. Other Oklahoma City officers who attended were Lieut. E. E. Jones, Detectives Ben Hart and Fred Bailey were also in the reserved section.

Sheriff Albert Gorshing of Custer county and the high sheriff of Wooward county, both close friends of the deceased, were also in attendance.

The surviving members of the family are: his wife, Bertha, of the home; one sister, Mrs. Gladys Starks, Phoenix, Ariz.; one brother, Cleo Thomas, Flint, Mich., and a half brother, Robert Cappers, Wichita, Kansas.

Negro Promoted To Battalian Fire Chief

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) — With the promotion of Capt. Herman Harrison to the position of battalion chief in the fire department last week, Columbus got its 12th high-ranking Negro officer in the police and fire departments.

Harrison was one of three captains in the fire department and is the first Negro in Ohio and the mid-west to occupy a position of battalion chief.

Besides Battalion Chief Harrison, the city fire department has Capts. John Johnson, in charge of a downtown fire house; and Coy Alston; and eight lieutenants. These officers serve in various divisions of the department. Two are in fire prevention, one in the drill school, one in communications, two at Engine House No. 8, and two at Engine House No. 1.

The highest ranking Negro officer in the police department is Capt. Harvey Alson, brother of Fire Capt. Coy Alston. He will be eligible to take the next examination for Chief of Police.

Battalion Chief Harrison lives with his wife at 438 Jefferson Ave., and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison, formerly of Columbus

While Tulsans Try To Get Firemen

Negro Named Fire Chief In Columbus Ohio

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP)--With the promotion of Capt. Herman Harrison to the position of battalion chief in the fire department last week, Columbus got its 12th high ranking Negro officer in the police and fire departments.

Harrison was one of three captains in the fire department and is the first Negro in Ohio and the Mid-west to occupy a position of battalion chief.

Besides Battalion Chief Harrison, the city fire department has Capts. John Johnson, in charge of a downtown fire house, and Coy Alston, and eight lieutenants. These officers serve in various divisions of the department. Two are in fire prevention, one in the drill school, one in communications, two a engine house No. 8, and two at Egine House No. 1.

The highest ranking Negro officer in the police department is Capt. Harvey Alson, brother of Fire Capt. Coy Alston. He will be eligible to take the next examination for Chief of Police.

Battalion Chief Harrison lives with his wife at 438 Jefferson Ave., and is hte son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harrison, formerly of Columbus but now of New York City.

Oklahoma City Gets Police Lieutenant

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—(ANP)—E. E. Jones, veteran policeman with 22 years experience recently was promoted to the rank of police lieutenant. Last month, an elaborate banquet was held in his honor. Peace officers and officials of Oklahoma City were present.

Jimmie Steward, Southwest regional president of the NAACP, said it is the first time a colored person has attained such a position in the South.

10 Cops Suspended In Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (INS) — Ten of Oklahoma City's 18 Negro policemen were suspended from duty Thursday following an investigation of a purported "protection racket" in the city's east side Negro district.

Authorities quoted over 25 tavern, hotel and restaurant owners as saying they were forced to pay off or be run out of business."

New Policeman Added to Force

Raymond Dan Summers, 26, was appointed last Friday, July 10, to fill one of the position recently opened after the firing of eight Negro cops.

Mr. Summers received his elementary and secondary education in Anadarko, Okla. Graduating from Langston university in 1950, Mr. Summers taught two years in the public school system in Perry, Okla. Mr. Summers has also done advance work at Oklahoma A&M college.

Mr. Summers lives with his wife and two children at 1008 N. E. 10th.

33 1953

Pennsylvania

Philly Gets New Battalion Fire Chief

Battalion Chief James G. Davis of Philadelphia (center) receives congratulations from Deputy Fire Commissioner George Hink, Wednesday, during ceremonies in City Hall. Awaiting his turn to give the new fire chief his good wishes is Battalion Chief Edward McGonigle (right). Men in background were promoted to captaincies. (Wilson photo)

The largest class of police rookies in the city's history is shown being sworn into service yesterday morning at the Police Academy, State rd. and Ashburner st. The 290 members of the class were selected from recently established Civil Service list. The recruits started their training immediately.

Gibbons Inducts 1st Rookie Class At Police School

The first class of rookie policemen to attend the new Police Academy at State rd. and Ashburner st., Holmesburg, was sworn in yesterday at the Academy by Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons.

The commissioner said the 290 men, selected from the recently established Civil Service list, was the largest in the history of the Police Department and that he expected "great things" from them.

Gibbons said: "You are the largest class of new policemen to be sworn in the history of the City. I expect great things from you. You will be adequately trained because this academy has already made the reputation of being the finest in the country."

The academy was developed at a cost of more than $300,000 and was opened several weeks ago.

Deputy Police Commissioner Herbert J. Kitchenman also delivered a short talk. He said: "Your class at the academy will be the shot in the arm in the fight against the criminal. You owe your loyalty to the citizens of this city and to the Police Department. You are the only ones responsible for your appointments."

The recruits started training immediately under the direction of Academy Superintendent Charles M. Knipple, who holds the rank of acting inspector.

South Carolina City To Add Race Firemen

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Eight Negro firemen have been processed and ordered to duty on May 16 in Columbia. The action thereby breaks with tradition and assures this city of an up-to-date fire fighting unit manned by Negro personnel.

The firemen will work under four white superiors who volunteered for the duty. They will be the first of their race employed in modern day Columbia and the second full-time, city-paid group in the state.

Charleston, S. C. is the other city employing Negro firemen. Savannah, Ga., is setting up a similar unit. Atlanta, largest city in Georgia, has taken no action towards employing Negro firemen although a pledge to this effect was made by city fathers several years ago.

TWELVE MEN

The Columbia station will have a complement of twelve men and will provide additional service for the Waverly section, as well as increasing protection in the city.

Employment of the firemen makes good a city promise of two years ago. This city administration overrode protests made by the local firemen union, in whose behalf at one point intolerant literature calling for a "white" department was circulated.

Some 12 or 14 men are believed to have stood examination for the jobs. The names of the firemen were not released officially but candidates are well known to the public.

S. C. Town Names Negro Policeman

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Police Chief Fred E. Watson announced here last week that Willie H. Wright has been appointed a patrolman, succeeding (illegible) Dobson. He is the third Negro in the history of this town to serve on the police force.

8 Men End Training, Set To Staff First Fire Station In Columbia

COLUMBIA, S.C. — For three weeks, eight men under the supervision of Fire Chief Marsh were put "through the ropes" on drills and tests as they prepared for the task of fire fighters in the South Carolina Capital.

The Harden Street place where these eight are stationed at the first colored station, is the modern substation in the city, well-equipped, spotless and staffed with an efficient group of men. This marks an epic moment in the city's rapid strides towards equalization of opportunities.

The sub-station is located opposite the Allen-Benedict Court and is a block away from the new Saxon Home development, both city operated colored housing units.

Men Show Promise

The area served by this station although predominately colored also includes the exclusive Forest Hill section. Chief Marsh is high in his praise of these men who have shown remarkable promise during their training.

An appropriation of $39,000 is now before the city council for operating expenses of the station. A tour of the station was conducted by C. C. Stewart one of the firemen who showed the various sections of this $150,000 building.

Staff Listed

The station is composed of officers quarters, lockers, toilets, kitchen, recreation room and modern fire-fighting equipment.

Staff of the station includes, Battalion Chief, L. O. Goodman, Captain, F. L. Anderson and engineers, W. L. Gage and G. L. Derrick.

Firemen are C. C. Stewart, B. F. Frazier, C. B. Mitchell, L. N. Williams, T. L. Jones, J. D. Williams, Abraham Coles and Oscar Donaldson.

S.C. Town Gets Negro Policeman

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C. — (ANP) — Eugene Copeland, jr., elected by the city council recently, last week began his duties as a member of the police force here.

A native of Bennettsville, Copeland is a graduate of North Carolina A and T college in the class of 1953.

F. E. Davis, chief of police, said Copeland would patrol Negro sections of the city.

First School Patrol Officer On Duty Here

Columbia's first school patrol police officer went on duty Monday morning.

He is E. M. Pressley of Harden street, a retired post office employee, who is assigned to traffic control duty at the intersection of Park and Blossom streets, ,which is one artery served by the new highway handling southbound traffic.

Cresswell W. Madden, principal at Saxon school the intersection serves, said the appointment came after more than a year of work toward the end. He said that Police chief Campbell commissioned Mr. Pressley after the two had discussed the situation and agreed it would serve the best interest of the community.

Mr. Pressley is uniformed and has the arrest authority of any other officer in the city's police department.

Better than a half dozen policewomen perform traffic control duties at Charleston ,which is believed to be the only other South Carolina city where one or more colored officers are rendering this service.

Manning Gets Race Cop

MANNING, S. C. (ANP)— This city last week got its first Negro policeman. He is Harry Nelson, 28, of Clarendon county, who patrols Manning's colored area.

Josephine Baker has returned to Paris for night club stands after a four-year absence . . . Baritone **Todd Duncan** is touring the United States, the Caribbean and Canada . . . Recent poll at **Duke University** showed 62 per cent of the students favor immediate admission of qualified Negro students . . . First Negro policeman has been hired in Manning, S. C. He is **Harry Nelson, 28 . . . Helen Thompson** of **Atlanta** has been selected by Memphis radio station **WDIA** as the "blues find" of the year. Her tunes, "Going Down to Big Mary's" and "All By Myself," have been released on **States Records . . . AME Bishop Fred D. Jordan** still is finding it difficult to gain entrance to southern Africa. Government of Southern Rhodesia is blocking **his entrance.**

Four Negro Policewomen On Duty In South Carolina Town

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Four Negro policewomen have gone on duty here.

They are Mesdames Ruby Epps, Inez Jones, Mattie Nichols and Cora Taylor. They assumed their respective posts of duty at school intersections last week.

They are to be outfitted with uniform suits as soon as they arrive and are now going about their duties adorned in new white uniform coats and caps with black oxfords.

children across the streets at School Crossings. The appointed officers. Spartanburg's first Police-Women are: Mrs. Ruby Epps, Mrs. Inez Jones, Mrs. Mattie Nichols and Mrs. Cora Taylor. One Officer is stationed at Alexander Elementary School on North Dean Street, one at Mary H. Wright School on South Liberty, and two at Highland School on West Henry Street.

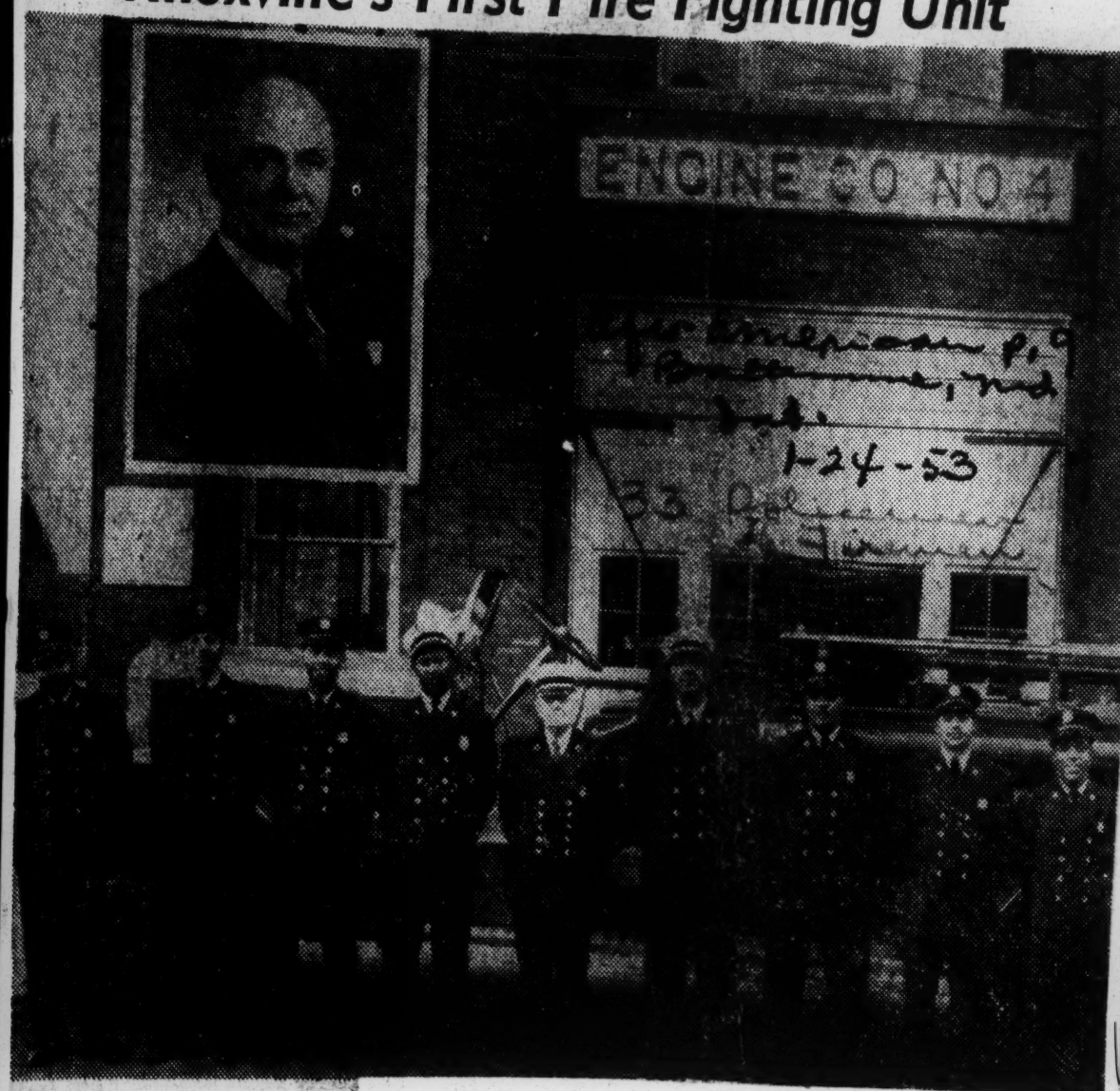
4 Policewomen Now On Duty At Spartanburg

SPARTANBURG — Spartanburg's Four Police-Women were adorned in new white uniform coats and caps with black oxfords as they appeared last week at their respective posts of duty. They will also be given uniform suits as soon as the suits arrive. These ladies were assigned to duty a month ago to assist the

Afro-American P.13
[illegible] 53 Newark, N.J.

FIRE STATION — Front view of the Harden Street Fire Station, Columbia, S.C. (top photo). On truck are left to right: T. L. Jones, C. C. Stewart, and B. F. Frazier. Bottom photo: Messrs. Stewart, Frazier (on elevator) and Jones in the twelve bed dormitory of the fire house.

Knoxville's First Fire Fighting Unit



Here is Knoxville's first colored Fire Fighting Unit which was one of the Mayor's election campaign pledges. Inset Mayor George R. Dempster. Left to right, C. Coleman, L. Bradley, C. Benn, Capt. A. Means, Chief C. M. Johnson, Capt. L. Bruce, F. Underwood, W. Henderson. and C. Lane.

KNOVILLE FIRE FIGHTERS — Here is the first Negro fire fighting unit in Knoxville, Tenn. The unit is Engine Company No. 4, 1101 E. Clinch ave., and it's formation came as a result of a campaign pledge by Mayor George R. Dempster (inset at top left). Shown with their truck, the men are, left to right, C. Coleman, L. Bradley, C. Benn, Capt A. Means, Chief C. M. Johnson, Capt. L. Bruce, F. Underwood, W. Henderson and C. Lane.

Fort Worth Gets Negro Policemen

FORT WORTH, Texas— (ANP)— Fort Worth started the new year off in a democratic manner with the hiring of its first Negro policemen. The newly hired policemen entered a four to five week training school in preparation for their duties. The officers are:

Travis G. Bell, Bennie Griffin, Jack D. Gray and Charles S. Wright.

Fort Worth Gets Negro Policemen

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(ANP)- Fort Worth started the new year off in a democratic manner with the hiring of its first Negro policemen. The newly hired policemen entered a four-to-five week training school in preparation for their duties.

The officers are Travis G. Bell, Bennie Griffin, Jack D. Gray and Charles S. Wright.

The quartet was chosen from nine candidates recently passing special civil service examination. They will patrol beats in Negro districts.

R. P. Howerton, chief of police, recommended last fall that Negroes be hired and his recommendation won quick approval from the city council.

"It's First Negro Policemen"

(From The Birmingham World)

Fort Worth, Texas at the beginning of the year 1953 added four Negro policemen. This was hailed as starting "the new year off in a democratic fashion."

Recently in Oklahoma City the citizens honored Police Lieutenant Ernest Elijah Jones, first Negro policeman to attain this height in that city, at a testimonial dinner. Oklahoma City added Negro policemen 35 years ago.

Editor Roscoe Dunjee of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, in a lengthy editorial January 17, wrote the "historical review of the black man's relationship to the police department in Oklahoma City in the hope it will assist in charting the future courses and policies to be formed."

The editorial should be must reading for our local political action leaders and to the members of the Birmingham Interracial Committee. The BIG has been working to get Negro policemen for Birmingham and the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council is reportedly working out a basic program for the year, of which must relate to the May 5 city elections.

The Dunjee editorial points that it was because one candidate had run on a plank favoring Negro police, who won, that Negro law enforcement officers were employed. It would seem that the local political action leaders should check every candidate in the city election and find out where he stands on this all important question of Negro policemen.

The Black Dispatch editorial which covers almost three double-columns, says in part . . . "We have seen the police department as an instrument providing better understanding between the two races. Quietly and unobtrusively, the Negro officer has proved he knows the Negro community better than his white brother . . . Human life is more secure and the entire community enjoys tranquility and happiness because of the assistance loaned the total community by Negro officers. It has been a two-way track and out of this association of black and white has grown a better understanding between the two races."

Benefits to be had by the employment of Negro police are so obvious and overwhelming as to make one issue in the coming election paramount. The Birmingham World has been in the forefront in the advocacy of Negro policemen for this city because it was deeply interested in a progressive, forward-marching city. We want to know how the candidates for the City Commission stand on the hiring of Negro policemen.

Regardless of any position taken by our local political action leaders this newspaper intends to bring this question of Negro policemen to the attention of the voters, white and black. Voters who want a better city administration must also want Negro policemen. Our present city officials have had a big and long opportunity to employ Negro law enforcement officers.

"Its First Negro Policemen"

(From The Birmingham World)

Fort Worth, Texas at the beginning of the year 1953 added four Negro policemen. This was hailed as starting "the new year off in a democratic fashion."

Recently in Oklahoma City the citizens honored Police Lieutenant Ernest Elijah Jones, first Negro policeman to attain this height in that city, at a testimonial dinner. Oklahoma City added Negro policemen 35 years ago.

Editor Roscoe Dunjee of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, in a lengthy editorial January 17, wrote the "historical review of the black man's relationship to the police department in Oklahoma City in the hope it will assist in charting the future courses and policies to be formed."

The editorial should be must reading for our local political action leaders and to the members of the Birmingham Interracial Committee. The BIC has been working to get Negro policemen for Birmingham and the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council is reportedly working out a basic program for the year, of which must relate to the May 5 city elections.

The Dunjee editorial points that it was because one candidate had run on a plank favoring Negro police, who won, that Negro law enforcement officers were employed. It would seem that the local political action leaders should check every candidate in the city election and find out where he stands on this all important question of Negro policemen.

The Black Dispatch editorial which covers almost three double-columns, says in part: " . . . We have seen the police department as an instrument providing better understanding between the two races. Quietly and unobtrusively, the Negro officer has proved he knows the Negro community better than his white brother . . . Human life is more secure and the entire community enjoys tranquility and happiness because of the assistance loaned the total community by Negro officers. It has been a two-way track and out of this association of black and white has grown a better understanding between the two races."

Benefits to be had by the employment of Negro police are so obvious and overwhelming as to make one issue in the coming election paramount. The Birmingham World has been in the forefront in the advocacy of Negro policemen for this city because it was deeply interested in a progressive, forward-marching city. We want to know how the candidates for the City Commission stand on the hiring of Negro policemen.

Regardless of any position taken by our local political action leaders this newspaper intends to bring this question of Negro policemen to the attention of the voters, white and black. Voters who want a better city administration must also want Negro policemen. Our present city officials have had a big and long opportunity to ~~employ Negro law enforcement officers~~.

Fort Worth Gets Negro Policemen

Weekly

Fort Worth, Texas (ANP).—Fort Worth started the new year off in a democratic manner with the hiring of its first Negro policemen. The newly hired policemen entered a four to five week training school in preparation for their duties. The officers are:

Travis G. Bell, Bennie Griffin, Jack D. Gray and Charles S. Wright.

The quartet were chosen from nine candidates recently passing special service examination. They will patrol beats in Negro districts.

R. R. Howerton, chief of police, recommended last fall that the Negroes be hired and his recommendation won quick approval from the city council.

Beaumont Gets 2 New Officers

BEAUMONT — Two Negro policemen, who were added to the police roster here recently, will go on active duty Saturday, August 1, according to Police Chief J. H. Mulligan. Chief Mulligan also announced that a new police scout will be manned by the two new officers and other Negroes already on the force.

The rookie officers, Buster Turner, 32, of 2660 Harriot Street, and Edmund Cole, 30, of 2112 Rusk Street, made exceptionally high scores in the police examinations, a spokesman for the department said. Both Turner and Cole are ex-servicemen.

Earl Bill, foot patrolman on the Forsythe beat, will team up with the young officers to make the scout car trio.

Beaumont citizens were happy over the addition of the two Negro officers.

ONE JAILED TWO DAYS, NIGHT:

Norfolk fires 2 police patrolmen

NORFOLK, Va.— Acquitted in Corporation Court in November of bribery charges, Patrolmen First Class Edward B. White and G. Tillery were dismissed from the local police force on Dec. 7, following a police trial board hearing.

The board found the two men guilty of the illegal sale of whisky, leaving a patrol (their beat) unattended without notifying the police dispatcher and failing to report a known violation of the law.

(White submitted his resignation on Nov. 19, but apparently was not permitted to resign.)

Mrs. Bonnie McEachin, manager of the Plaza hotel on Church st. and star witness against the men, told the trial board that the officers spent some time in a private room at that hotel where several men were gambling with dice on the floor.

When she investigated the unnecessary noise in the room, she told the trial board Officers White and Tillery were standing over the men among whom were members of a well known quartet, and there was a large sum of money on the floor.

(The members of the quartet were responsible for the charges of bribery filed against the two policemen, later dismissed in Corporation Court.)

Unable To Post $1,000 Bond

When the two were first arrested, Tillery went to jail when he was unable to post the $1,000 bond set for each. White posted bond in police court, was released and went to his home.

According to a trusty at the jail, Tillery was placed in Cell Block 2 among prisoners who were facing from two to 20 years in the penitentiary at Richmond.

He did not remain in that cellblock long, however, for the prisonrs treated him so badly that the chief jailer felt sorry for him and was afraid he would get hurt, many of the prisoners having known him on the outside and hated him.

Two Days And Nights In Jail

Tillery spent two days and one night in jail before he was released on bond. He was unable to eat while there, tried to seclude himself in a cell without success, the prisoners tantalizing him the whole time.

Said the trusty:

"Older men among the jail inmates said that maybe his jail experience would be a lesson for him and in the future he would know what and how jail is and how to treat his fellow men.

"We know so, for he was one scared child during his stay here."

Alexandria, Va. To Hire Negro Policemen

ALEXANDRIA, Va.— The Alexandria city council last Tuesday night gave the police department the "go ahead" to employ Negroes to help fill the 19 vacancies on the force.

The question was brought up by G. Herbert Turner, during a discussion of the city's shortage of policemen.

The city has never hired Negro policemen, although it has employed three Negro patrolwomen.

Alexandria Council OK's Negro Policemen

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (NNPA) — Employment of colored persons as full-time policemen and policewomen for the first time in the history of Alexandria has the unanimous approval of the City Council.

The council's action came Monday night after City Manager Ira F. Willard reported that the police force increased by only one man this year, although funds were available for ten to twenty additional officers.

* * *

ONLY EIGHT of sixty-nine applications for the force have been accepted, he reported, and seven policemen resigned since January 1. Alexandria now has only 85 policemen to protect its population of 80,000.

Mr. Willard and Police Chief Russell A. Hawes were to meet to discuss how to handle an anticipated rush of colored applicants. Mr. Willard said it might be necessary to stagger appointments of colored persons in proportion to the percentage of colored people in the city's total population.

THE COUNCIL'S vote opening the ranks of the police force to colored persons came unexpectedly.

Mr. Willard reported that the force was stretched so thin that the assignment of two policemen late last month to guard merchants against juvenile gangs, although effective and successful, lessened police protection in other areas.

"HAS ANY consideration been given to the hiring of members of our race?" G. Herbert Turner, fraternal executive, asked the council. "This is a matter of policy on which I would have to have an expression from the council before I could take action," Willard replied. "As a matter of history the city has never hired a Negro policeman."

Major Hawes said later that three colored women serve as guards to protect children at colored schools, but that they were not regarded as full fledged officers and were not included in Mr. Willard's listing of a paper force of 85 and an effective force of 68.

"I AM READY to vote on that matter at any time," Vice Mayor Leroy S. Bendheim said amid loud applause from the colored persons in the council chamber.

"I move that the council declare that the police force is open to members of all races," Councilman Daniel F. O'Flaherty said promptly. The council approved the motion unanimously.

POLICEWOMEN GET PROMOTION—Two Norfolk policewomen recently ended their "rookie days" when they were promoted to second class patrolwomen. Left to right, they are Mrs. Margaret Barfield and Mrs. Virginia Randolph, shown receiving their certificates from Raymond Racine, extreme right, police sergeant of the Youth Department.

Injured In '52 Gun Battle—

Cleaves Retires From Norfolk Police Force

NORFOLK — A courageous Norfolk policeman who almost lost his life nearly a year ago was retired from the Norfolk police force on Wednesday. His retirement was due to a disability which resulted from a wound he received last August 28th.

W. H. Cleaves, who barely missed death in an encounter with Edward Allen Epps at the corner of Landing street and Olney road on Thursday night, August 28, gave Epps a break by asking him to drop his gun. The gunman, who lived in the 800 block of Vick street, reportedly had been shooting in the street during the afternoon and evening. He refused to drop his gun but instead fired at Cleaves, who received several wounds. Epps was killed in the battle. Two people waiting for a bus at the corner of Chapel street and Olney road a block away were wounded by stray bullets. Patrolman E. V. Tillery was on duty with Cleaves when the shooting took place. He was not hit.

CLEAVES

* * *

THE GUN WAR sent Cleaves to Norfolk General Hospital for almost a month. His left leg was broken and had to be put in a cast. One bullet from Epps' gun shot off a part of the bone of Cleaves' left knee cap. He also sustained other wounds, but his knee injury was the chief cause of his retirement.

Cleaves went on active duty on the Norfolk police force March 15, 1946. He was on continuous duty until August 28, 1952. He was on the disability list with pay from that time until his retirement with a pension Wednesday.

Norfolk To Have 3 More Colored Police

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — Director of Public Safety Calfir H. Dalby disclosed last week that he will recommend the appointment of three additional Negro policemen for next year.

Norfolk officials are considering the advisability of using some Negroes on the fire department staff.

The addition of three Negro policemen would bring the number of Negroes in the department to 13. For the most part Negroes appointed to the police force have made a good record and civic organizations want others to be pointed and promoted in the ranks.

Dalby also said some colored policemen would be assigned to squad cars after the addition of men to the force.

Various groups and Negro leaders have been long interested in the appointment of Negroes to Norfolk's fire department but city officials have failed to act on the proposal. Ten cities below Washington, D. C. have Negro firemen.

VU professor arrested by policewoman

Dr. J. M. Smith faces police court hearing

RICHMOND

A Virginia Union university professor was arrested Friday by a policewoman who said he made indecent proposals and gestures to her as she walked near Pine and Main sts.

The professor, Dr. John M. Smith, 43 who listed his address as Washington, is scheduled for a police court hearing on Nov. 19.

The original charge of "making indecent proposals and gestures" was amended Saturday to a count of "interfering and molesting."

She's 'Wolf' Trapper

Dr. Smith was arrested by Policewoman Betty Kelly, one of the department's most attractive officers and a member of the Broad Street "wolf patrol."

Mrs. Kelly said Dr. Smith accosted her as she was walking to work at juvenile division headquarters at the Mosque. As she was placing him under arrest, Smith told her that he was an instructor at the university, the policewoman said.

Represented by Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, the dapper college professor appeared in police court Saturday morning. No testimony was given, however, as defense counsel requested and was granted a continuance until Nov. 19.

Dr. Smith joined the Union faculty last September as a professor of education. A native of Fayetteville, N.C., he holds the A.B., S.T.B. and M.A. degrees from Lincoln university (Pa.), the S.T.M. degree from Western Theological seminary in Pittsburgh and the Ph. D. degree from the State University of Iowa.

He has also studied at the University of Pittsburgh and at Harvard university.

His teaching experience includes Benedict College, Fort Valley State college and Maryland State Teachers college, Princess Anne, where he planned, organized and directed the teacher education program.

He has also had research experience with the government.

Happy School Days Are Here Again

BACK TO SCHOOL — The summer and Labor Day past, it was back to school for Linda Yvonne Goodman, left, and Willette Rita Goldston, pupils at the Laura E. Titus School, who are being shepherded across the street by Traffic Guard Carrie Johnson. Linda and Willette were two of the more than 27,000 public school students who entered Norfolk classrooms Tuesday.

I have done no wrong, Va. Union prof. says

Dr. Smith appeals conviction on charge of policewoman

By LEE BARROW

RICHMOND

Union professor, John M. Smith declared "I have done nothing wrong" after appealing his conviction last Thursday on a charge of molesting a member of the police department's "wolf patrol."

In a dramatic 30-minute trial during which an attempt was made to introduce a mysterious FBI report, the father of four and professor of education at Virginia Union university was fined $25.

The main witness against Dr. Smith was Policewoman Betty Kelly who testified that he tried to lure her into his automobile on the morning of Oct. 30.

Dr. Smith denied this. He said she spoke to him first, asked him "where are you going?" and grabbed him by the arm when he told her "none of your business."

In an attempt to impugn his character, the attractive five-foot redhead tried to introduce as evidence an FBI report on the 43-year-old Union professor.

Smelling a red herring, defense attorney Oliver Hill grabbed the report before police court Judge H. C. Maurice could read it. The courtroom was silent and tense as Mr. Hill read the report to himself, then called his client aside.

After a whispered consultation, he moved that the report not be admitted as evidence since "it did not relate to actual convictions." The judge sustained his motion, then found Dr. Smith guilty and fined him $25.

The Union professor noted an appeal and posted a $100 cash bond. His appeal will be heard in Hustings court, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Kelly is a member of the police department's "wolf patrol," established several months ago to nab molesters. There has been much controversy concerning the methods used by the wolf patrolers.

As one convicted service man puts it, "What would you do if a good-looking dame gave you the eye?"

Testimony Summary

Dr. Smith joined the Union faculty last September. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa. A summary of the testimony follows:

Mrs. Kelly testified that on the morning of Oct. 30, at about 8:40 a.m., she was on her way to work at the Mosque. She first saw Dr. Smith in the 600 block of W. Main st.

"He was walking very slowly," she said, "and as I caught up with him, he said, 'Follow me.'

"I said, 'I'm not interested in you' and he again said, 'follow me, my car's right around the corner.'"

The policewoman testified that she then showed him her badge and told him he was under arrest. By this time they were abreast of a used car lot on W. Main st. She said she asked him to come into the office of the used car lot from which she telephoned for the police wagon.

At first he refused but later he acquiesced. He refused to identify himself until the patrol wagon arrived, she testified. She said he looked as if he had been drinking. She denied hearing anyone in the office say "We ought to beat him."

Dr. Smith Cries

The officer who responded to her call, Lt. Frank S. Duling, was the next witness. He said that when he arrived Dr. Smith was crying and saying, "I have done nothing."

"He was highly nervous," the lieutenant said.

George Goode, who was working at the car lot on the day the incident occurred, testified next. He said:

"I first saw him (Dr. Smith) when he drove up and asked for cigarettes. I told him that this was a used car lot and that we didn't sell cigarettes but he could get some at a nearby restaurant.

"He parked his car in the lot, leaving his door open, and went to get the cigarettes. I closed the door for him."

Mr. Goode said he next saw Dr. Smith and the policewoman walking up the street together.

"What's Wrong With Her?"

"I couldn't hear what they were saying but when they got up to where I was, he asked me, 'What's wrong with this woman?' She pulled out a badge and said, 'I'm a policewoman.'"

The car lot worker said Mrs. Kelly went into the office and Dr. Smith, after a moment's hesitation, followed her.

"When he (Dr. Smith) got inside he sat down and started crying. He said, 'I've got a wife and four children and wouldn't have anything like this happen.'"